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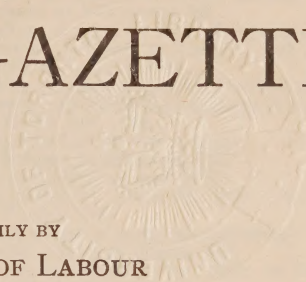
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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
CANADA



P.  
P.  
P.  
P.  
P.

VOL. XXIII

FOR THE YEAR  
1923

189655.  
29.5.24.



PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU  
OTTAWA

THE  
LABOUR GAZETTE



THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
CANADA

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v.23

cop. 2

1923

1894

24



PRINTED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
OTTAWA

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.  
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 23

JANUARY, 1923

Number 1.

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### This issue in brief

This issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** contains the regular monthly articles dealing with recent conciliation proceedings, employment conditions as reported by employers and employment offices, strikes, prices, wage agreements, etc., in Canada. It also contains a number of other articles of considerable industrial interest, among which might be mentioned the following: "The Work of the International Labour Office", by Mr. Albert Thomas; "Actions of Various Countries on Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference"; "Capital and Labour Problems", by Hon. James Murdock; and "Economic Teaching as an Aid to Industrial Peace".

At the beginning of December the percentage of unemployment as reported by trade unions stood at 6.2 as compared with 4.0 at the beginning of November, and with 11.1 at the beginning of December, 1921. The employment situation at the close of November, as indicated by returns tabulated from over 6,600 firms, showed a moderate curtailment of activity, the reductions in employment being confined almost entirely to the construction and transportation industries. The general level of employment, however, continued to be considerably higher than that indicated for the corresponding

period of last year. The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a decline in activity during November.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was \$10.39 at the beginning of December as compared with \$10.29 at the beginning of November; \$11.00 for December, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The total of the combined budget of food, fuel and rent was \$20.97 at the beginning of December as compared with \$20.89 for November; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$14.26 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 223.0 for December as compared with 221.7 for November; 230.7 for December, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the highest point reached); and 137.6 for December, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during December than during November, but less than during December, 1921. There were in existence during the month 15 strikes involving about 3,018 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 60,561 working days. The time loss in the previous month amounted to 52,046 working days. Three of the strikes commenced during December. Two of the strikes

commencing in December terminated during the month, leaving 13 strikes involving about 2,365 workpeople on record at the beginning of January.

**Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.** During December the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) The

Grand Trunk Railway System and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, etc., members respectively of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; and (2) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being shipmasters, mates and marine engineers, members respectively of the Canadian Navigators' Federation, Pacific Division, and of the National Association of Marine Engineers.

During the month there was received one application for the establishment of a Board, which was subsequently withdrawn.

#### Jottings

A n order-in-council was recently passed by the Dominion Government creating the Dominion Fuel Board, a permanent body authorized "to secure all suitable data, and to consult and co-operate with such individuals or bodies as they may deem specially qualified to advise upon any particular phase of the work." The Board is composed of Messrs. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines; John McLeish, director of the Mines Branch; B. F. Haanel, chief of the Fuel Testing Division; D. B. Dowling, geologist; J. B. Challies, director of the Water Power Branch, and F. C. C. Lynch, superintendent of Natural Resources Intelligence Branch.

A bulletin has been issued by the Department of Labour on Rates of

Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada 1921 and 1922, being the fourth report in a series on wages and hours of labour in Canada. The bulletin gives statistics of wages and hours in various cities for building, metal and printing trades and electric railways, and also wages and hours in factories and lumbering, on steam railways and in coal mines, in various localities.

The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour has issued the fifth number of its bulletin "Vocational Education." This number contains articles on "Compulsory School Attendance in Ontario," "Compulsory Part-Time School Attendance in the United States," "The Work of the Director of Part-Time Education in California," and "An Experiment in Voluntary Continuation Schools."

The Minister of Mines of British Columbia replying to a question in the legislature on December 16 stated that no Coal Miners' Minimum Wage Board had so far been appointed under the amendment made in 1919 to the Coal Mines Regulation Act of the Province, but that the question of convening the Board was then under consideration. This amendment provided for the establishment of a Board to consist of the chief inspector of mines as chairman, and two other members, representing the mine-owners and coal miners respectively. It came into effect on July 1, 1920, to remain in force for a period of three years only from that date.

It is announced that the Dominion Government has approved plans submitted by the Salvation Army for the settlement in Canada of 25,000 young women, youths and children from the British Isles. The co-operation of the Overseas Settlement Commission of the British Government has been secured by the Salvation Army for this scheme. It is stated that youths who propose to immigrate will be given a short intensive course of education and training on the Army farms in England.



Sixty-six industries employing between 800 and 900 persons are in operation in British Columbia, under loans granted by the British Columbia government to found and stimulate industries, according to the report of the Department of Industries for the last year. To establish the industries the Government has loaned \$1,108,658. Six of the industries thus established have repaid the whole of their loans.

Statistics supplied by the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Commission for the fiscal year from November 1, 1921, to October 31, 1922, show that during that period there were 3,559 beneficiaries with 10,922 children. The beneficiaries included 3,008 widows, 99 wives with husbands in asylums, 274 wives with husbands otherwise permanently and totally incapacitated, 112 wives deserted by their husbands, and 66 foster mothers. The total cost of allowances during the year was \$1,382,138.

On December 28, representatives of the Toronto Building Trades Council waited on members of the Ontario Government, and requested the enactment of a fair wage law along the lines adopted by the Dominion Government in its order-in-council of June 7, 1922.

The Pennsylvania Department of Labour and Industry reports that during the first six months of 1922, the Workmen's Compensation Board of that State received 66,257 claims for compensation. Of these 855 were for fatal injuries, 68 for permanent disabilities and 65,334 for ordinary disabilities. There were 305 cases of loss of eyesight, and the amount awarded for eye losses was twice as great as for any other permanent injury.

A social centre for unemployed boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years was instituted in Manchester, England, in 1921. The centre furnishes education in various subjects and opportunities for recreation. It is conducted in close co-operation with the Juvenile Employment Bureau, and has been able to place many young persons in satisfactory positions.

Press despatches state that the Industrial Court of New South Wales recently fined the New South Wales divisions of the Federated Iron Workers, Assistants and Boilermakers £290 each on the ground that they had participated in an illegal strike.

By a decree of October 12, 1922, employers in Poland who obtain workers through the Public Employment Exchanges are required to pay two hundred Polish marks per worker hired, except when a worker is engaged in order to reduce unemployment, in which case the employer is exempted. No charge is made to workers.

The result of the Economic Essay contest conducted by the Chicago firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx for 1922, has been announced. In Class A, open to all Americans except under-graduates of any American college, the first prize of \$1,000 was awarded to Norman T. Ware, Ph.D., Professor of Applied Sociology, University of Louisville, Kentucky, formerly instructor, School of Social Work, University of Toronto. The subject of the prize essay was a study entitled "A Defensive Revolt—the Reaction of American Industrial Society toward the Advance of the Industrial Revolution." The second prize of \$500 was awarded to Owen Ely, Ph. M., Manager, Statistical Department, Jelke, Hood and Company, New York City, for a study entitled "Railway Rates and Cost of Service." No prize was awarded Class B, open to under-graduates of American Universities.

Plan to  
extend  
season of  
construction

At a special general meeting of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, which was held on December 15, a committee was appointed composed of Messrs. K. D. Church, president of the Exchange, J. P. Anglin and John Quinlan, to confer as soon as possible with the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Architects' Association, the



Engineering Institute, the City of Montreal, and other bodies with a view to having contracts for as much construction work as possible let early in the year in order that building operations might be carried on more uniformly throughout the year. It was pointed out that if contracts for construction work requiring cut stone were given out in January, employment would be afforded for skilled and unskilled labour at a time when it would give the greatest benefit. The same would apply to the manufacture of doors, sashes, roofing materials, etc. It was also pointed out that if road and sidewalk contracts were given out by the civic authorities in January instead of at varying dates from May to September the work could be begun in April, and before that time many classes of workers could be kept busy preparing the material.

There was also reported a tendency in Toronto to extend the building season, and thus do away with periods of slackness, and at the same time reduce building costs by diminishing activity in the summer months and thus avoiding the necessity of paying bonuses and extra wages for overtime.

**Proposed  
amendments  
to Manitoba  
Workmen's  
Compensation  
Act**

Committees to examine the Workmen's Compensation Act of Manitoba with a view to its amendment at the forthcoming session of the Provincial Le-

gisature were recently appointed by the Labour Party and the Manitoba Employers' Association. The Labour Party committee, will, it is announced, recommend an increase in widows' pensions from the surplus funds accumulated by the Board. The Employers' Committee propose that surplus moneys either be returned to the contributors or be used as a basis for a disaster reserve fund after the sums required for capitalizing compensation awards have been deducted. The em-

ployers also favour the payment of contributions by workmen to the cost of medical aid, similar to the contribution of 1 cent per day per workman provided for under the workmen's compensation acts of British Columbia and Alberta.

A plan to reduce public expenditure by combining the duties of existing Provincial Boards is stated to be under consideration by the Manitoba Government. The Boards affected by the proposed amalgamation would probably be the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry, the Minimum Wage Board, and the Fair Wage Board.

**Accident  
prevention  
plan of  
Canada Cement  
Company**

On June 17, 1921, the management of the plant of the Canada Cement Company at Port Colborne, Ont., began a campaign for the prevention of accidents in the plant. An account by the assistant superintendent of the measures adopted appeared in the *Canadian Manufacturer* for October.

After various schemes were tried without success, a plan was finally worked out, which is claimed to have very materially reduced the number of accidents. An analysis of the causes of the accidents which had recently occurred there showed that only a few could have been prevented by guards, and that the campaign would have to be very largely educational. A suggestion box was installed, and four men were detailed to make guards and do other similar work. The plant was thoroughly inspected and the dangerous places were noted and rectified. It was found, however, that little progress in accident prevention was being made, as the interest of the men had not been aroused. The plant was then divided into sections, each foreman to have a committee of his own and to act as chairman. It was decided to hold a combined safety meeting every week to be attended by all the committees, each

foreman to be at liberty to call a meeting of his own committee at any time. To add interest to the weekly meetings each foreman was asked to visit some other department than his own, and to report on the conditions as to cleanliness and safety that he found. These reports were handed to the assistant superintendent and presented by him to the meetings with the names of the foremen reporting omitted. In the most conspicuous places safety bulletins were posted up, some of these bulletins being supplied by the National Safety Council and some being original ones devised in the plant. The plant is divided into departments, and when a department is free of accidents for a month the head receives a star. When there is no accident for three months he receives one red star, and if six months pass without an accident he receives two red stars, and so on. A penalty system was also introduced whereby each department is penalized for accidents according to the numbers of men, the hazards, etc. The success of the campaign is attributed to the means adopted to keep the employees interested and to arouse their enthusiasm. In addition to the great improvement of the accident record it was also claimed that the production of the plant had increased.

**Proposed Last September a  
Works Committee of British  
Empire Steel Corporation** proposal for the establishment of a Works Committee was made at a conference between the general superintendent of the British Empire Steel Corporation's steel plant at Sydney, N.S., and a committee of employees. It was agreed that the general superintendent and the committee should each draw up plans for the formation of such a council. The plan of the Committee which was subsequently submitted embraced the following terms: (1) A committee of three chosen by the employees in each department; (2) A general committee of one representative of each department; (3) Meetings to be held at the call of either the employees

or the management; (4) The committees to deal with "disputes over wages, hours and other matters that may be mutually agreed upon"; (5) Method of electing all committees to be left entirely in the hands of the employees. In November, the general superintendent called the employees' committee into conference and submitted the company's plan, the chief features of which were as follows: "(1) A General Works Committee of 38 representatives, elected roughly in the proportion of one to each 100 employees; large departments such as the open hearth plant to have several representatives, small departments to unite to bring them up to the required number. (2) A Central Works Committee, of 5 to 7, chosen out of the 38 by themselves. (3) A Committee of five, appointed by the management. (4) A Joint Committee between employees and management, numbering 10 to 12. (5) Meetings of committees to be held on the company time and at company pay, but no pay to be given for outside activities of the 'representatives'. (6) 'Representatives' to be subject to recall by a petition of two-thirds of those entitled to vote in the department which elected him. (7) No discrimination against any 'representative' on account of his action in that capacity. (8) Elections to be held every six months, May and November. All employees over 18 years of age entitled to vote. 'Representatives' must have been one year in the employ of the corporation, and must be 21 years old. Foremen, chief clerks, etc., excluded from employees' elections. The first election would be held in each department under the scrutiny of a representative of the employees and a representative of the corporation; the procedure at subsequent elections would be settled by the Joint Committee. Both plans were rejected, the chief difficulty being in the method of electing the committees. In December a vote of all the employees of the plant was taken on the general question of works



committees with the result that the proposition was rejected.

**Immigration laws and treaties**

The International Labour Office (League of Nations) of Geneva, has issued a volume on Legislation and Treaties respecting Emigration and Immigration (Geneva, 1922. Price, \$1.25). This compilation was made at the request of the International Emigration Commission, a body appointed to consider and report to the International Labour Conference as to measures that could be adopted to regulate the migration of workers and to protect the interests of wage earners residing in countries not their own. The volume was prepared in order to assist in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the conditions concerning migration, and in the elaboration of a uniform legislation. No attempt has been made to draw up a practical guide for the use of the emigrant, but the aim has been to provide the necessary means of work for philanthropists who desire to know the measures of regulation and protection for emigrants, for private societies wishing to find out the countries to which emigration can take place, for legislators and other people engaged in political work. The laws, regulations and treaties are not printed in full, but are classified according to matter. The book is divided into three parts: (1) Legislation concerning emigration; (2) Legislation concerning immigration; and (3) International agreements concerning emigration and immigration.

**International Association for Labour Legislation**

The Tenth meeting of the International Association for Labour Legislation was held at Geneva on October 13 and 14, 1922. The object of this Association, which has national sections in many of the chief countries of the world, is "to serve as a bond of union to those who, in the different industrial countries, believe in the necessity for protective labour legislation." It was

decided that the Association would take up the questions of social insurance of every kind and the protection of workers in countries of immigration. A proposal to convene an international socio-political congress in 1923 was approved, and a committee was appointed to fix the date, place, and agenda of the congress. A report of a committee of the Association on Works Councils was discussed, and it was agreed that, generally speaking, these councils had contributed to the maintenance of industrial peace and had not injured production. In a resolution, the opinion was expressed that this was one of the most important questions in the sphere of social progress and was of the greatest importance not only to the workers but also to the economic system as a whole. The committee was requested to continue its inquiry and to submit another report at the next meeting.

The following officers were elected: Mr. Adrien Lachenal, president; Mr. Greulich, vice-president; Professor Bauer, general secretary, and Mr. Von Blarer, treasurer.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Basle, Switzerland, in 1923.

**Industrial Negotiations and Agreements.**

A volume has recently been published by the British Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party describing the various methods for the discussion and settlement of differences between employers and their employees that have been adopted in Great Britain by trade unions and employers' associations in the principal industries. ["Industrial Negotiations and Agreements," published by the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party. Price Two shillings.] The publication discusses legally enforceable agreements, non-enforceable agreements, the present organization of negotiating machinery and inter-union action and sliding scales. There are also contained in appendices a list of joint standing industrial councils with the dates of



their formation, a list of interim industrial reconstruction committees, and a list of other joint bodies, and statistics of the work of voluntary permanent conciliation and arbitration boards. The study is confined to the machinery by which negotiations between trade unions and employers are carried on; the provisions, where they exist, for common action and consultation by trade unions in the same or allied trades; and the extent and duration of collective agreements. Two special types of agreements embodying the sliding scale method of readjusting wages, namely, those based on the cost of living and those based on selling prices, are given special consideration.

**Employees' Benefit Associations**      The result of a survey of employees' mutual benefit associations in the United States conducted by *Bloomfield's Labour Digest* of Boston, Mass., has recently been published. A large number of success-

ful plans are analysed and their various functions, methods and details compared. For purposes of comparison the plans are grouped under three general types: (1) Those administered solely by employees; (2) Those administered jointly by the company and employees; and (3) Those administered solely by the company. It is stated these plans date back to about 1870, and at the close of the nineteenth century organizations of this nature were in most of the big companies of the country. In recent years the mutual benefit idea has been extended to hundreds of new companies and there has been a growth and expansion of these societies. Benefits paid to members may cover any or all of the following features: (1) disability from sickness, accident or quarantine; (2) death by accident or sickness or while on pension; (3) birth of children to members; (4) annuities. Compulsory membership is comparatively rare, but there are associations of all the three types that require all employees to join.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices

#### The Labour Market

**C**URTAILMENT of operations on a moderate scale was evidenced during November in reports from employers, the losses occurring almost entirely in the construction and transportation industries, the level of employment however continued to be considerably higher than that indicated by the concerns reporting for the corresponding period of 1921. At the beginning of December the percentage of unemployment as reported by trade unions stood at 6.2 as compared with 4.0 at the beginning of November, and with 11.1 at the beginning of December, 1921. The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a decline in activity during November, which was in part due to the reactions

from the abnormal expansion in the previous month.

**EMPLOYERS' REPORTS**      Employment as indicated by reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a downward tendency during November, mainly in the out-of-doors industries. The declines however were very much less severe than those reported during the corresponding period of 1921 and the index number stood considerably higher than at that time. An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that the situation in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec was better than in the preceding month, the improvement in the former district being reported chiefly in steel furnaces and in the

latter in water transportation, logging and car manufacturing. In Ontario slight declines in activity were evidenced, while in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia reductions on a larger scale were indicated, in these three districts the largest losses occurred in construction although the contractions in sawmills in Ontario were also very pronounced. Reports from firms in Montreal showed that a distinctly upward tendency was manifested in that city, mainly on account of increased activity in shipping and stevedoring, the gains representing an effort to clear up the harbour before the close of navigation. In addition, improvement was recorded in glass, boot, shoe and car plants. On the other hand, reductions in employment were indicated on street railways, in garment and sugar factories and in street construction and maintenance. In Toronto, a rather small increase in personnel was registered. Agricultural implement works were considerably busier, as were also retail establishments. Employment on the street railways, in garment factories and in building declined. Ottawa firms, on the whole, recorded curtailment of operations, mainly on account of seasonal slackness in sawmills and construction. In Hamilton, the situation showed practically no change, a nominal increase only being reported. In that city railway car works were considerably busier and the production of electric current also afforded more employment. Garment factories, on the other hand, were dull and construction declined. The trend in Winnipeg was downward, increased activity in retail trade being offset by reductions in personnel in the construction trades, in textiles and in wholesale houses. Considerable losses were reported in Vancouver, mainly in street railway and water transportation. The construction industries moreover were not so brisk. A review of the reports by industries shows that the manufacturing division, as a whole, was very slightly

busier than in October. The most pronounced increases in the group were those in railway car works, steel furnaces and rolling mills, which slightly more than offset the large seasonal declines in sawmills. Garment factories were slacker. Pronounced expansion was again evidenced in logging camps; water transportation and retail trade also afforded considerably more employment. The construction industries, particularly the construction and maintenance departments of the railways reported marked curtailment in employment. Street and steam railways were not as fully employed as in October.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in greater detail the employment situation during November as reported by employers.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

A further small decrease in the volume of employment was registered during November, the 1427 labour organizations with a combined membership of 147,243 persons having reported 6.2 per cent of their members unemployed as compared with 4.0 per cent in October and with 11.1 per cent in November, 1921. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes; persons occupied in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to those unions reporting.) In all provinces with the exception of Manitoba less favourable conditions prevailed than in October, the increase in unemployment in Quebec being particularly marked owing to between-season idleness in garment



establishments in Montreal. During the month under review employment was in greater volume in every province than in the corresponding month of last year.

In the manufacturing industries more unemployment was reported than in the previous month owing to reduced activity among garment workers and in lesser volume among furniture, leather, textile and pulp and paper mill workers. The printing and publishing, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone divisions, however, registered smaller percentages of idleness. Within the printing and publishing group employment for compositors showed considerable improvement over October. In the iron and steel group blacksmiths, machinists, patternmakers, railway carmen and sheet metal workers were better employed, but boiler makers and moulders were not as busy. More idleness was recorded among Nova Scotia coal miners, but in British Columbia no unemployment was registered. Owing to seasonal inactivity in building operations employment in the building and construction trades was at a lower level than in October. Considerably less work was afforded bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, and painters, decorators and paperhangers, and reductions on a smaller scale were reported by steam shovel and dredge-men, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters, plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers and building labourers. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, were better employed. With the exception of hod carriers and building labourers, more favourable conditions were reported in all groups of the building and construction division than in November, 1921. The percentage of idleness in the transportation group was on practically the same level as in October. Very slight improvement was registered in the shipping and stevedoring and steam railway divisions, but street and elec-

tric railway employees were not quite as fully engaged. Little change in the volume of employment was recorded by fishermen and the percentage of idleness among lumber workers and loggers was small. Retail clerks, civic, and theatre and stage employees and barbers were busier, but hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen were not so fully engaged.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of November, 1922, the offices of the Employment Service made 29,226 references to positions and effected a total of 27,445 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 20,586 (17,988 men, and 2,598 women), and those in casual work numbered 6,859. The number of applications for employment registered at the offices was 42,494, of which 33,788 were from men and 8,706 from women. Employers notified the Service of 29,337 vacancies, 21,768 of which were for men and 7,569 for women workers.

When comparison is made with the preceding month, a considerable decrease in the volume of business is shown, owing to the fact that the October figures were much enhanced by abnormal farm placements in the province of Saskatchewan; there was however, a greater volume of business transacted than during November of last year.

A detailed report of the work of the offices of the Employment Service during the month is given elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities in November showed a minor decrease as compared with the previous month, and a somewhat larger decline in comparison



with November, 1921. The estimated value of the permits issued during the month was \$9,176,861 as compared with \$9,337,253 for October and \$10,932,164 for November, 1921.

Another article in this issue gives fuller information with respect to the permits issued in November.

According to the *Canadian Building Review*, issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of contracts awarded during November amounted to \$21,453,900, as compared with \$24,270,300, in October, and with \$16,639,800, in November, 1921. There was, therefore, a decline of 11.6 per cent in the former and an increase of 28.9 per cent in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month under review, \$19,813,400, or 92.4 per cent, was to be spent in Quebec and Ontario; \$223,500, or 1.0 per cent, in the Maritime Provinces; and \$1,417,000, or 6.6 per cent in the Western Provinces. A further analysis shows that \$7,864,800 was to be used for residential purposes, \$7,035,700 on business establishments, \$743,600 on industrial contracts, and \$5,779,800 on engineering contracts.

#### PRODUCTION REPORTS

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the production of pig iron in November dropped 7 per cent from the record of the previous month and amounted in all to 34,289 long tons as compared with 36,888 tons in October. The total output for the first eleven months of 1922 was 347,166 tons, as compared with 554,437 tons in the corresponding period of 1921, representing a decline of 37.4 per cent. Ferro-silicon was the only ferro-alloy produced during November, the production being 1,502 tons, a decline of about 300 tons from the preceding month. Four furnaces were active in November as in the previous month, two of these being at Sydney and one each at Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton.

The production of steel during November declined 1,217 tons, or 2.3 per

cent, below the previous monthly output, the totals being respectively 51,418 tons and 52,735 tons. The total production for the first eleven months of 1922 was 438,988 tons as compared with an output of 624,831 tons during the corresponding period of 1921, representing a decline of 29.7 per cent.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that 17 cars containing 1,308,400 pounds of silver ore were shipped during November from the Cobalt camp, as compared with 58 cars containing 4,688,600 pounds in the previous month. The October tonnage, however, was made up largely of residue which contained a high percentage of frozen moisture. The Nipissing mine shipped 220 bars of bullion containing 252,034 ounces of silver, and the Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 202 bars containing 203,952 ounces of silver, making a total of 442 bars containing 455,986 ounces of silver for the month of November as compared with 731 bars and 780,548 ounces of silver for the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 181,562,000 feet B.M. of timber was scaled in that province during November. This total included Douglas Fir, 89,416,000 ft. B.M.; Red Cedar, 40,131,000 ft. B.M.; Hemlock, 25,205,000 ft. B.M.; Spruce, 10,511,000 ft. B.M.; and smaller quantities of other species.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways (including electric lines), according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$13,042,333 in November, as compared with \$12,839,108 in November, 1921. The total earnings for the first eleven months of 1922 were given as \$109,570,263 as compared with \$115,336,178 for the same period in 1921. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for November were given in a preliminary statement as \$21,421,077, as compared with \$18,787,679 for November, 1921. The total earnings for the first eleven months of 1922 were given as \$169,309,396 as compared with \$177,264,930 for the same period in 1921.

### Strikes

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during December was greater than during November, 1922, but less than during December, 1921. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 15 strikes involving about 3,018 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 60,561 working days, as compared with 14 strikes involving 2,190 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 52,046 working days in November, 1922; and 18 strikes, 3,759 workpeople and 61,365 working days in December, 1921. On December 1, there were on record 12 strikes affecting 1,904 workpeople. Three new strikes were reported as having commenced during December as compared with one during November. Two of the strikes commencing during December terminated during the month, leaving 13 strikes involving about 2,365 workpeople on record at the beginning of January.

### Prices

In prices the movement was again upward, both the index number of wholesale prices and the family budget in terms of retail prices having advanced to slightly higher levels, due largely to seasonal advances in agricultural products.

In wholesale prices the index number was up to 223.0 as compared with 221.7

for November; 230.7 for December, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the highest point reached); and 137.6 for December, 1914. Agricultural products and foods were generally higher except western grains, hay, and live and dressed hogs, which were lower. Metals, fuel and building materials were also higher, while textiles and hides were lower. As compared with a year ago all groups were lower except animals and meats, textiles, hides, metals and fuel.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in sixty cities was \$10.39 at the beginning of December as compared with \$10.29 at the beginning of November; \$11.00 for December, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The total of the combined budget of food, fuel and rent was \$20.97 at the beginning of December as compared with \$20.89 at the beginning of November; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fresh eggs accounted for much of the increase, though dairy products generally, and sugar were higher. The chief declines were in meats, except mess pork, rice, beans, evaporated apples and potatoes. Bread, flour and rolled oats were unchanged. Fuel was slightly lower. Rentals were steady.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1922.

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of November 1921 and 1922, and for the eight months ending in November of those years, and the ex-

ports domestic and foreign of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports free and dutiable and the exports, domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of November, 1922:

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	\$ 1,667,029	\$ 8,716,290	\$ 78,773,751	\$ 59,634
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	1,794,547	2,934,902	2,752,590	221,662
Animals and animal products.....	1,697,363	2,670,089	13,335,578	50,329
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	5,778,532	8,099,275	720,078	180,665
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,242,082	2,151,114	20,759,923	48,173
Iron and its products.....	1,126,553	9,822,021	4,405,279	208,043
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	1,093,306	2,435,090	5,016,448	55,440
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	8,212,133	9,541,659	2,458,355	57,690
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,162,246	1,498,140	1,280,125	19,834
Miscellaneous commodities .....	1,824,752	2,721,327	1,294,566	127,336
Totals .....	\$25,604,343	\$50,589,907	\$130,796,673	\$1,023,309

In November, 1922, the duty collected amounted to \$11,605,259 as compared with \$9,891,761 in November, 1921.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise enter-

ed for consumption and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of November 1921 and 1922, and in the eight months period ending November of these years respectively:

	Month of November		Eight months ending November	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	\$ 64,211,434	\$ 76,194,250	\$ 502,604,932	\$ 506,985,187
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	86,533,892	130,796,673	502,152,675	621,705,316
Totals .....	150,805,296	206,990,923	1,004,757,607	1,123,690,503
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	1,106,155	1,023,309	9,638,969	9,484,863
Grand totals, Canadian trade.....	151,911,451	208,020,232	1,014,396,576	1,133,175,366

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1922.

**D**URING the month of December the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Grand Trunk Railway System and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, stationmen, stationary engineers and firemen, oilers, roundhouse shop and store labourers, etc., members respectively of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employers, and (2) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and certain of its employees, being shipmasters, mates and marine engineers in the British Columbia Lake and River Service of the Company, employed in vessels

operating between points on Lakes Kootenay, Slocan, Arrow and Okanagan, members respectively of the Canadian Navigators' Federation, Pacific Division, and of the National Association of Marine Engineers.

### Application received

During the month of December an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation was received from employees of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, being freight handlers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The application was subsequently withdrawn, a satisfactory settlement having been, with the efforts of the Minister of Labour, reached by the parties to the dispute.



## Report of Board in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees being shipmasters, mates and marine engineers

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being shipmasters, mates and marine engineers in the British Columbia Lake and River Service of the Company members respectively of the Canadian Navigators' Federation, Pacific Division, and of the National Association of Marine Engineers. The Board was composed of Mr. Robert S. Lennie, Vancouver, Chairman and Messrs. E. A. James and John Fyfe, both of Vancouver, nominees of the Company and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute.

The text of the report is as follows:

### Report of Board

Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in a dispute between the Shipmasters, Mates and Marine Engineers employed in vessels operating on the B. C. Lake and River Service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Vancouver, B. C.,  
1st December, 1922.

To the Registrar,  
Boards of Conciliation  
and Investigation,

Department of Labour,  
Ottawa.

Sir:—

Pursuant to the appointment of the Minister of Labour for Canada, the members of your Board, consisting of Robert S. Lennie, Chairman, Edwin A. James, Esq., representing the C. P. Ry. Co., and John Fyfe, to enquire into the dispute set forth in the application for

appointment of the said Board, beg to report as follows:—

The B. C. Lake and River Service of the C. P. R. Company comprises passenger and tow boats operating on the Kootenay, Slocan, Arrow and Okanagan Lakes, in the interior of the province. This service is for the purpose of connecting railway lines and transporting passenger barges and freight between the points on the said respective lakes. It has no connection with, or similarity to the coastal service which is operated separately from the railway company. The shipmasters, mates and marine engineers on the said boats complain that:—

- (a) The company has refused to acknowledge the committees which were appointed by the different organizations, and refused to acknowledge that those committees were representatives of the organizations, and that the company did not give the wishes of their committees who did meet them reasonable consideration.
- (b) That the method of negotiating agreements through the organizations is unsatisfactory; and that the representatives of the men's organizations should be included in the negotiating committee.
- (c) That the basic rate paid to officers on these vessels has always been too low and should be readjusted and made retroactive.
- (d) That there should be a general readjustment of working conditions particularly with regard to excessively long days and one day free from the ship in seven.
- (e) That there should be an adjustment of wages for individual ranks now underpaid in comparison with other men in the service.
- (f) That the present method of promotion is continually causing dissatisfaction and a recognized system of seniority should be established.
- (g) That the status of the officers in the service be defined, and that they should be rated as steamship men.
- (h) That the men should be allowed subsistence in home ports when ships are unable to supply them their meals.

These various complaints were put forward by Ephraim Reid, secretary of the National Association of Marine Engineers, and Andrew Goodlad, secretary of the Canadian Navigators' Federation, Pacific Division, on behalf of the men; and by Mr. F. W. Peters, general superintendent and his assistant, Charles A. Cottrell, representing the company. The Board considered these complaints during the months of October and November and at the conclusion of the evidence the following took place:—

THE CHAIRMAN:—Now, gentlemen, it is usual in conciliation boards, after you have had every opportunity to give your evidence on both sides, for the Chairman to suggest the possibility of your reaching an agreement. If you indicate that there is no possibility, of course then it will be necessary for us to make our report.

MR. PETERS:—Well, Mr. Chairman, speaking for the company we are willing to meet the committee of our own men up in Nelson and discuss working conditions, nearly all of which have been referred to here, and we believe we can remove any objections there may be with regard to these working conditions; not perhaps entirely what the men have asked in their report here, but we will go as far towards it as we consistently and reasonably can; but if it is a question, as I understand it is, to be put to the Board to ask that we restore the 10 per cent reduction, I will have to say what we have said every time we met them since we made that reduction, and before we made it, that the reduction can be justified having in view the rates paid in other directions and that we cannot consider restoring that reduction to the least possible extent—not to any extent.

MR. REID:—Mr. Chairman, in so far as the marine engineers are concerned we court a mutual understanding, but if it is a question of Mr. Peters declining any consideration in so far as the restoration of the wages, or the introduction of something that will satisfy the men, we leave that in your hands and we hope the decision will be amicable.

MR. GOODLAD:—Well, sir, we are very pleased indeed to know that the company intend to sustain us on the working conditions. As far as the wages are concerned it is a serious matter. The wages the men have been getting does not give them a great deal to live on or to throw away. . . . But since wages are reduced to the small amount to which they naturally are in comparison if you take the wages put in as to the men on the ocean

vessels, it is certainly a small amount; and, sir, we hope that the Board will see their way clear to think with us that these men should not have a reduction; that they should have an adjustment for what they have been receiving previously.

THE CHAIRMAN:—Then there is no hope of your reaching any agreement?

MR. GOODLAD:—Not on the wages.

It will thus be seen that the major portion of the men's complaints were met by the company after the fullest discussion and all the evidence the men desired to give on the subjects of the various complaints.

It is also to be noticed that substantially all of these complaints originated after the company had reduced the men's wages in common with all other employees of the company 10 per cent in October, 1921.

The Board would therefore recommend:

1. That one day in seven free from the boat should be allowed to each officer, and when this cannot reasonably be done, such days should be credited to the man and made up to him at another time.
2. That the principle of seniority should be recognized in the creation of permanent positions as far as possible except for special reasons.
3. That the company's general rule of recognizing only men in its employ in negotiations should be satisfactory to the men.

#### WAGES AND SUBSISTENCE.

These two subjects are interlocked and should, therefore, be dealt with together. They really form the substantial ground of complaint. It should be remembered that this Lake and River Service is really a connecting link between the railroad and the different lakes. The boats connect with trains at both ends. No evidence of complaints in regard to wages was raised until the 10 per cent cut occur-



red in 1921. The evidence establishes that this service is running at a loss and there had been an increase in operating expenses and a decrease in earnings prior to the reduction in wages; that the reduction was general and applied to approximately 100,000 men in the company's employ; that there has been no further reduction of the 51 men involved in the complaint, whereas there has been a further reduction of 10 per cent to some of the railway employees.

At the outset of the inquiry the men desired that they should be classified as steamship men; and during the course of the inquiry it was conceded that they should be so classified so far as working conditions were concerned. But the company pointed out that these men were under a different jurisdiction to the coastal steamship men, and regard should be had to that fact in considering whether the reduction was justified.

It was also pointed out by a witness who had experience both on tidal and inland waters, that there was no comparison as regards responsibility, efficiency, and the nature and importance of the work assigned to officers on tidal waters as compared with the interior lakes. Practically all the witnesses called to support the complaint base their objection upon the 10 per cent reduction. Considerable evidence was given by comparing the wages of the coastal service with that of the interior; and evidence was given to show that the interior had not received as many increases during the Great War period as were given to the coastal service.

It was also pointed out by some of the men that as they were towing barges and freight cars and were required sometimes to switch these cars, they should be regarded as railway men and receive pay accordingly.

It was also pointed out that the wage paid the steamship men included their board and lodging. The point was made by the company that a comparison of increases between the coastal and interior service was not fair, because during the war period increases were general in competitive areas due to ship-building and other war vocations making it impossible to continue the service without meeting this competition.

The Board, therefore, consider that this dispute should be confined to the 10 per cent reduction. They also consider that the coastal service should not be compared with the interior for the foregoing reason in addition to the reasons given by Douglas Brown, Superintendent of the Lake and River Service, in his evidence at page 244, as follows:—

MR. GOODLAD:—You have had experience on coastal vessels have you, Captain? A. About 28 years.

Q. Would you compare the responsibilities of the masters and officers of the Lakes as being similar to the responsibilities of the masters and officers on the coast? A. Well, I certainly should not. You take a man leaving Vancouver here when you cannot see your hand in front of you, with about two or 300 people sleeping under you, thick weather, trying to make your time to Victoria—I don't see how you can possibly compare that with the Lake service. I appreciate my men and I appreciate the service, but it is certainly not in the same street as the coast service. . . . Now, you take as regards the service—you take the tides and currents and the traffic that there is down here, there is no traffic up there. I appreciate my men as much as anybody does, but at the same time I fail to see where the comparison can possibly come in, honestly and straightforwardly. . . .

It was established that the cost of living had gone down prior to the reduction, and in view of the foregoing facts and circumstances your Board are unable to say that the present rate of wages is unjust or unfair and submit that the 10 per cent reduction was justified on the evidence submitted.



*Subsistence*:—In view of the fact that the board of men is admittedly included in their wages, the Board recommends that a subsistence allowance should be made to the engineers in their home port when they are on duty and unable to secure their board on the boat when she is laid up for repairs, and the

amount suggested, \$1.50 per day, is reasonable in the circumstances.

All of which is respectively submitted.

(Sgd.) R. S. LENNIE,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) E. A. JAMES.

(Sgd.) J. FYFE.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 11th day of December, A.D., 1922.

### **Report of Board in dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway System and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, etc.**

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway System and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, stationary engineers and firemen, oilers, roundhouse shop and store labourers, etc., members respectively of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, Chairman, and Messrs. U. E. Gillen, Toronto, and Howard S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, nominees of the Railway and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.

The text of the report and of the agreement is as follows:

#### **Report of Board**

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and re differences between the Grand Trunk Railway System and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, stationary engineers and firemen, oilers, roundhouse, shop and store labourers, etc., members respectively of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Montreal, Quebec,  
December 12th, 1922.

Honourable James Murdock, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,

The Board has the honour to submit herewith its final report.

1. At the first public meeting of the Board, Mr. Mosher asked whether the employers were prepared to follow the precedent set in the shopmen's and Canadian National cases, and suspend the wage reduction until after the Board made its report. He said he was not in a position to precede until the employers made their policy known, and cited in support of his contention the opinion of the Department of Justice.

2. The Grand Trunk then filed a statement with the Board reading:

"The Grand Trunk, while maintaining its position that it was legally justified in putting into effect reduced rates of pay as of July 20th, 1922, is, pending an anticipated early report of the Board of Conciliation, prepared in the interests of harmony and co-operation with its employees to continue the former scale of rates, on the understanding that this is done without prejudice to the company's case before the Board and that the company shall not be prevented, in negotiating any agreement during or subsequent to the proceedings before the Board, from taking the position that the new scale should be retroactive to 20th July last."

3. The official committee representing the company and the committee representing the employees agreed on rules governing working conditions prior to the meeting of the Board. They made an agreement, dated September 28th, without advice from any member of the Board. That agreement, among other things, provided that both parties to the dispute would accept the decision of the Board, which is evidence of the harmonious relations existing between the officers and employees, also the confidence they had in the ultimate findings of the Board, which it appreciates and hereby acknowledges.

4. During the proceedings the Board from time to time made suggestions with a view to having the employer and employees make a mutual agreement on all matters in dispute, with the result that both sides made concessions and certain propositions. The propositions were rejected and the matters in dispute were referred on November 16 to the Board for its award. After conference between the Board members, the whole case was considered. The chairman, on November 17th, submitted a written suggestion to both parties. It provided for further and equal concessions, and we are pleased to report the suggestion was accepted by the parties.

5. The Board wishes to record its deep appreciation of the manner in which the respective arguments were submitted evidencing careful preparation. It acknowledges the courtesy and pains taken by the representatives of the company and employees in their efforts to furnish the Board with the fullest information.

6. The representatives of the company appearing before the Board were: C. F. Needham, Chairman, Committee of Officers; A. P. Linnell; J. F. Aitchison; H. A. Balkwill; G. H. Jones; J. M. Sparling; E. J. McVeigh; G. Turvey and R. C. Johnston.

The employees were represented by: A. R. Mosher, President, Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; J. E. McGuire, Chairman of Employees' Committee; A. E. Lawrence; J. E. Chick; F. J. Ainsborough, J. B. Burnett and M. J. Affachiner.

7. The mutual agreement signed by the authorized representatives of the company and the men, indicating the various rates of pay for the different classes and employees concerned, is enclosed herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) E. MCG. QUIRK,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) U. E. GILLEN,  
Member.

(Sgd.) HOWARD S. ROSS,  
Member.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Office of General Superintendent Motive  
Power and Car Departments.

Montreal, December 12th, 1922.

Mr. E. McG. Quirk,  
Chairman.

Mr. U. E. Gillen,  
Member.

Mr. Howard S. Ross, K.C.,  
Member.

Board of Conciliation.

Dear Sirs,—

Enclosed please find lists showing the new rates of pay for employees covered by Schedule for Clerks, Stationmen, Roundhousemen, etc., effective November 1st, 1922, duly signed by the Employees' Committee and on behalf of the Railway.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) A. R. MOSHER.

(Sgd.) C. F. NEEDHAM.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

(Canadian Lines)

(Grand Trunk Railway System excluding Grand Trunk Western Lines, Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, Lewiston & Auburn Railroad, Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad, United States & Canada Railroad and St. Clair Tunnel Company.)

Rates of Pay effective November 1st, 1922, for positions covered by schedule of rules governing working conditions effective June 16th, 1922, for "Clerks and other classes of Employees as herein named."

### ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

#### OFFICE OF GENERAL AUDITOR, MONTREAL.

Position	No.	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Cash Books		
Sub-Chief clerk.....	1	\$171.00
Clerk in charge of Section	1	161.00
Ledger clerk.....	1	121.00

#### Rents Receivable

Sub-Chief clerk.....	1	171.00
Clerk in charge of Section..	1	156.00
Ledger keeper.....	1	141.00
Investigator .....	1	136.00
Ledger keeper.....	1	126.00
Ledger keeper.....	1	116.00

#### Accounts Collectible

Sub-Chief clerk.....	1	171.00
Clerk in charge of Section..	1	151.00
Ledger keepers.....	3	141.00
Ledger keeper.....	1	136.00
Register clerk.....	1	86.00
Ledger keeper (Jr.).....	1	81.00

#### Accounts Payable

Sub-Chief clerk.....	1	171.00
Clerk in charge of Section..	1	126.00
Ledger keepers.....	2	116.00
Ledger keepers (Asst.).....	2	101.00
Ledger keeper (Asst.).....	1	96.00
Register clerk.....	1	86.00

#### Federal Accounts

Clerk in charge.....	1	161.00
General clerk.....	1	136.00
Clerk (Jr.).....	1	63.00

#### Special Accounts—

Sub-Chief clerk.....	1	171.00
Clerk in charge.....	1	151.00
General clerk.....	1	146.00
Ledger clerk.....	1	126.00
Clerk .....	1	121.00

#### Per Diem—

Clerk in charge.....	1	141.00
Investigator .....	1	126.00
Ledger keeper.....	1	121.00

#### Valuation—

General clerk.....	1	146.00
General clerk.....	1	136.00

Position	No.	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Statistics—		
Statistical clerk.....	1	146.00
Filing clerk.....	1	101.00
Filing clerk.....	1	96.00
Filing clerk.....	1	76.00
Filing clerk.....	1	66.00
Filing clerk.....	1	56.00
Stenographer .....	1	111.00
Stenographers .....	3	101.00
Stenographer .....	1	81.00
Comptometer operator....	1	86.00
Office boys.....	2	38.00

#### OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF DISBURSEMENTS, MONTREAL.

#### Construction—

Sub-chief clerk.....	1	171.00
A.F.E. Correspondence....	1	146.00
General .....	1	136.00
Traders sidings.....	1	136.00
Cap. A.C.S.A.R. & E. Class..	1	131.00
A. F. E. Ledgers, Index,		
B.R.C.O. ....	1	116.00
Budget .....	1	119.00
Budget .....	1	102.00

#### Bills & Vouchers—

Sub-Chief clerk.....	1	171.00
Special accounts claims T.S.	1	136.00
Register rec. accounts coll..	1	131.00
Checking bills coll. & dist.	1	121.00
Checking vouchers bal.....	1	116.00
Checking stores & staty, vos.	1	116.00
Register rec. acc. payable..	1	116.00
Foreign bills register.....	1	151.00
Foreign bills register....	1	136.00
do .....	1	111.00
do .....	1	71.00

#### General Accounts—

Sub-Chief clerk.....	1	171.00
Transfer credits & stat's..	1	146.00
Transfer deb ts & summary	1	141.00
Vouchers. ....	1	131.00
Pay rolls .....	1	116.00
Bills collectible .....	1	116.00
General. ....	1	86.00

#### Loss and Damage—

Sub-Chief clerk.....	1	171.00
F. C. A. suspense & drafts.	1	136.00
Bills collectible & authorities	1	116.00
Weekly lists & rule 255....	1	101.00

#### Special Ledger Account—

Sub-Chief clerk.....	1	171.00
Special accts. statements..	1	116.00
Special accts. statements..	1	116.00
Taxes. ....	1	92.00



			Rate					Rate	
Position		No.	Nov. 1, 1922		Position		No.	Nov. 1, 1922	
Stocks—					Clerks in Charge Sections—				
Stock clerk. ....		1	146.00		Cash. ....		1	161.00	
Asst. stock clerk. ....		1	116.00		Station O/S. ....		1	156.00	
Filing Clerks—					Ledgers. ....		1	156.00	
Stationery. ....		1	96.00		Overcharges. ....		1	156.00	
Loss and damage. ....		1	96.00		Journal. ....		1	151.00	
Correspondence. ....		1	91.00		Book Clerks—				
do. ....		1	76.00		Overcharges. ....		1	136.00	
do. ....		1	61.00		Mails. ....		1	136.00	
Vouchers. ....		1	61.00		Interline account-freight ..		1	136.00	
General—					O/C ledger. ....		1	131.00	
Stenographers. ....		4	96.00		Interline accounts passenger		1	116.00	
Ellis machine operator. ....		1	96.00		Station drafts. ....		1	106.00	
Comptometer operators ....		4	86.00		Departmental investigator.		1	96.00	
Office boy. ....		1	43.00		O/C form 277 debits. ....		1	91.00	
OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PAYROLLS, MONTREAL.					Listing authorities. ....		1	91.00	
					O/C form 276 credits. ....		1	86.00	
					Form 280 account. ....		1	81.00	
Checking and Draft Writing—					Investigators—				
Sub-Chief clerk. ....		1	\$171.00		In transit. ....		1	141.00	
General clerks. ....		2	101.00		Station O/S. ....		2	136.00	
Ellis operators. ....		6	106.00		Station O/S. ....		1	131.00	
Ellis operators. ....		3	96.00		Special debit suspense. ....		1	131.00	
Chief comptometer operator		1	101.00		Departmental. ....		1	121.00	
Comptometer operators ....		11	86.00		Station O/S. ....		1	121.00	
Balancing—					280-276 In transit. ....		1	116.00	
Sub-Chief clerk. ....		1	171.00		Station O/S. ....		1	116.00	
Salaries & wages account. ..		1	136.00		And. voucher in transit. ....		1	106.00	
Payroll register. ....		1	136.00		Statistical Clerks—				
Unclaimed wages account. ..		1	136.00		Suburban and milk. ....		1	131.00	
Payroll corrections and statements. ....		1	121.00		Commodity. ....		1	131.00	
Burroughs operators. ....		2	91.00		Assistant & frt. yearly figures. ....		1	126.00	
Draft registers. ....		3	76.00		System divisions. ....		1	121.00	
Auditing Payrolls & Recording Employees					Passenger yearly figures. ..		1	106.00	
Earnings—					Passenger traffic. ....		1	106.00	
Sub-Chief clerk. ....		1	171.00		Form 300. ....		1	106.00	
U.S. alien income tax. ....		1	136.00		Station earnings. ....		1	106.00	
Auditing payrolls. ....		1	131.00		Statistical Clerks—				
Clerk. ....		1	131.00		Commodities. ....		1	96.00	
Clerks. ....		5	111.00		Tons, one mile. ....		2	91.00	
Employees & Compensation—					Commodities. ....		2	91.00	
Clerk in charge. ....		1	146.00		Freight traffic. ....		1	91.00	
Clerk. ....		1	121.00		Passenger—one mile. ....		3	91.00	
General—					Baggage and milk. ....		1	91.00	
Clerk. ....		1	136.00		Tons, one mile. ....		1	81.00	
Stenographer. ....		1	96.00		Passenger—one mile. ....		4	81.00	
Stenographer. ....		1	86.00		Form 300. ....		1	81.00	
Correspondence & time-keeper. ....		1	86.00		Passenger—one mile. ....		2	71.00	
Clerk. ....		1	51.00		Checkers—				
Office boy. ....		1	43.00		Passenger military. ....		1	146.00	
OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF REVENUES, MONTREAL.					Special debits. ....		1	131.00	
Accounts Department.					Cash. ....		1	116.00	
Sub-Chief clerks. ....		2	171.00		Freight military. ....		1	116.00	
Sub-Chief clerk. ....		1	161.00		O. C. S. ....		1	106.00	
					Departmental. ....		1	96.00	
					Commission account. ....		1	96.00	

Position	No.	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Position	No.	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Switching tickets .....	1	96.00	O. Roads D. S. ....	1	136.00
Small roads freight.....	1	91.00	Correction account, old....	1	136.00
O. C. S. ....	1	91.00	Correction, old items.....	1	136.00
Passenger military .....	1	91.00	Correction scrutineer.....	1	136.00
Audit vouchers in transit..	1	81.00	Correction. ....	4	131.00
Long sheet variations.....	1	86.00	Form 280 .....	1	131.00
Daily cash .....	1	71.00	Surcharges. ....	1	131.00
Closings—			Correspondence, other roads	1	131.00
Departmental closing clerk	1	116.00	O. roads correction A/C...	2	131.00
Stenographers—			Discrepancy C. lines.....	1	126.00
Stenographer. ....	1	96.00	O. roads correspondence..	1	126.00
Stenographer. ....	1	106.00	Discrepancy surcharge ....	1	121.00
Stenographer. ....	1	76.00	Discrepancy C. lines.....	2	121.00
Comptometer Operators—			Correction. ....	2	116.00
Operators. ....	2	91.00	O. Roads correction A/C..	4	116.00
Operators. ....	2	86.00	O. Roads U/R Wbs. ....	3	116.00
Operator. ....	1	81.00	Form 280 .....	2	116.00
Operator. ....	1	71.00	Discrepancy C. lines.....	4	116.00
Record Clerk—			Discrepancy G. T. W.....	1	116.00
Claim Vouchers, etc.....	1	91.00	Discrepancy G. T. W.....	1	111.00
General Clerk—			Correction. ....	4	106.00
Claims, etc. ....	1	81.00	Other roads discrepancy..	2	106.00
Office Boys—			Other roads U/R Wbs....	2	106.00
Office boys .....	2	43.00	Discrepancy C. lines.....	1	106.00
Office boy .....	1	38.00	Discrepancy G. T. W.....	1	106.00
<i>Freight Department.</i>			Form 280. ....	1	106.00
Sub-Chief Clerks—			Other roads discrepancy..	1	101.00
Local. ....	1	171.00	Checkers—		
Form 280 .....	1	171.00	Interline. ....	10	136.00
Discrepancy. ....	1	171.00	Interline. ....	2	126.00
Interline. ....	1	171.00	Interline. ....	1	121.00
Correction. ....	1	171.00	Interline. ....	11	116.00
Clerks in Charge of Sections—			Interline. ....	11	106.00
Discrepancy. ....	1	156.00	Interline. ....	26	96.00
Interline. ....	1	161.00	Local. ....	2	96.00
Other road discrepancies..	1	156.00	Interline. ....	2	91.00
Interline. ....	1	161.00	Local. ....	7	91.00
Interline. ....	9	156.00	Local. ....	3	81.00
Correspondence. ....	1	161.00	Local. ....	12	71.00
Correction account. ....	1	161.00	Closings—		
Investigators—			Correction. ....	3	91.00
General correspondence ...	1	156.00	Correction account .....	2	91.00
Form 280 Rev ser.....	1	146.00	Form 280 .....	2	91.00
Correction, special items..	1	146.00	Discrepancy. ....	3	91.00
Corr. general correspondence	1	141.00	F. C. A. ....	1	91.00
Discrepancies. ....	1	141.00	Form 280 .....	1	81.00
O. Lines .....	1	141.00	Form 280 .....	2	71.00
Form 280 .....	1	141.00	Discrepancy. ....	1	71.00
Discrepancy, form 280, scru-			Discrepancy. ....	2	61.00
tineer. ....	1	141.00	Correction. ....	2	71.00
Correction reviser .....	1	141.00	Discrepancy. ....	3	61.00
O. roads correspondence...	1	136.00	Form 280 .....	1	61.00
Discrepancy C. lines.....	4	136.00	Stenographers—		
Form 280 special items...	1	136.00	Stenographers. ....	2	96.00
			Stenographers. ....	1	91.00
			Stenographer. ....	1	81.00
			Stenographer. ....	1	76.00

Position	No.	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Position	No.	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
<b>Comptometer Operators—</b>			Interline. . . . .	1	126.00
Interline. . . . .	6	96.00	White sheets . . . . .	2	126.00
Interline. . . . .	2	91.00	Interline. . . . .	1	111.00
Local. . . . .	1	91.00	Received accounts . . . . .	1	111.00
Local. . . . .	1	86.00	Local. . . . .	6	106.00
Interline. . . . .	2	86.00	White sheets . . . . .	2	111.00
Interline. . . . .	1	81.00	Interline. . . . .	4	106.00
Interline. . . . .	2	71.00	Local. . . . .	7	96.00
Local. . . . .	1	71.00	Interline. . . . .	4	101.00
<b>Copyists—</b>			Local. . . . .	6	86.00
Discrepancy. . . . .	2	61.00	<b>General—</b>		
Form 280. . . . .	1	61.00	Stenographer. . . . .	1	96.00
Other Roads D/S. . . . .	1	51.00	Comptometer operator . . . . .	1	96.00
Correspondence. . . . .	1	51.00	Comptometer operator . . . . .	1	86.00
Correction. . . . .	1	61.00	Comptometer operators . . . . .	5	71.00
Tracing discrepancy . . . . .	1	61.00	Waybill sorter . . . . .	1	91.00
<b>Filing Clerks—</b>			Filing tariff . . . . .	1	136.00
Correction & vouchers. . . . .	1	91.00	Filing division sheets. . . . .	1	96.00
Correction & vouchers. . . . .	1	61.00	Filing tariffs . . . . .	1	71.00
Other roads correction A/C. . . . .	1	61.00	Tracing correspondence . . . . .	1	61.00
Correction. . . . .	2	61.00	Filing correspondence . . . . .	2	51.00
Discrepancy. . . . .	3	61.00	Office boy . . . . .	1	43.00
Form 280 . . . . .	1	61.00	Office boys . . . . .	2	38.00
Correction. . . . .	1	51.00	<i>General Department.</i>		
Discrepancy. . . . .	2	51.00	<b>Clerks in Charge of Sections—</b>		
<b>Mail Clerks—</b>			Clerk in charge of section. . . . .	1	156.00
Interline. . . . .	1	106.00	Clerk in charge of section . . . . .	1	141.00
Discrepancy. . . . .	1	51.00	<b>Investigators—</b>		
<b>Office Boys—</b>			G.T.W. adj. account. . . . .	1	136.00
Interline. . . . .	2	43.00	Exchange surcharge . . . . .	1	136.00
Correction department . . . . .	1	43.00	<b>Closing clerks—</b>		
General. . . . .	1	43.00	Closing clerk . . . . .	1	96.00
Other roads correction A/C . . . . .	1	43.00	Closing clerk . . . . .	1	91.00
Discrepancy. . . . .	2	38.00	<b>Record Clerks—</b>		
Interline. . . . .	1	38.00	Librarian. . . . .	1	91.00
<i>Rate Department.</i>			Stationery. . . . .	1	91.00
Sub-Chief clerks . . . . .	2	171.00	<b>Registering Clerks—</b>		
Sub-Chief clerk . . . . .	1	161.00	Letter register. . . . .	1	86.00
<b>Rate Clerks—</b>			Pink Sheets. . . . .	1	61.00
Correspondence. . . . .	1	146.00	<b>Filing Clerks—</b>		
Divisions. . . . .	1	146.00	Discrepancies and revision		
Form 280 . . . . .	1	136.00	notices. . . . .	1	91.00
Interline. . . . .	1	146.00	Discrepancies. . . . .	1	86.00
Interline. . . . .	2	136.00	Discrepancies. . . . .	1	61.00
Correspondence. . . . .	2	136.00	Discrepancies. . . . .	1	51.00
White sheets . . . . .	2	136.00	<b>Mail Clerks—</b>		
Interline. . . . .	1	131.00	Mail clerk . . . . .	1	116.00
Local assistants . . . . .	1	131.00	Mail clerk . . . . .	1	76.00
Received accounts . . . . .	3	126.00	Mail clerks. . . . .	3	61.00
Local statements & special			<b>Office Boys—</b>		
work. . . . .	1	121.00	Office boy. . . . .	1	43.00
Received accounts . . . . .	2	121.00	Office boy. . . . .	1	38.00
Local correspondence . . . . .	1	121.00			
Interline. . . . .	4	121.00			
White sheets . . . . .	1	121.00			
Form 280 . . . . .	1	121.00			
Switching. . . . .	1	121.00			



Position	No.	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Position	No.	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
<b>Book Binders—</b>			<b>V. J. bridge tickets.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>71.00</b>
Book binder.....	1	116.00	Baggage.....	1	71.00
Book binder.....	1	91.00	Optional ticket writer.....	1	61.00
Book binder.....	1	66.00	Stenographer.....	1	111.00
Book binder.....	1	56.00	Stenographer.....	1	91.00
Warehouse records.....	2	88.00	Comptometer operators.....	3	91.00
<b>Stenographers—</b>			Comptometer operators.....	2	86.00
Stenographer.....	1	96.00	Record clerk.....	1	91.00
<i>Passenger Department.</i>			<b>Interline—</b>		
Sub-Chief clerk.....	5	171.00	Ticket writer.....	1	106.00
<b>Rate Clerks—</b>			Ticket writer.....	1	101.00
Interline.....	2	161.00	Ticket writers.....	4	96.00
Interline.....	1	156.00	Ticket writers.....	3	91.00
Interline.....	3	146.00	Ticket sorters.....	2	76.00
Commissions.....	1	146.00	Ticket sorters.....	1	71.00
Steamship accounts.....	1	146.00	Ticket sorters.....	5	61.00
Interline.....	2	141.00	Ticket sorters.....	5	51.00
Exchanges.....	1	136.00	<b>Register Clerks—</b>		
Refunds.....	1	126.00	Cash fare reports.....	1	96.00
Military accounts.....	1	121.00	Ticket collections.....	1	96.00
Coupon traffic, etc.....	1	121.00	<b>Filing Clerks—</b>		
Local.....	2	106.00	Cash fare reports.....	1	61.00
<b>Investigators—</b>			Discrepancies.....	1	51.00
Discrepancies.....	2	136.00	<b>Ticket Examiner—</b>		
Discrepancies.....	1	96.00	Conductors' collections...	4	96.00
Discrepancies.....	2	81.00	Office boys.....	1	43.00
<b>Statistical Clerk—</b>			Office boys.....	2	38.00
Train earnings.....	1	126.00	<i>Claims Department.</i>		
<b>Checkers—</b>			<b>Sub-Chief Clerks—</b>		
Agents' summaries.....	1	111.00	Relief claims.....	1	171.00
Special movements.....	1	111.00	Rates.....	1	171.00
Refunds.....	1	91.00	<b>Rate Clerks—</b>		
Cash fares.....	2	91.00	Rate clerks.....	3	136.00
Steamship accounts.....	1	111.00	<b>Investigators—</b>		
Cash fares.....	1	96.00	S. claims.....	1	161.00
Cash fares.....	1	91.00	O. claims.....	1	161.00
Punches.....	1	96.00	S. claims.....	1	161.00
Interline tickets.....	2	96.00	S. claims.....	1	161.00
Special.....	1	101.00	A. claims.....	1	146.00
G. T. tickets.....	3	91.00	A. claims.....	1	146.00
Optional tickets.....	1	121.00	R. claims.....	1	146.00
Optional tickets.....	1	111.00	R. claims.....	1	146.00
Local fares.....	3	91.00	O. claims.....	1	146.00
Local fares.....	1	86.00	O. claims.....	1	146.00
Vouchers.....	1	91.00	R. claims.....	1	141.00
Local baggage.....	1	91.00	R. claims.....	1	141.00
Summary vouchers.....	1	91.00	R. claims.....	1	126.00
Refunds.....	1	91.00	R. claims.....	1	121.00
P. C. cash fares.....	1	91.00	R. claims.....	1	116.00
Stock records.....	1	111.00	Various.....	1	106.00
Stock records.....	5	101.00	R. claims.....	1	106.00
Dining car.....	1	91.00	<b>Clerks—</b>		
Conductor reports 99.....	1	91.00	Registering desk.....	1	136.00
Dining car.....	1	96.00	Voucher desk.....	1	121.00
Special.....	1	96.00	Registering desk.....	1	106.00
G. T. tickets.....	3	81.00			

Position	No.	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Switching vouchers.....	1	96.00
Additional, etc. switching vouchers. ....	1	96.00
Drafts—draft balance.....	1	91.00
Cartage, vouchers and listing	1	91.00
Vouchers, lists S-O-A.....	1	71.00
A. Vouchers, general utility	1	61.00

Closing Clerks—

Abstract. . . . .	1	131.00
Duplicate billing office. . . . .	1	116.00
Abstract. . . . .	4	91.00
Abstract. . . . .	1	81.00
Abstract. . . . .	3	81.00
Abstract. . . . .	2	71.00
Abstract. . . . .	2	61.00
Duplicate billing office. . . . .	5	61.00

Stenographers—

Stenographer R. claims....	1	106.00
S. claims.....	1	106.00
Register & T. desk.....	1	96.00
Register—tracing desk.....	1	96.00
S. claims and D/A.....	1	96.00
A. claims and D/A.....	1	96.00
Vouchers. . . . .	1	96.00
Vouchers and sidings.....	1	76.00

## Register Clerks—

R. claims.....	1	86.00
S. & O. claims.....	1	76.00
S. cards.....	1	76.00
A.C.D. cards.....	1	66.00
Tracing and general utility	1	66.00
O. cards.....	1	66.00

### Tracing Clerks—

Arrears R. claims.....	1	91 00
Current R. claims.....	1	66.00

### Waybill Sorters—

D.B.O. tissue copies.....	1	86.00
D.B.O. tissue copies.....	2	61.00
D.B.O. tissue copies.....	2	51.00
D.B.O. tissue copies.....	1	41.00

Filing Clerks—

Tariffs. . . . .	1	71.00
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Office Boys—

Office boy.....	1	43.00
Office boy.....	1	38.00

Office of Freight Claim Agent, Montreal.

Investigators. . . . .	3	166.00
Investigators. . . . .	2	161.00
Investigators. . . . .	2	156.00
Investigators. . . . .	5	146.00
Investigator. . . . .	1	106.00
Investigator . . . . .	1	111.00
Station O/S . . . . .	1	126.00
Statistical clerk . . . . .	1	126.00
Correspondence. . . . .	1	121.00

Position	No.	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Voucher clerk .....	1	111.00
Tracing .....	1	106.00
Draft desk .....	2	106.00
Stenographers .....	7	106.00
Tracing .....	1	96.00
Records .....	6	61.00
Records .....	1	56.00
Office boy .....	1	43.00
General (Toronto) .....	1	111.00
Stenographer (Toronto) ...	1	106.00

## TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

*General Passenger Department.*

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
onaventure Station Ticket Office, Montreal—		
Chief clerk.....	1	\$146.00
Accountant.....	1	136.00
Ticket clerk No. 1.....	1	131.00
Ticket clerk No. 2.....	1	126.00
Ticket clerk No. 3.....	1	121.00
Ticket clerk No. 4.....	1	111.00
Ticket clerk No. 5.....	1	111.00
Ticket clerk No. 6.....	1	106.00
Ticket clerk No. 7.....	1	106.00
Bookman No. 1.....	1	101.00
Bookman No. 2.....	1	96.00
Bookman No. 3.....	1	94.00
Bookman No. 4.....	1	88.00

Station Ticket Office, Ottawa—

Chief clerk.....	1	136.00
Ticket clerk No. 1.....	1	118.00
Ticket clerk No. 2.....	1	111.00
Ticket clerk No. 3.....	1	96.00
Ticket clerk No. 4.....	1	81.00
Ticket clerk No. 5.....	1	78.00

Station Ticket Office, Toronto—

Chief clerk .....	1	143.00
Accountant. . . . .	1	131.00
Ticket clerk No. 1.....	1	128.00
Ticket clerk No. 2.....	1	123.00
Ticket clerk No. 3.....	1	121.00
Ticket clerk No. 4.....	1	116.00
Ticket clerk No. 5.....	1	111.00
Ticket clerk No. 6.....	1	106.00
Ticket clerk No. 7.....	1	103.00
Ticket clerk No. 8.....	1	98.00
Ticket clerk No. 9.....	1	93.00
Asst. accountant.....	1	88.00

*General Freight Department.*

Toronto, Ont.	Weighman...	112.00
Hamilton, Ont.	Weighman...	110.00
Mimico, Ont.	Weighman...	108.00
Stratford, Ont.	Weighman...	110.00
Lindsay, Ont.	Weighman...	110.00
Allandale, Ont.	Weighman...	120.00
Allandale, Ont.	Weighman...	108.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Allandale, Ont. Weighman....		108.00
Midland, Ont. Weighman....		120.00
Montreal, Que. Weighman....		110.00
Montreal, Que. Weighman....		90.00
Montreal, Que. Weighman....		120.00
Ottawa, Ont. Weighman....		108.00
Ottawa, Ont. Weighman....		102.00
Richmond, Que. Weighman....		108.00
Belleville, Ont. Weighman....		110.00

## PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

*Office of General Purchasing Agent, Montreal.*

## Accounting, fuel, tie and lumber branches—

Fuel accountant .....	1	\$171.00
Fuel clerk .....	1	161.00
Lumber clerk .....	1	161.00
Invoice clerk .....	1	161.00
Tie clerk .....	1	156.00
Freight clerk .....	1	146.00
Clerk. ....	1	131.00
Clerk. ....	1	121.00
Stenographer. ....	1	111.00
Stenographer. ....	1	106.00
Clerk. ....	3	106.00
Clerk. ....	1	101.00
Typist. ....	1	101.00
File clerk .....	1	101.00
Clerk. ....	1	101.00
Comptometer operator ....	1	96.00
Clerk. ....	4	86.00
Voucher clerk .....	2	101.00
Office boy .....	1	43.00
Office boy .....	1	38.00
Clerk. ....	2	86.00
Clerk. ....	1	73.00

## Order Branch—

Price clerk .....	1	149.00
Tracer clerk .....	1	125.00
Stenographer. ....	1	112.00
Quotation clerk in charge..	1	110.00
Invoice clerk .....	1	107.00
Quotation clerk .....	2	107.00
Clerk. ....	3	107.00
Head typist .....	1	104.00
Correspondence clerk ....	1	104.00
Stenographer. ....	2	102.00
Typist. ....	1	98.00
Clerk. ....	1	98.00
File clerk .....	1	76.00
Typ. st. ....	1	80.00
Junior clerk .....	1	61.00
Office boy .....	2	52.00

*Office of Stationery Agent, Montreal.*

Clerk & stenographer (Can. Express). ....	1	116.00
Stenographer. ....	1	106.00
Junior stenographer .....	1	96.00
Invoice clerk .....	1	111.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Requisition clerk .....	1	106.00
Assistant clerk .....	1	51.00
Office boy .....	1	43.00
Clerk in charge store room.	1	156.00
Store room clerks.....	3	106.00
Assistant clerk store room..	1	51.00
Clerk in charge store room (Can. Express) .....	1	111.00
Assistant clerk store room (Can. Express).....	1	61.00
Press operator .....	1	95.00
Press operator assistant...	1	58.00

*Customs Department.*

Clerk. ....	1	96.00
Stenographer. ....	1	86.00
Office boy .....	1	38.00

*Office of General Storekeeper, Montreal.*

Stenographer. ....	1	112.00
Clerk. ....	1	85.00

*General Stores, Montreal.*

Invoice clerk .....	1	145.00
Clerk. ....	1	125.00
Invoice clerk .....	1	125.00
Clerk. ....	1	115.00
Clerk. ....	1	110.00
Clerk. ....	1	100.00
Requisition clerk .....	1	85.00
Junior clerk .....	1	74.00
Stenographer. ....	1	110.00
Comptometer operator ....	1	86.00
Stenographer. ....	1	78.00
Office boy .....	1	43.00
Supply car man.....	1	130.00

No overtime  
for supply car  
service.

Receiver. ....	1	.55
Storemen. ....	6	.54
Signal storemen .....	1	.60
Shipper. ....	1	.50
Car checker .....	1	.49
Assistant storemen .....	6	.49
Stores checkers .....	1	.50
Petty storemen .....	4	.49
Petty storemen .....	3	.49
Labourer, leading hand....	1	.54
Labourers. ....	14	.39

## Scrap Yard—

Checker. ....	1	.50
Assistant storeman .....	1	.49
Labourers, leading hand...	114	.39
Labourers. ....	114	.39

## Rail Saw—

Checker. ....	1	.50
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Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Lumber Yard—		
Clerk. . . . .	1	125.00
Labourer, leading hand. . . . .	2	.54
Labourers. . . . .	14	.39
Watchman. . . . .	1	.40

*General Stores, London.*

Clerk. . . . .	1	146.00
Assistant accountant . . . . .	1	143.00
Clerk. . . . .	3	101.00
Clerk. . . . .	2	98.00
Clerk. . . . .	4	86.00
Supply car man. . . . .		130.00

No overtime  
for supply car  
service.

Ass'tant stores foreman. . . . .	1	.47
Warehouseman. . . . .	1	.46
Shipper. . . . .	1	.46
Labourers. . . . .	8	.39

*Scrap Yard—*

Clerk. . . . .	1	6.00
Labourers, leading hand. . . . .	2	.54
Labourers. . . . .	36	.39

*General Stores, Ottawa.*

Assistant storeman . . . . .	1	106.00
Shipper. . . . .	1	99.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	99.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	94.00
Clerks. . . . .	2	89.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	88.00
Supply car man. . . . .	1	100.00

No overtime  
for supply car  
service.

Checker. . . . .	1	.47
Stores helpers . . . . .	3	.42
Labourers. . . . .	5	.39

*CAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT.**Car Accountant's Office, Montreal.*

Clerk in charge. . . . .	1	\$121.00
Sorter. . . . .	1	57.00
Sorters. . . . .	3	53.00
Sorters. . . . .	3	48.00
Adjusting local records clerk	1	106.00
Adjusting local records clerk	1	96.00
Local records clerks. . . . .	5	86.00
Local records clerks. . . . .	4	76.00
Adjusting foreign records clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Adjusting foreign records clerks. . . . .	2	111.00
Adjusting foreign records clerks. . . . .	2	106.00
Foreign records clerks. . . . .	16	96.00
Per diem clerks. . . . .	2	141.00
Per diem clerks. . . . .	2	136.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Per diem checker. . . . .	1	116.00
Correction clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Rem-Wahl operator. . . . .	1	106.00
Rem-Wahl operator. . . . .	1	101.00
Comptometer operator. . . . .	1	101.00
Special statistical clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Special statistical clerk. . . . .	1	80.00
Discrepancy clerk. . . . .	1	136.00
Discrepancy clerks. . . . .	3	121.00
Discrepancy clerks. . . . .	2	111.00
Discrepancy clerks. . . . .	8	106.00
Discrepancy clerks. . . . .	2	86.00
Discrepancy clerks. . . . .	2	116.00
Reclaim clerk. . . . .	1	141.00
Reclaim clerks. . . . .	2	116.00
Interchange clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Interchange clerk. . . . .	1	76.00
Asst. Ledger clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Mileage & passenger record clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Passenger record clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Statistical clerk. . . . .	1	141.00
Statistical clerks. . . . .	4	121.00
Statistical clerks. . . . .	2	116.00
Statistical clerks. . . . .	5	111.00
Statistical clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
Statistical clerk. . . . .	1	88.00
Comptometer operator. . . . .	1	106.00
Comptometer operators. . . . .	6	96.00
Repair bill clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Repair bill clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Repair bill clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
Tracing clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Tracing clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Home route clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Junction card clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Stenographers. . . . .	2	116.00
Stenographers. . . . .	2	111.00
Office boy. . . . .	1	58.00
Office boy. . . . .	1	48.00

*TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**Office of Supt. Telegraphs and Telephones, Montreal.*

Delivery clerk "NA" office . . . . .		\$ 74.00
Messengers "NA" office. . . . .	2	48.00

*"C" Office — Toronto.*

Messenger. . . . .		53.00
Messenger. . . . .		48.00

*ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.**Office of Chief Engineer, Montreal.*

Material clerk . . . . .	1	\$128.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	123.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	113.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	108.00
Register and filing clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
Stenographers. . . . .	2	100.00
Office boy. . . . .	1	43.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
<b>TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT. EASTERN LINES.</b>					
<i>Office of General Superintendent, Montreal.</i>					
Clerk. . . . .	1	\$134.00	Deliverymen. . . . .	2	98.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	128.00	Deliverymen. . . . .	4	98.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	124.00	Asst. floorman. . . . .	1	97.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	121.00	Inward foreman. . . . .	1	112.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	116.00	Recorder. . . . .	1	105.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	116.00	Transhippers. . . . .	2	105.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	106.00	Parcel clerks. . . . .	2	105.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	104.00	Parcel clerks. . . . .	2	100.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	75.00	Stenographers. . . . .	1	105.00
Office boys . . . . .	2	46.00	Clerk. . . . .	1	100.00
Office boy . . . . .	1	33.00	Clerk. . . . .	1	100.00
<i>Timekeeper's Office.</i>			Bond clerk. . . . .	1	100.00
1st. Asst. timekeeper. . . . .	1	151.00	Value clerk. . . . .	1	100.00
2nd. Asst. timekeeper. . . . .	1	131.00	Mail room clerks. . . . .	2	91.00
Clerks. . . . .	5	126.00	Mail transferman. . . . .	1	98.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	116.00	Milk deliverers. . . . .	2	91.00
<i>Office of Supt. Transportation.</i>			Milk deliverers. . . . .	1	98.00
Car distributor. . . . .	1	166.00	Storage clerk. . . . .	1	95.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	156.00	Scalemen. . . . .	2	95.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	126.00	Asst. floorman. . . . .	1	97.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	116.00	Porters. . . . .	21	90.00
Clerks. . . . .	2	101.00	<i>Bonaventure Freight Office—General.</i>		
Clerk. . . . .	1	86.00	Chief billing clerk. . . . .	1	156.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	74.00	Chief advising clerk. . . . .	1	156.00
<i>Montreal Terminals.</i>			Rate clerk. . . . .	1	131.00
<i>Superintendent's Office—</i>			Payroll clerk. . . . .	1	131.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	111.00	O. S. & D. clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
<i>Supervisor of B. &amp; B. Office—</i>			Enquiry clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	122.00	Advising clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
<i>Supervisor of Track Office—</i>			Asst. rate clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	122.00	Correspondence clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Timekeeper. . . . .	1	122.00	Stenographer. . . . .	1	111.00
Timekeeper. . . . .	1	112.00	Advising clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
<i>Bonaventure Station Staff—</i>			Advising clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	126.00	Enquiry clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Night clerk . . . . .	1	95.00	West Road book clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
Storekeeper. . . . .	1	88.00	Advising clerk. . . . .	1	101.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	70.00	Billing clerk. . . . .	1	101.00
Constables. . . . .	3	114.00	Tranship clerk. . . . .	1	101.00
Ticket examiners. . . . .	5	114.00	Stenographer. . . . .	1	101.00
Information clerks . . . . .	6	86.00	Return to shed clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Matron. . . . .	1	50.00	Sheet ng clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Matron. . . . .	1	45.00	Billing clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Window cleaners. . . . .	2	70.00	Asst. O. S. & D. clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Floor cleaners. . . . .	12	65.00	Extension clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
<i>Bonaventure Baggage Staff—</i>			Asst. sheeting clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Chief clerk. . . . .	1	135.00	Car record clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Checkers. . . . .	5	112.00	C.N.R. road book clerk. . . . .	1	91.00
Asst. checkers. . . . .	1	105.00	Billing clerk. . . . .	4	91.00
Floormen. . . . .	2	102.00	Outward correction clerk. . . . .	1	91.00
			Extension clerk. . . . .	1	91.00
			Advising clerk. . . . .	1	91.00
			Enquiry. . . . .	1	91.00
			Tracing clerk. . . . .	1	91.00
			Tranship clerk. . . . .	1	91.00
			Tracing clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
			Advising clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
			East road book clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
			Enqu ry clerk. . . . .	1	65.00
			Mail clerk. . . . .	1	62.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Office boy. ....	1	45.00	<i>St. Henri.</i>		
Advice note clerks. ....	3	88.00	Clerk. ....	1	96.00
<i>Bonaventure Freight Office — Accounting.</i>			Clerk. ....	1	96.00
Assistant accountant. ....	1	176.00	Collector. ....	1	96.00
Chief ledger clerk. ....	1	171.00	Yard clerk. ....	1	96.00
Cashier. ....	1	156.00	Yard clerk. ....	1	86.00
Interchange clerk. ....	1	136.00	<i>Turcot Tranship Siding.</i>		
Chief steamship clerk. ....	1	136.00	Foreman. ....	1	135.00
Chief outstanding clerk. ....	1	136.00	Truckers. ....	9	.48
Collectors. ....	2	126.00	Sorter. ....	1	.50
Outstanding clerk. ....	1	126.00	<i>Point St. Charles Local Freight Office.</i>		
Chief claims clerk. ....	1	126.00	Clerk. ....	1	151.00
Cartage clerk. ....	1	126.00	Rate clerk & biller. ....	1	126.00
Chief posting clerk. ....	1	126.00	Carload clerk. ....	1	121.00
Chief abstract clerk. ....	1	126.00	Carload clerk. ....	1	111.00
Ledger clerk. ....	1	126.00	Correspondence clerk. ....	1	106.00
Correspondence clerk. ....	1	126.00	Correspondence clerk. ....	1	101.00
Posting clerk. ....	1	121.00	Carload cartage clerk. ....	1	101.00
Diversion & revision. ....	1	121.00	B iller. ....	1	96.00
Ledger clerk. ....	1	121.00	Clerk. ....	1	96.00
Steamship export clerk. ....	1	121.00	Clerk. ....	1	91.00
Accounts clerk. ....	1	116.00	Clerk. ....	1	86.00
Collector. ....	1	116.00	Clerk. ....	1	61.00
Collector. ....	1	111.00	Scale clerk. ....	1	81.00
Claims inspector. ....	1	111.00	Transfer foreman. ....	1	115.00
Statistical clerk. ....	1	111.00	Asst. shed foreman. ....	1	115.00
Claims inspector. ....	1	106.00	Freight crane operator. ....	1	.49
P'paid O/S clerk. ....	1	106.00	Messenger. ....	1	100.00
Collector. ....	1	106.00	Janitors. ....	2	.39
Ledger clerk. ....	1	106.00	Checkers. ....	7	.54
Ledger clerks. ....	3	101.00	Coopers. ....	3	.50
Claims clerks. ....	2	101.00	Sealer. ....	1	.49
Book room clerk. ....	1	101.00	Truckers. ....	77	.48
Inward correction clerk. ....	1	101.00	<i>Point St. Charles Bonded Shed.</i>		
Discrepancy clerk. ....	1	101.00	Clerk. ....	1	126.00
P'paid & advance clerk. ....	1	101.00	Cashier. ....	1	126.00
Abstract clerks. ....	3	101.00	O. S. & D. clerk. ....	1	116.00
Steamship clerks. ....	2	101.00	Livestock clerk. ....	1	106.00
Stenographer. ....	1	101.00	Clerk. ....	1	106.00
P'paid posting clerk. ....	1	101.00	Clerks. ....	2	91.00
P'paid posting clerk. ....	1	96.00	Clerk. ....	1	91.00
P'paid account writer. ....	3	91.00	Foreman. ....	1	155.00
Abstract clerk. ....	5	91.00	Checkers. ....	7	.54
Stenographer. ....	2	91.00	Sorters. ....	3	.50
Abstract clerk. ....	1	74.00	Cooper. ....	1	.50
Clerk. ....	1	66.00	Sealer. ....	1	.49
Office boy. ....	3	45.00	Truckers. ....	24	.48
<i>Bonaventure Freight Shed — Foreman's Office.</i>			Janitor. ....	1	.39
Assistant foreman. ....	1	155.00	<i>Montreal Wharf.</i>		
Shed foreman. ....	4	135.00	Export order clerk. ....	1	146.00
Timekeeper. ....	1	126.00	Clerk. ....	1	141.00
Clerk. ....	1	96.00	Cashier. ....	1	136.00
Clerk. ....	1	91.00	Inward rate clerk. ....	1	136.00
Weighman. ....	1	96.00	Outwards rate clerk. ....	1	136.00
Night messenger. ....	1	100.00	Car rental clerk. ....	1	121.00
Office boy. ....	1	45.00	Car rental clerk. ....	1	116.00
Checkers. ....	49	.54	Correspondence clerk. ....	1	116.00
Sorters. ....	34	.50	Export B/L clerk. ....	1	106.00
Coopers. ....	3	.50	Car checkers. ....	3	106.00
Sealers. ....	3	.49			
Truckers. ....	88	.48			



Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
<i>Point St. Charles Yard Office.</i>			<i>Turcot Yard Office.</i>		
O. S. & D. clerk.....	1	104.00	Chief clerk.....	1	141.00
Chief billing clerk.....	1	104.00	Bill clerk.....	4	115.00
Car record clerk.....	1	104.00	Asst. bill clerk.....	1	109.00
Wharfage clerks.....	2	104.00	Asst. bill clerk.....	1	98.00
Export manifest clerk.....	1	101.00	Yard clerk.....	1	103.00
Advising clerk.....	1	98.00	Checkers.....	2	98.00
Billing clerk.....	1	98.00	Checkers.....	20	94.00
Stenographer.....	1	95.00	<b>PORTLAND DIVISION.</b>		
Import B/L clerk.....	1	92.00	<i>Sherbrooke.</i>		
Import ledger clerk.....	1	92.00	Chief clerk.....	1	151.00
Sugar house checker.....	1	92.00	Inwards clerk.....	1	129.00
Grain clerk.....	1	91.00	Shed foreman.....	1	120.00
Export delivery clerk.....	1	91.00	Billing clerk.....	1	119.00
Billing clerk.....	1	91.00	Yard clerk (day).....	1	107.00
Accounts clerk.....	1	81.00	Record clerk.....	1	96.00
Messengers.....	2	81.00	Stenographer.....	1	91.00
Billers.....	1	74.00	Transfer clerk.....	1	84.00
Messenger.....	1	66.00	Abstract clerk.....	1	70.00
<i>Point St. Charles Yard Office.</i>			Messenger.....	1	43.00
Assistant chief clerk....	1	156.00	Checker.....	1	.50
Car rental checkers.....	5	103.00	Truckers.....	5	.46
Car rental collector.....	1	115.00	Ticket clerk.....	1	117.00
Timekeeper.....	1	139.00	Night yard clerk.....	1	103.00
Asst. timekeeper.....	1	115.00	Day baggage master.....	1	95.00
Yard clerk.....	1	104.00	Night baggage master.....	1	90.00
Yard clerk.....	1	103.00	Train announcer.....	1	90.00
Yard clerks.....	2	111.00	Parcel clerk.....	1	55.00
Yard clerk.....	1	116.00	<b>MONTREAL DIVISION.</b>		
Yard clerks.....	2	94.00	<i>Richmond.</i>		
Yard clerk.....	1	98.00	Chief despr's. clerk.....	1	100.00
Stenographers.....	3	111.00	Weighmen.....	2	106.00
Car tracer.....	1	136.00	Rel. seal clerk.....	1	105.00
Staff record clerk.....	1	116.00	Seal clerks.....	3	104.00
Correspondence clerk.....	1	115.00	Bill clerks.....	2	96.00
Car rental clerk.....	1	116.00	Call boys.....	4	43.00
Inward car clerk.....	1	115.00	N. baggage porter.....	1	.39
Icing clerk.....	1	116.00	D. baggage porter.....	1	.39
Record clerk.....	1	111.00	Truckers.....	3	.44
Record clerks.....	2	98.00	<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>		
Record clerk.....	1	94.00	Chief clerk.....	1	123.00
Car checkers.....	1	103.00	Accountant.....	1	108.00
Car checkers.....	3	98.00	Shed foreman.....	1	108.00
Car checkers.....	12	94.00	Car recorder.....	1	95.00
Chief interchange clerk....	1	156.00	Baggage master.....	1	83.00
Interchange clerk.....	1	98.00	Baggage master.....	1	77.00
Interchange clerks.....	2	116.00	Bill clerk.....	1	80.00
Messenger.....	1	47.00	Clerk.....	1	70.00
Bill clerks.....	4	115.00	Truckers.....	3	.44
Chief icing clerk.....	1	141.00	<i>Victoriaville.</i>		
Night chief clerk.....	1	134.00	Checker.....	1	.48
Supervisor of crews.....	1	139.00	Truckers.....	2	.44
Supervisor of crews.....	2	103.00	<i>St John's.</i>		
Callers.....	3	70.00	Shed checker.....	1	.48
Toll collectors.....	9	96.00	Trucker.....	1	.44
Wharf clerk.....	1	98.00	<i>Southward Yard Office.</i>		
Wharf clerk.....	2	94.00	Bill clerks.....	3	115.00
Car checker.....	1	89.00	Checkers.....	11	94.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
<i>Brockville.</i>					
Chief clerk .....	1	136.00	N. baggage master.....	1	90.00
Accountant.....	1	106.00	Shed foreman.....	1	120.00
Shed foreman .....	1	110.00	Checker.....	1	.50
Billers.....	1	98.00	Checker.....	1	.50
Stenographer.....	1	87.00	Truckers.....	7	.46
Clerk.....	1	84.00			
Baggage master.....	1	90.00	<i>Belleville.</i>		
Baggage master.....	1	85.00	Superintendent's Office—		
Freight checker.....	1	.50	Road accountant.....	1	131.00
Truckers.....	8	.46	Payroll clerk.....	1	121.00
<i>Brockville Yard.</i>					
Chief clerk.....	1	136.00	B. & B. accountant.....	1	116.00
Desk checker.....	1	115.00	Clerk.....	1	106.00
Desk checkers.....	2	115.00	Correspondence clerk....	1	106.00
Seal clerks.....	3	105.00	Clerk.....	1	104.00
Recorders.....	2	104.00	Clerk.....	1	101.00
Outside checkers.....	3	93.00	Stenographer.....	1	101.00
Call boys.....	3	38.00	Clerk.....	1	98.00
			Clerk.....	1	98.00
<i>Montreal.</i>					
Superintendent's Office—			Clerk.....	1	86.00
Payroll clerk.....	1	131.00	Stenographer.....	1	86.00
B. & B. clerk.....	1	131.00	Stenographer.....	1	106.00
Road clerk.....	1	131.00	Assistant clerk.....	1	50.00
Clerk.....	1	116.00			
Clerks.....	2	111.00	Belleville Freight Shed—		
Stenographer.....	1	104.00	Chief clerk.....	1	136.00
Clerks.....	2	96.00	Cashier.....	1	116.00
Asst. payroll clerk.....	1	104.00	Accountant.....	1	106.00
Stenographers.....	2	96.00	Billers.....	1	106.00
Clerk.....	1	84.00	Car checker.....	1	106.00
Clerk.....	1	61.00	Claims clerk.....	1	106.00
Clerk.....	1	51.00	Assistant biller.....	1	86.00
			Clerk.....	1	86.00
Chief Despatcher's Office—			Collector.....	1	81.00
Clerk.....	1	98.00	Shed foreman.....	1	120.00
Office boy.....	1	44.00	Asst. shed foreman.....	1	107.00
			Checkers (shed).....	2	.50
<i>Road Department—</i>					
Richmond supvr's clerk...	1	110.00	Checkers (Trans.).....	2	.50
St. Lamberts supvr's clerk...	1	100.00	Truckers.....	10	.46
Brockville supvr's clerk...	1	100.00	Station porter.....	1	.38
<i>B. &amp; B. Department—</i>					
Richmond supvr's clerk...	1	100.00	<i>Belleville Station—</i>		
			Day ticket clerk.....	1	106.00
<i>BELLEVILLE DIVISION.</i>			Night ticket clerk.....	1	96.00
<i>Kingston.</i>			Day baggage master.....	1	95.00
Chief clerk.....	1	136.00	Night baggage master.....	1	90.00
Accountant.....	1	111.00	Stationary firemen.....	3	.49
Cashier.....	1	109.00	Lampman.....	1	.38
Asst. accountant.....	1	106.00			
Billers.....	2	106.00	<i>Belleville Yard—</i>		
Car record clerk.....	1	106.00	Chief clerk.....	1	136.00
Inward clerk.....	1	101.00	Waybill clerks.....	3	115.00
Claims clerk.....	1	99.00	Seal recorders.....	3	105.00
Abstract clerk.....	1	96.00	Car recorders.....	2	96.00
Collector.....	1	80.00	Interchange clerk.....	1	100.00
Stenographer.....	1	75.00	Correspondence clerk.....	1	97.00
D. baggage master.....	1	95.00	Relieving clerk.....	2	various
			Yard checkers.....	6	91.00
			Callers.....	6	43.00
			<i>Cobourg.</i>		
			Chief clerk.....	1	131.00
			Cashier.....	1	111.00





Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Gatemen. . . . .	7	90.00	<i>Pembroke.</i>		
Parcel clerks. . . . .	5	100.00	Chief clerk. . . . .	1	112.00
Elevatormen. . . . .	2	80.00	Cashier. . . . .	1	101.00
Station porters. . . . .	6	.39	Bill clerk. . . . .	1	101.00
Matrons. . . . .	2	65.00	Baggage master. . . . .	1	85.00
Waiting room attendants. . . . .	2	52.00	Truckers. . . . .	2	.44
Rel. parcel clerk. . . . .	1	various	Firemen. . . . .	3	.46
Rel. gateman & constable. . . . .	1	various			
Rel. checker & porter. . . . .	1	various	<i>Depot Harbor (Office).</i>		
Rel. porter & constable. . . . .	1	various	Cashier & accountant. . . . .	1	146.00
<i>Ottawa Freight Office—</i>			Clerk (westbound). . . . .	1	146.00
Accountant. . . . .	1	151.00	Clerk (eastbound). . . . .	1	131.00
Assistant accountant. . . . .	1	146.00	Claims clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Cashier. . . . .	1	136.00	Asst. biller. . . . .	1	116.00
Assistant cashier. . . . .	1	131.00	Local biller. . . . .	1	96.00
Chief biller. . . . .	1	131.00	Stenographer. . . . .	1	96.00
Claims clerk. . . . .	1	126.00	Clerks. . . . .	3	91.00
Outstandings. . . . .	2	126.00	Clerk. . . . .	1	71.00
Statistician. . . . .	1	126.00	Assistant foremen. . . . .	2	135.00
Rate clerk. . . . .	1	126.00	Checkers. . . . .		.50
Rate clerk. . . . .	1	122.00	Coopers. . . . .		.48
Collector. . . . .	1	122.00	Truckers. . . . .		.46
Inwards clerk. . . . .	1	111.00	Watchmen. . . . .	4	.38
O. S. & D. clerk. . . . .	1	107.00	Constable. . . . .	1	.42
Abstracts. . . . .	4	96.00	<i>Depot Harbor (Yard).</i>		
Billers. . . . .	3	96.00	Car checkers. . . . .	2	80.00
Settlement. . . . .	1	91.00	Car checker. . . . .	1	100.00
Car records. . . . .	1	92.00			
Stenographers. . . . .	2	91.00	<i>Road Department.</i>		
Delivery book. . . . .	1	88.00	Ottawa supvr's clerk. . . . .	1	100.00
Delivery book. . . . .	1	85.00	Depot Harbor supvr's clerk. . . . .	1	100.00
Advice clerks. . . . .	2	82.00			
Night clerk. . . . .	1	82.00	<i>B. &amp; B. Department</i>		
Shed foreman's clerk. . . . .	1	76.00	Ottawa stenographer. . . . .	1	70.00
Clerk, Chaudière. . . . .	1	96.00	Ottawa clerk. . . . .	1	131.00
Assistant clerk, Chaudière. . . . .	1	52.00			
Clerk, Bank St. . . . .	1	96.00	<i>ONTARIO LINES.</i>		
Asst. foreman. . . . .	1	123.00	<i>Office of General Superintendent, Toronto—</i>		
Checkers. . . . .	11	.54	Assistant timekeeper. . . . .	1	\$151.00
Stowers. . . . .	3	.50	Clerk. . . . .	1	133.00
Loaders. . . . .	5	.50	Time clerk. . . . .	1	131.00
Car sealers. . . . .	1	.49	Stenographer. . . . .	1	129.00
Truckers (shed) . . . . .	21	.48	Clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
Truckers (transfer) . . . . .	5	.48	Time clerks. . . . .	2	126.00
Watchmen. . . . .	2	.40	Stenographer. . . . .	1	124.00
Janitor. . . . .	1	.39	Time clerks. . . . .	3	121.00
<i>Ottawa Bank St. Yard—</i>			Register clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
Chief clerk. . . . .	1	151.00	Stenographer. . . . .	1	118.00
Supvr. of crews. . . . .	1	131.00	Stenographer. . . . .	1	106.00
Inter. clerk. . . . .	1	101.00	Time clerk. . . . .	1	108.00
Bill clerk. . . . .	3	106.00	Clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	111.00	Clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Record clerk. . . . .	1	91.00	<i>Office of Superintendent of Transportation,</i>		
Timekeeper & steno. . . . .	1	96.00	<i>Toronto—</i>		
Clerk (CD). . . . .	1	86.00	Passenger car distributor. . . . .	1	166.00
Relief clerk. . . . .	1	various	Freight car distributor. . . . .	1	161.00
Checkers. . . . .	3	96.00	Car tracer. . . . .	1	141.00
O/S Checker. . . . .	1	86.00	Yard form clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
Call boys. . . . .	3	42.00	Statement clerk. . . . .	1	109.00
Lampman. . . . .	1	.39			

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Stenographer. . . . .	1	106.00	Carload clerk. . . . .	1	146.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	104.00	Chief biller. . . . .	1	146.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	101.00	Chief current O/S clerk. . . . .	1	146.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	96.00	Chief O/S clerk. . . . .	1	146.00
Filing clerk. . . . .	1	86.00	Coal clerk. . . . .	1	141.00
Mail clerk. . . . .	1	76.00	Outward rate clerk. . . . .	1	136.00
Messenger. . . . .	1	43.00	Assistant O/S clerk. . . . .	1	136.00
<i>Toronto Terminals.</i>			Chief ledger clerk. . . . .	1	136.00
Office of Superintendent—			Chief inwards posting clerk. . . . .	1	136.00
Car distributor. . . . .	1	136.00	Chief out. abstract clerk. . . . .	1	136.00
Car tracer. . . . .	1	121.00	Chief inw. abstract clerk. . . . .	1	136.00
Assistant timekeeper. . . . .	1	116.00	Chief correspondence clerk. . . . .	1	136.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	104.00	Chief prepaid posting clerk. . . . .	1	136.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	101.00	Suspense clerk. . . . .	1	131.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	99.00	Outward over & short clerk. . . . .	1	131.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	86.00	Inward over & short clerk. . . . .	1	131.00
Central Record Office—			Assistant to chief clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
Chief record clerk. . . . .	1	126.00	Claims inspector. . . . .	1	126.00
Assistant chief record clerks. . . . .	2	106.00	Chief prepaid clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
Record clerks. . . . .	8	91.00	Assistant rate clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
Relieving record clerk. . . . .	1	91.00	Extension clerk. . . . .	1	121.00
Danforth—Freight—			Assistant O/S clerk. . . . .	1	121.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	116.00	Assistant timekeeper. . . . .	1	116.00
Ticket & ice clerk. . . . .	1	111.00	Assistant cashier. . . . .	1	116.00
Ticket & ice clerk. . . . .	1	101.00	Assistant outward clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	96.00	Assistant inward clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Siding clerk. . . . .	1	91.00	Rate checker. . . . .	1	116.00
Foreman, icehouse. . . . .	1	115.00	Night rate checker. . . . .	1	116.00
Asst. foreman icehouse. . . . .	1	108.00	Assistant claims clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Icehousemen. . . . .	10	48	Chief clerk (cattle market). . . . .	1	116.00
Janitor. . . . .	1	39	Chief clerk to general fore- man. . . . .	1	116.00
Danforth—Yard—			Assistant import clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Desk checkers. . . . .	3	111.00	Revising clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Asst. desk checkers. . . . .	2	101.00	Assistant rate clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Yard clerks. . . . .	1	96.00	Chief tranship clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Yard clerks. . . . .	2	91.00	Assistant current O/S clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Yard clerks. . . . .	4	86.00	Assist. inwards posting clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Relieving yard clerk. . . . .	1	86.00	Assist. inwards abstract clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Relieving clerk. . . . .	1	various	Assist. correspondence clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Call boy. . . . .	1	43.00	Assist. prepaid posting clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Don—Yard—			Assist. abstract clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Car checker. . . . .	1	106.00	Car service clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Yard checker. . . . .	1	106.00	Assistant extension clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Yard checker. . . . .	1	96.00	Train waybill clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Yard checkers. . . . .	2	91.00	Stationery clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Relieving checker. . . . .	1	91.00	Cashier (Yonge Street). . . . .	1	111.00
Rosedale—			Interchange clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Car checker. . . . .	1	111.00	Rate checker. . . . .	1	111.00
Simcoe Street—Freight—			Statistical clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Cashier. . . . .	1	161.00	Collectors. . . . .	3	111.00
Assistant accountant. . . . .	1	156.00	Night clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Chief outwards clerk. . . . .	1	156.00	Assistant night clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Chief inwards clerk. . . . .	1	156.00	Car service clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Chief claims clerk. . . . .	1	156.00	Car tracers. . . . .	2	111.00
Chief rate clerk. . . . .	1	156.00	Assistant claims clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
Chief import clerk. . . . .	1	156.00	Bond carload clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
			Routing clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
			Assist. inwards posting clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
			Audit discrepancy clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
			Collectors. . . . .	3	106.00
			Assistant O/S clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
			Stenographer to agent. . . . .	1	104.00

No. of Rate Location and Position Em- ploys Nov. 1, 1922			No. of Rate Location and Position Em- ploys Nov. 1, 1922		
Assistant outwards clerk....	1	101.00	-	Tracing clerk. ....	1 86.00
Sheeting clerk.....	1	101.00		Asst. correction clerk....	1 86.00
Assistant inwards clerk....	1	101.00		Lost freight agent's clerk..	1 86.00
U. C. F. clerk.....	1	101.00		N ght foreman's clerk....	1 86.00
Correction clerk .....	1	101.00		Asst. sheeting clerk.....	1 86.00
Car rental clerk.....	1	101.00		Asst. discrepancy clerk....	1 86.00
Correspondence clerk .....	1	101.00		Bond clerk. ....	1 86.00
Live stock clerk .....	1	101.00		Pro. clerk. ....	1 86.00
Bond over and short clerk..	1	101.00		Form 300 clerk.....	1 86.00
Waybill clerk .....	1	101.00		Foreman's clerk. ....	1 86.00
Assist. tranship clerk.....	1	101.00		Clerk. ....	1 86.00
Assist. inwards current O/S clerk. ....	1	101.00		Stenographers. ....	6 86.00
Hendrie posting clerk.....	1	101.00		Prepaid account writers...	4 86.00
Assistant outwards abstract clerk. ....	1	101.00		Asst. current O/S clerks..	2 86.00
Assist. inwards abstract clerk	1	101.00		Asst. interchange clerk....	1 86.00
Assist. prepaid posting clerk	1	101.00		Asst. inw. abstract clerks..	2 86.00
Cartage clerk .....	1	101.00		Asst. correspondence clerk..	1 86.00
Collector. ....	1	101.00		Asst. inw. posting clerk...	1 86.00
Statistical clerk .....	1	96.00		Green label clerk.....	1 86.00
Stenographers. ....	2	96.00		Asst. tranship clerk.....	1 81.00
Assistant O/S clerk.....	1	96.00		Clerk. ....	1 79.00
Assistant abstract clerk....	1	96.00		Register clerk. ....	1 77.00
Returned account clerk....	1	96.00		Extension clerk. ....	1 77.00
Chief entry clerk.....	1	96.00		Register clerk. ....	1 72.00
Revising clerk. ....	1	96.00		Asst. correspondence clerk..	1 72.00
Night entry clerk.....	1	96.00		Carbon clerk. ....	1 68.00
Night sheeting clerk.....	1	96.00		Assistant register clerk....	1 67.00
Assistant claims clerk.....	1	96.00		File clerk .....	1 62.00
Advice note clerk.....	1	96.00		Clerk. ....	1 62.00
Customs clerk. ....	1	96.00		Register clerk .....	1 62.00
Asst. bond over and short clerk. ....	1	96.00		Clerk. ....	1 62.00
Tonnage clerk. ....	1	96.00		Assistant clerks .....	3 60.00
Refund clerk. ....	1	96.00		Office boy .....	1 53.00
Asst. interchange clerk....	1	96.00		Messengers. ....	5 53.00
H & S recharge clerk.....	1	96.00		Messengers. ....	2 43.00
Eaton's ledger clerk.....	1	96.00		Sorting clerk .....	1 43.00
Shelden posting clerk....	1	96.00		Advisers—per 100 bills....	3 1.23
Asst. inwards abstract clerk	1	96.00		Billers—per 100 bills....	5 1.23
Assistant abstract clerk..	1	96.00		Assistant general freight foreman. ....	1 146.00
Assistant O/S clerk.....	1	96.00		Freight foreman ....	1 141.00
Advance clerk. ....	1	96.00		Assistant freight foreman..	4 135.00
Asst. discrepancy clerk...	1	96.00		Tranship waybill clerk....	1 100.00
Bnding clerk. ....	1	93.00		Waybill messengers .....	3 100.00
Asst. sheeting clerk.....	1	91.00		Gang checkers .....	36 .56
Prepaid checking clerk....	1	91.00		Door checkers .....	46 .53
Advance charges clerk....	1	91.00		Siding checkers .....	8 .54
Asst. current O/S clerk....	1	91.00		Customs checkers .....	2 .54
Correction clerk. ....	1	91.00		Over and short checkers....	3 .54
Account clerk. ....	1	91.00		Stock checker .....	1 .54
Recharge clerk. ....	1	91.00		Labellers. ....	2 .53
Prepaid account clerk....	1	91.00		Coopers. ....	6 .50
Entry clerk. ....	1	91.00		Stowers. ....	44 .50
Sheeting clerk. ....	1	91.00		Loaders. ....	25 .50
Steamship clerk. ....	1	91.00		Sealers. ....	4 .49
Bill of lading clerk.....	1	91.00		Freight crane operator....	1 .49
Asst. tranship clerk.....	1	91.00		Truckers. ....	126 .48
Inward clerk (Yonge St.)	1	91.00		Constables. ....	2 .44
City cartage clerk.....	1	91.00		Watchmen. ....	4 .40
Prepaid correction clerk....	1	91.00		Watchmen. ....	3 .40
Comptometer operators. ...	2	86.00		Janitor. ....	1 .39
				Janitors. ....	4 .39



Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
<b>Don—Freight—</b>					
Correspondence clerk .....	1	101.00	Abstract clerks. ....	3	96.00
Weighman. ....	1	116.00	Stenographers. ....	2	96.00
Stenographer. ....	1	86.00	G. L. Advising clerk. ....	1	96.00
Clerk. ....	1	76.00	Posting clerk. ....	1	91.00
Messenger. ....	1	43.00	Billing clerks. ....	2	91.00
Siding checkers .....	8	.54	Prepaid clerks. ....	1	91.00
			Prepaid accounts clerk. ....	1	91.00
			Clerk. ....	1	86.00
			Assistant clerk. ....	1	50.00
<b>Parkdale—Freight—</b>			Yard checker. ....	1	96.00
Cashier. ....	1	121.00	Freight foreman. ....	1	136.00
Car service clerk. ....	1	111.00	Freight checkers. ....	4	.54
Inwards clerk .....	1	101.00	Siding checker. ....	1	.54
Assistant inwards clerk. ....	1	91.00	Jo't nt checker. ....	1	.54
Clerk. ....	1	81.00	Truckers. ....	20	.48
Day baggage master. ....	1	98.00	Baggage porter. ....	1	.43
Night baggage master. ....	1	90.00	Day janitor. ....	1	.39
Freight foreman .....	1	136.00	Night janitor. ....	1	.39
Checkers. ....	3	.54			
Siding checkers .....	3	.54	<b>Davenport—</b>		
Stower. ....	1	.50	Freight checker. ....	1	.54
Truckers. ....	5	.48			
Station porter .....	1	.39	<b>Swansea—</b>		
			Siding checker. ....	1	.54
<b>Bathurst Street—Yard—</b>					
Asst. chief clerk. ....	1	121.00	<b>Mimico—Freight—</b>		
Night chief clerk. ....	1	121.00	Chief clerk .....	1	131.00
Interchange clerk. ....	1	116.00	Freight foreman. ....	1	126.00
Passenger yard clerk. ....	1	111.00	Clerk. ....	1	111.00
General yardmaster's clerk	1	106.00	Clerk. ....	1	101.00
Stenographer. ....	1	106.00	Siding checker. ....	1	.54
Desk checkers. ....	3	106.00	Truckers. ....	2	.48
Yard master's clerk. ....	1	101.00			
Asst. desk checkers. ....	3	96.00	<b>Mimico—Yard—</b>		
Wavh' l clerk. ....	1	96.00	Desk checkers. ....	3	136.00
<b>Switch bill clerk. ....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>96.00</b>	Assistant checkers. ....	2	111.00
Asst. interchange clerk. ....	1	96.00	Stock taker. ....	1	111.00
Relieving desk checker. ....	1	91.00	Stenographer. ....	1	106.00
Yard clerks. ....	5	91.00	Relieving desk checker. ....	1	various
Yard clerks. ....	3	86.00	Crew clerk. ....	1	101.00
Relieving yard clerk. ....	1	86.00	Seal clerks. ....	3	101.00
Baggage clerk. ....	1	97.00	Yard clerks. ....	3	101.00
Call boys. ....	2	48.00	Yard clerks. ....	3	96.00
Tranship foreman. ....	1	115.00	Crew clerk. ....	1	96.00
Truckers (tranship gang). ..	6	.48	Yard clerks. ....	2	91.00
Lampman. ....	1	.39	Yard clerks. ....	2	86.00
			Relieving yard clerks. ....	2	86.00
<b>West Toronto—</b>			Call boys. ....	2	43.00
Accountant. ....	1	136.00	Lampmen. ....	2	.39
Chief stock clerk. ....	1	126.00			
Assistant accountant. ....	1	121.00	<b>Sunnyside—</b>		
Claims clerk. ....	1	121.00	Policemen. ....	2	101.00
Chief rate clerk. ....	1	116.00			
Car service clerk. ....	1	116.00	<b>Barrie Division.</b>		
Asst. stock clerk. ....	1	111.00	<b>Office of Superintendent—Allandale—</b>		
Cashier. ....	1	111.00	Car distributor. ....	1	136.00
Interchange clerk. ....	1	111.00	Maintenance of way clerk	1	131.00
Discrepancy clerk. ....	1	101.00	Car tracer and stenographer	1	106.00
Assistant rate clerk. ....	1	101.00	Stenographer. ....	1	103.00
L. C. L. inwards clerk. ....	1	101.00	Correspondence clerk .....	1	101.00
Collector. ....	1	101.00	Statement clerk and steno-		
Inter. ledger clerk. ....	1	101.00	grapher. ....	1	98.00
Assistant stock clerk. ....	1	96.00			
Billing clerk. ....	1	96.00			

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Stenographers. . . . .	3	97.00	Inwards abstract clerk. . . . .	1	81.00
Record clerk & stenographer	1	96.00	Transfer clerk. . . . .	1	70.00
Clerk and stenographer. . . . .	1	78.00	Clerk. . . . .	1	65.00
Allandale—Yard Office and Station—			Depot master. . . . .	1	102.00
Station master & chief yard			Baggage master. . . . .	1	98.00
clerk. . . . .	1	125.00	Day car checker. . . . .	1	86.00
Car and train checker. . . . .	1	115.00	Night car checker. . . . .	1	80.00
Train checkers. . . . .	2	104.00	Freight foreman. . . . .	1	112.00
Relieving train checker and			Asst. freight foreman. . . . .	1	106.00
weighman. . . . .	1	104.00	Freight checkers. . . . .	4	.50
Yard clerk. . . . .	1	99.00	Truckers. . . . .	10	.46
Baggage master. . . . .	1	95.00	Baggage porters. . . . .	4	.41
Car checker. . . . .	1	95.00	Janitors. . . . .	2	.38
Interchange clerk. . . . .	1	86.00	Kitchener—		
Call boys. . . . .	3	55.00	Chief clerk. . . . .	1	146.00
Matron. . . . .	1	50.00	Accountant. . . . .	1	121.00
Freight foreman. . . . .	1	110.00	Cashier. . . . .	1	111.00
Freight foreman. . . . .	1	110.00	Rate clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
Freight checkers. . . . .	4	.50	Inwards clerk. . . . .	1	103.00
Truckers. . . . .	9	.46	Billers. . . . .	1	93.00
Station porter. . . . .	1	.38	Inwards abstract clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Janitor. . . . .	1	.38	Outwards abstract clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
Allandale—			Freight clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
Supervisor's clerk (road de-			Clerk. . . . .	1	72.00
partment). . . . .	1	100.00	Stenographer. . . . .	1	70.00
Gravenhurst—			Day car checker. . . . .	1	106.00
Supervisor's clerk (road de-			Night car checker. . . . .	1	96.00
partment). . . . .	1	100.00	Baggage master. . . . .	1	95.00
Orillia—			Freight foreman. . . . .	1	117.00
Chief clerk and cashier. . . . .	1	136.00	Asst. freight foreman. . . . .	1	108.00
Billing clerk. . . . .	1	111.00	Freight checkers. . . . .	5	.50
Car clerk. . . . .	1	100.00	Truckers. . . . .	10	.46
Freight clerk. . . . .	1	88.00	Baggage porters. . . . .	1	.41
Day baggage master. . . . .	1	95.00	Watchman. . . . .	1	.38
Night baggage master. . . . .	1	93.00	Janitor. . . . .	1	.38
Freight foreman. . . . .	1	115.00	Stratford—Office of Superintendent—		
Freight checker. . . . .	1	.50	Car distributor. . . . .	1	136.00
Truckers. . . . .	2	.46	Maintenance of way clerk. . . . .	1	131.00
Collingwood—			Correspondence clerk. . . . .	1	121.00
Chief clerk. . . . .	1	130.00	Assistant accountant. . . . .	1	106.00
Freight clerk. . . . .	1	111.00	Stenographer. . . . .	1	103.00
Car checker. . . . .	1	90.00	Stenographer (chief des-		
Billing clerk. . . . .	1	67.00	patcher). . . . .	1	91.00
Baggage master. . . . .	1	95.00	Stenographer (chief des-		
Freight foreman. . . . .	1	110.00	patcher). . . . .	1	86.00
Freight checker. . . . .	1	.50	Stenographer. . . . .	1	86.00
Truckers. . . . .	2	.46	Stenographer. . . . .	1	78.00
Night watchman. . . . .	1	.38	Clerk. . . . .	1	65.00
Stratford Division.			Stratford—Freight and Station—		
Guelph—			Chief clerk. . . . .	1	141.00
Chief clerk. . . . .	1	141.00	Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Cashier. . . . .	1	111.00	Assistant chief clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Billers. . . . .	1	101.00	Cashier. . . . .	1	106.00
Inwards clerk. . . . .	1	96.00	Billers. . . . .	1	104.00
Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	96.00	Correspondence clerk. . . . .	1	104.00
Outwards abstract clerk. . . . .	1	91.00	Inwards clerk. . . . .	1	100.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	86.00	Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	91.00
			Night ticket clerk. . . . .	1	81.00
			Yard checker. . . . .	1	80.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Advice clerk .....	1	70.00	Freight checkers. ....	9	.50
Assistant clerk .....	1	45.00	Car sealer. ....	1	.47
Day depot master .....	1	102.00	Truckers. ....	18	.46
Night depot master .....	1	90.00	Baggage porters. ....	4	.41
Baggage master .....	1	100.00	Station janitor. ....	1	.38
Matron. ....	1	60.00	Freight janitor. ....	1	.38
Freight foreman .....	1	117.00			
Assistant freight foreman..	1	108.00	Goderich—		
Freight checkers .....	7	.50	Chief clerk. ....	1	113.00
Stowers. ....	2	.48			
Sealer. ....	1	.47	Galt—		
Truckers. ....	22	.46	Chief clerk. ....	1	136.00
Baggage porters .....	3	.41	Inwards clerk. ....	1	107.00
Night station porters.....	4	.38	Billr. ....	1	91.00
Lampman. ....	1	.38	Assistant cashier. ....	1	80.00
			Assistant clerk. ....	1	52.00
Stratford—Yard—			Baggagemaster. ....	1	95.00
Clerk. ....	1	111.00	Freight foreman. ....	1	109.00
Car checker .....	1	104.00	Freight checker. ....	1	.50
Train checkers .....	2	100.00	Truckers. ....	2	.46
Car checker .....	1	98.00	Janitor. ....	1	.38
Car checker .....	1	86.00			
Swing checker .....	1	79.00	Palmerston—		
Call boys .....	3	55.00	Ticket clerk. ....	1	111.00
			Car checker. ....	1	104.00
Buffalo—			Car checkers. ....	3	100.00
Rate clerk .....	1	131.00	Agents clerk. ....	1	91.00
Claims clerk .....	1	126.00	Freight clerk. ....	1	91.00
Assistant cashier .....	1	106.00	Transfer clerk. ....	1	72.00
Manifest clerk .....	1	104.00	Baggagemaster. ....	1	95.00
O/S clerk .....	1	103.00	Call boys. ....	3	45.00
Bill clerk .....	1	101.00	Freight foreman. ....	1	109.00
Car clerk .....	1	100.00	Freight checkers. ....	6	.50
Assistant freight foreman..	1	117.00	S. owers. ....	2	.48
Freight checkers .....	3	.54	Truckers. ....	18	.46
Truckers. ....	8	.48	Stat on porters. ....	2	.38
Watchman. ....	1	.40			
			Owen Sound—		
Brantford—			Freight checker .....	1	.48
Accountant. ....	1	126.00	Truckers. ....	6	.44
Chief biller .....	1	111.00			
Cashier. ....	1	111.00	Stratford—		
Chief inwards clerk.....	1	109.00	Supervisor's clerk, B. & B.		
Chief claims clerk.....	1	106.00	Department. ....	1	113.00
Interchange clerk. ....	1	96.00	Supervisor's clerk, Road-		
Assis'tant inwards clerk....	1	93.00	Department. ....	1	91.00
Ass'tant biller. ....	1	93.00			
Stenographer. ....	1	93.00	Brantford—		
O/S clerk. ....	1	91.00	Supervisor's clerk .....	1	92.00
Night clerk. ....	1	91.00			
Collector. ....	1	91.00	Palmerston—		
Assistant claims clerk....	1	91.00	Supervisor's clerk .....	1	91.00
Assistant accountant. ....	1	91.00			
Outwards abstract clerk....	1	86.00	Guelph Junction—		
Inwards abstract clerk....	1	86.00	Supervisor's clerk .....	1	81.00
Chief car clerk.....	1	123.00			
Car checkers. ....	2	91.00	London Division.		
Ticket clerk .....	1	121.00	St. Catharines—		
Ticket clerk. ....	1	93.00	Chief clerk .....	1	136.00
Day baggagemaster. ....	1	100.00	Accountant. ....	1	116.00
Night baggagemaster. ....	1	87.00	Freight foreman.....	1	113.00
Freight foreman.....	1	126.00	Cashier. ....	1	111.00
Asst. freight foreman.....	1	115.00	Clerk. ....	1	106.00
			Rate clerk. ....	1	104.00



Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Inwards clerk.....	1	101.00	Sheeting clerk.....	1	103.00
Clerk. ....	1	94.00	Transfer clerk.....	1	103.00
Baggage master.....	1	95.00	Collectors. ....	3	101.00
Claims clerk.....	1	88.00	Ledger clerk.....	1	101.00
Abstract clerk.....	1	77.00	Clerks. ....	2	101.00
Clerk. ....	1	71.00	Switching clerk.....	1	101.00
Freight checkers.....	2	.50	Prepay clerk.....	1	101.00
Truckers. ....	6	.46	Outwards abstract clerk....	1	101.00
Baggage porter.....	1	.41	Bookbinder. ....	1	92.00
<b>Merritton—</b>			Siding checkers.....	6	99.00
Chief clerk and cashier....	1	133.00	Advance book clerk.....	1	93.00
Freight foreman.....	1	100.00	Asst. inwards abstract clerk	1	96.00
Car checker.....	1	100.00	Assistant carload clerk....	1	96.00
Outwards clerk.....	1	99.00	Assistant biller.....	1	96.00
Inwards clerk.....	1	86.00	Assistant inwards clerk....	1	96.00
Trucker. ....	1	.44	Stenographers. ....	2	91.00
<b>Thorold—</b>			Extension clerk. ....	1	91.00
Chief clerk.....	1	126.00	Clerk. ....	1	87.00
Cashier. ....	1	104.00	Correction clerk. ....	1	86.00
Car checker.....	1	103.00	Adviser. ....	1	86.00
Bill. ....	1	101.00	Billers. ....	5	86.00
Clerk. ....	1	101.00	Clerk. ....	1	86.00
Freight foreman.....	1	100.00	Asst. discrepancy clerk....	1	86.00
Clerk. ....	1	86.00	Inquiry clerk. ....	1	84.00
Stenographer. ....	1	81.00	Asst. night expense clerk..	1	77.00
Trucker. ....	1	.44	Register clerk. ....	1	65.00
<b>Port Colborne—</b>			Assistant biller. ....	1	52.00
Chief clerk and accountant..	1	133.00	Waybill passenger. ....	1	53.00
Car clerk.....	1	111.00	Messengers. ....	3	43.00
Cashier. ....	1	105.00	Assistant foreman. ....	1	128.00
Bill. ....	1	103.00	Assistant foreman. ....	1	123.00
Freight foreman.....	1	100.00	Freight checkers. ....	20	.54
Baggage master.....	1	93.00	Stowers. ....	14	.50
Car checker.....	1	95.00	Loaders. ....	11	.50
Abstract clerk.....	1	86.00	Cooper. ....	1	.50
<b>Hamilton—Freight—</b>			Car sealers. ....	3	.49
Cashier. ....	1	151.00	Truckers. ....	60	.48
Assistant accountant.....	1	151.00	Constable. ....	1	.44
Carload clerk.....	1	146.00	Watchmen. ....	3	.40
Chief biller.....	1	146.00	Station porter. ....	1	.39
Inwards clerk.....	1	146.00	<b>Hamilton—Office of Chief Despatcher—</b>		
Outstanding clerk.....	1	146.00	Clerk. ....	1	100.00
Car service clerk.....	1	146.00	<b>Hamilton—Maintenance of way Depart—</b>		
Claims clerk.....	1	136.00	Clerk. ....	1	113.00
Assistant cashier.....	1	126.00	Clerk. ....	1	100.00
Revision clerk.....	1	121.00	<b>Hamilton—Depot Staff—</b>		
Assistant O/S clerks.....	2	121.00	Ticket clerk. ....	1	121.00
Night biller.....	1	121.00	Ticket clerk. ....	1	106.00
Collections clerk.....	1	121.00	Baggage master. ....	1	105.00
Over and short clerk.....	1	116.00	Night baggage master.....	1	100.00
Discrepancy clerk.....	1	116.00	Asst. baggage master.....	1	100.00
Night expense clerk.....	1	116.00	Asst. station masters.....	2	100.00
Inwards abstract clerk....	1	116.00	Policeman. ....	1	100.00
Tonnage clerk.....	1	116.00	Relieving assistant station		
Assistant car service clerk..	1	111.00	master & baggage master	1	100.00
Siding checkers.....	3	109.00	Ticket clerk. ....	1	96.00
Ledger clerk.....	1	106.00	Parcel clerks. ....	2	92.00
Stenographer and timekeeper	1	106.00	Ticket clerk. ....	1	81.00
Utility clerk.....	1	106.00	Matron. ....	1	65.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Baggage porters. . . . .	8	.43	Rate clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Station porter. . . . .	1	.39	Outwards clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Hamilton—Yard—			Inwards clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Chief clerk. . . . .	1	\$171.00	Transfer clerk. . . . .	1	103.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	141.00	Car rental collector. . . . .	1	101.00
Night clerk. . . . .	1	121.00	Car service clerk. . . . .	1	101.00
Order clerk. . . . .	1	117.00	Collector. . . . .	1	101.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	111.00	Foreman's clerk. . . . .	1	100.00
Desk checker. . . . .	1	111.00	Over and short clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Train checkers. . . . .	3	106.00	Assistant accountant. . . . .	1	93.00
Desk checker. . . . .	1	106.00	Abstract clerk. . . . .	1	91.00
Desk checker. . . . .	1	101.00	Ledger clerk. . . . .	1	91.00
Yard checker. . . . .	1	101.00	Assistant cashier. . . . .	1	86.00
Record clerk. . . . .	1	86.00	Tonnage clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	81.00	Assistant inwards clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
Car markers. . . . .	3	75.00	Assistant abstract clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
Call boys. . . . .	3	53.00	Biller. . . . .	1	86.00
Relieving checker. . . . .	1	various	Clerk. . . . .	1	81.00
Lampmen. . . . .	2	.39	Biller. . . . .	1	79.00
Paris Junction—			Night biller. . . . .	1	78.00
Chief clerk and cashier. . . . .	1	115.00	Night clerk. . . . .	1	75.00
Yard checker. . . . .	1	105.00	Stenographer. . . . .	1	75.00
Freight foreman. . . . .	1	102.00	Tracer clerk. . . . .	1	70.00
Biller. . . . .	1	97.00	Messenger. . . . .	1	57.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	77.00	Assistant foremen—freight	2	117.00
Freight checker. . . . .	1	.48	Freight checkers. . . . .	17	.54
Truckers. . . . .	2	.44	Stowers. . . . .	4	.50
Woodstock—			Sealer. . . . .	1	.49
Chief clerk. . . . .	1	135.00	Truckers. . . . .	51	.48
Rate clerk. . . . .	1	106.00	Night watchman. . . . .	1	.40
Freight foreman. . . . .	1	109.00	Janitor. . . . .	1	.39
Inwards clerk. . . . .	1	98.00	London—Maintenance of Way Department—		
Stenographer and clerk. . . . .	1	94.00	Supervisor's clerk—Road. . . . .	1	99.00
Baggage master. . . . .	1	95.00	Supervisor's clerk—Road. . . . .	1	65.00
Asst. baggage master. . . . .	1	93.00	Supervisor's clerk—B. & B. . . . .	1	91.00
Car checker. . . . .	1	86.00	Supervisor's clerk—W. S. & Signal. . . . .	1	88.00
Assistant cashier. . . . .	1	67.00	London—Depot Staff—		
Freight checker. . . . .	1	.50	Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	131.00
Truckers. . . . .	6	.46	Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	107.00
Baggage porter. . . . .	1	.41	Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
London—Office of Superintendent—			Baggage master. . . . .	1	101.00
Car distributor. . . . .	1	146.00	Assistant baggage masters. . . . .	3	98.00
Maintenance of way clerk. . . . .	1	131.00	Relieving assistant baggage masters and station master	1	98.00
Assistant accountant. . . . .	1	116.00	Policeman. . . . .	1	99.00
Record clerk. . . . .	1	111.00	Assistant station masters. . . . .	2	98.00
Stenographers. . . . .	2	104.00	Parcel clerks. . . . .	2	92.00
Stenographers. . . . .	2	101.00	Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	81.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	99.00	Matron. . . . .	1	55.00
Stenographers. . . . .	2	96.00	Baggage porters. . . . .	11	.43
File clerk. . . . .	1	96.00	Janitor. . . . .	1	.39
Stenographer. . . . .	1	91.00	Station porter. . . . .	1	.39
Stenographer. . . . .	1	88.00	London—Yard—		
Office boy. . . . .	1	53.00	Chief clerk. . . . .	1	\$136.00
London—Freight—			Car service clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Accountant. . . . .	1	\$151.00	Car checkers. . . . .	2	114.00
Cashier. . . . .	1	141.00	Timekeeper and clerk. . . . .	1	114.00
Claims clerk. . . . .	1	131.00	Desk clerk. . . . .	1	110.00
			Desk clerks. . . . .	2	106.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Weighing clerk. . . . .	1	101.00	Freight foreman. . . . .	1	120.00
Train checkers. . . . .	3	101.00	Freight checkers. . . . .	11	.54
Record clerk. . . . .	1	99.00	Watchman. . . . .	3	.40
Car markers. . . . .	2	91.00	Station porter. . . . .	1	.39
Car markers. . . . .	3	86.00			
Call boys. . . . .	4	53.00			
Relieving desk clerk and train checker. . . . .	1	various			
Janitor. . . . .	1	.39			
Lampmen. . . . .	2	.39			
<b>Sarnia Tunnel—</b>			<i>St. Thomas Division.</i>		
Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	136.00	Niagara Falls—Freight and Station—		
Yard checker. . . . .	1	121.00	G. T. accountant. . . . .	1	141.00
Train checkers. . . . .	3	116.00	Cashier. . . . .	1	141.00
Western checkers. . . . .	3	116.00	Chief biller. . . . .	1	141.00
Eastern checkers. . . . .	3	116.00	Correspondence clerks. . . . .	2	126.00
Customs clerk. . . . .	1	109.00	Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
Manifest clerks. . . . .	3	106.00	Claims clerk. . . . .	1	123.00
Freight clerks. . . . .	2	105.00	Wabash accountant. . . . .	1	121.00
Assistant checkers. . . . .	3	100.00	Biller. . . . .	1	121.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	97.00	Oustanding clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Baggage master. . . . .	1	95.00	Abstract clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Asst. baggage master. . . . .	2	90.00	Agent's clerk. . . . .	1	112.00
Policemen. . . . .	3	90.00	Biller. . . . .	1	111.00
Seal takers. . . . .	3	75.00	Statistical clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Scalers. . . . .	3	60.00	Ledger clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Call boys. . . . .	3	53.00	Assist. Wabash accountant. . . . .	1	109.00
Messenger. . . . .	1	43.00	Biller. . . . .	1	108.00
Relieving checker. . . . .	1	various	Tracer. . . . .	1	105.00
Relieving clerk and checker	1	various	Discrepancy clerk. . . . .	1	105.00
Relieving checker and seal taker. . . . .	1	various	Billers. . . . .	5	105.00
Relieving sealer & call boy	1	various	Corrections clerk. . . . .	1	105.00
Freight foreman. . . . .	1	115.00	Stenographer. . . . .	1	104.00
Freight checkers. . . . .	4	.54	Manifest clerk. . . . .	1	104.00
Truckers. . . . .	11	.48	Assistant cashier. . . . .	1	100.00
Baggage porters. . . . .	3	.43	Biller. . . . .	1	99.00
			Billers. . . . .	3	91.00
			Manifest clerks. . . . .	2	86.00
			Messenger. . . . .	1	55.00
			Baggage master. . . . .	1	115.00
			Assistant baggage master. . . . .	1	105.00
			Night baggage master. . . . .	1	100.00
			Policeman. . . . .	1	99.00
			Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
			Matron. . . . .	1	45.00
			Freight foreman. . . . .	1	140.00
			Assistant freight foreman. . . . .	1	130.00
			Transfer foreman. . . . .	1	115.00
			Truckers. . . . .	14	.48
			Truckers. . . . .	6	.48
			Baggage porters. . . . .	6	.43
			Station porter. . . . .	1	.39
			Niagara Falls—Yard—		
			Chief checker. . . . .	1	146.00
			Yardmaster's clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
			Interchange clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
			Train checkers. . . . .	3	116.00
			Routeers. . . . .	3	110.00
			Desk clerks. . . . .	3	110.00
			O/S checkers. . . . .	3	101.00
			Checkers. . . . .	2	101.00
			Seal clerks. . . . .	1	98.00
			Stenographer. . . . .	1	97.00
			Clerk. . . . .	1	89.00
			Clerks. . . . .	3	86.00
			Lampman. . . . .	1	.39
<b>Point Edward—</b>					
Cashier. . . . .	1	116.00			
Biller. . . . .	1	101.00			
Inwards clerk. . . . .	1	96.00			
Car checker. . . . .	1	96.00			
Stenographer. . . . .	1	91.00			
Weighing clerk. . . . .	1	86.00			



Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.—			Correction clerk.....		
Ticket clerk.....	1	106.00	Interchange clerk.....	1	118.00
Ticket clerk.....	1	96.00	Seal clerks.....	3	116.00
Freight foreman.....	1	125.00	Westbound checkers.....	6	111.00
Black Rock—Freight and Station—			Manifest clerks.....	4	110.00
Cashier.....	1	156.00	Eastbound checker.....	1	106.00
G. T. accountant.....	1	151.00	Clerks.....	2	106.00
Wabash accountant.....	1	151.00	Record clerks.....	2	101.00
Assistant chief clerk.....	1	146.00	Stenographer.....	1	101.00
Correspondence clerk.....	1	146.00	Fort Erie—Station—		
Assistant cashier.....	1	141.00	Chief clerk.....	1	141.00
Wabash claims clerk.....	1	136.00	Billers.....	2	116.00
G. T. claims clerk.....	1	136.00	Biller.....	1	111.00
Day biller.....	1	136.00	Billers.....	2	106.00
Outstanding clerk.....	1	136.00	Clerk.....	1	85.00
Rate clerk.....	1	136.00	Sealer.....	1	.49
L/S clerk.....	1	131.00	Truckers.....	9	.48
Night biller.....	1	126.00	Trucker.....	1	.48
G. T. inwards clerk.....	1	126.00	Station porter.....	1	.39
Biller.....	1	121.00	Janitor.....	1	.39
Ticket clerk.....	1	121.00	Fort Erie—Yard—		
Coal clerk.....	1	121.00	Chief clerk.....	1	141.00
Asst. Wabash accountant.....	1	121.00	Timekeeper.....	1	130.00
Wabash inwards clerk.....	1	121.00	Yard clerk.....	1	120.00
Biller.....	1	121.00	Manifest clerks.....	3	108.00
Stenographer to chief clerk	1	116.00	Eastbound checkers.....	3	108.00
Per diem clerk.....	1	116.00	Westbound checkers.....	7	108.00
Settlement clerk.....	1	116.00	Stenographer.....	1	104.00
Biller.....	1	111.00	Call boys.....	1	70.00
G. T. accounts clerk.....	1	111.00	Call boys.....	2	65.00
Wabash asst, inwards clerk	1	111.00	Lampman.....	1	.39
Discrepancy clerk.....	1	106.00	Bridgeburg—		
Billers.....	4	106.00	Chief clerk.....	1	121.00
Settlement clerk.....	1	106.00	Biller.....	1	111.00
Wabash accounts clerk.....	1	106.00	Truckers.....	2	.48
Switching clerk.....	1	106.00	Welland—		
Stenographer.....	1	101.00	Chief clerk and accountant	1	136.00
Wabash accounts clerk.....	1	101.00	Cashier.....	1	106.00
Tonnage clerk.....	1	101.00	Billing clerk.....	1	103.00
Abstract clerk.....	1	101.00	Car checker.....	1	102.00
Asst correction clerks.....	2	101.00	Receiving clerk.....	1	100.00
Abstract clerks.....	2	96.00	Car clerk.....	1	97.00
Night ticket clerk.....	1	93.00	Baggage master.....	1	93.00
Stenographer.....	1	96.00	Freight foreman.....	1	108.00
Baggage master.....	1	95.00	Freight checker.....	1	.48
Assistant G. T. claims clerk	1	91.00	Trucker.....	1	.44
G. T. accounts clerk.....	1	91.00	St Thomas—Office of Superintendent—		
File clerk.....	1	76.00	1st assistant accountant...	1	131.00
Messengers.....	3	58.00	2nd assistant accountant...	1	126.00
Freight checkers.....	3	.54	Correspondence clerk.....	1	111.00
Truckers.....	3	.48	Clerk.....	1	111.00
Janitor.....	1	.39	Clerks.....	3	98.00
Janitor.....	1	.39	Clerk.....	1	98.00
Janitor.....	1	.39	Clerk—B. & B.....	1	96.00
Lampman.....	1	.39	Stenographer to chief clerk	1	96.00
Black Rock—Yard—			Clerk—M. of W.....	1	96.00
Day yard clerk.....	1	151.00	Stenographer to accountant	1	93.00
Night yard clerk.....	1	141.00	Clerk.....	1	80.00
Yard clerk.....	1	141.00			
Chief car record clerk.....	1	141.00			

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Stenographer. . . . .	1	70.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	67.00
St. Thomas—Freight and Station—		
Chief clerk and cashier. . .	1	121.00
Bill and rate clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	100.00
Inwards clerk. . . . .	1	99.00
Night clerk. . . . .	1	95.00
Abstract clerk. . . . .	1	89.00
Baggage master. . . . .	1	95.00
Freight foreman. . . . .	1	108.00
Truckers. . . . .	2	.48
Baggage porter. . . . .	1	.43

St. Thomas—Yard—		
Yard clerk. . . . .	1	103.00
Call boys. . . . .	2	59.00

Chatham—		
Chief clerk. . . . .	1	141.00
Cashier and accountant. . .	1	126.00
Inwards clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Outwards clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Chief yard clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Correspondence clerk. . . .	1	96.00
Day baggage master. . . . .	1	95.00
Night baggage master. . . .	1	93.00
Car checker. . . . .	1	96.00
Abstract clerk. . . . .	1	89.00
Interchange clerk. . . . .	1	89.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	86.00
Freight foreman. . . . .	1	110.00
Freight checker. . . . .	1	.50
Truckers. . . . .	6	.46

Walkerville—		
Accountant. . . . .	1	126.00
Cashier. . . . .	1	116.00
Claims and rate clerk. . . .	1	111.00
Car clerk. . . . .	1	101.00
Inwards clerk. . . . .	1	101.00
Abstract clerk. . . . .	1	99.00
Billers. . . . .	2	96.00
Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Assistant biller. . . . .	1	81.00
Freight foreman. . . . .	1	123.00
Freight checkers. . . . .	2	.54
Truckers. . . . .	5	.48

Windsor—Freight and Station—		
Ticket clerk. . . . .	1	136.00
G. T. accountant. . . . .	1	131.00
Cashier. . . . .	1	126.00
Wabash accountant. . . . .	1	121.00
Inwards clerk. . . . .	1	121.00
Outwards clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Claims clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Baggage master. . . . .	1	110.00
Baggage clerk. . . . .	1	108.00
Customs clerk. . . . .	1	101.00
Assistant inwards clerk. . .	1	95.00
Discrepancy clerk. . . . .	1	93.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Baggage masters. . . . .	2	92.00
Assistant baggage master. . .	1	92.00
Abstract clerk. . . . .	1	91.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	75.00
Freight foreman. . . . .	1	125.00
Assistant freight foreman. . .	1	111.00
Freight checkers. . . . .	5	.54
Truckers. . . . .	14	.43
Station porter. . . . .	1	.39

Windsor—Yard—		
Chief clerk. . . . .	1	146.00
Car service clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Receiv clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Manifest clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Boat checkers. . . . .	3	107.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	106.00
Desk clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
Car driver. . . . .	1	106.00
Seal clerks. . . . .	3	101.00
Desk clerks. . . . .	3	98.00
Interchange clerk. . . . .	1	90.00
Assistant car service clerks. .	2	54.00
Night manifest clerk. . . . .	1	54.00
Lampman. . . . .	1	.40

MOTIVE POWER AND CAR DEPARTMENTS.

Office of General Superintendent, Montreal—		
A. R. A. billing clerk. . . . .	1	161.00
A. R. A. billing clerk. . . . .	1	144.00
A. R. A. billing clerk. . . . .	1	128.00
A. R. A. billing clerk. . . . .	1	121.00
A. R. A. billing clerks. . . .	3	116.00
A. R. A. billing clerks. . . .	2	111.00
A. R. A. billing clerks. . . .	3	106.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
A. R. A. billing machine operators. . . . .	2	101.00
Comptometer operator. . . .	1	91.00
Comptometer operator. . . .	1	86.00
Typist. . . . .	1	86.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	86.00
Car record clerks. . . . .	3	126.00
Car record clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Car record clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	93.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	86.00
Joint billing clerk. . . . .	1	161.00
Cost billing clerk. . . . .	1	156.00
Voucher clerk. . . . .	1	144.00
Voucher clerk. . . . .	1	138.00
Statistical clerk. . . . .	1	128.00
Statistical clerk. . . . .	1	124.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	106.00
Correspondence clerks. . . .	2	136.00
Correspondence clerk. . . .	1	91.00
Staff record clerk. . . . .	1	136.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	111.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	106.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	96.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	91.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Clerk. . . . .	1	86.00	Office of Superintendent Motive Power		
Office boy. . . . .	1	48.00	Shops, Stratford—		
Office of Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Montreal—			Clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	111.00	Clerks. . . . .	2	106.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	101.00	Clerk. . . . .	1	101.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	96.00	Stenographers. . . . .	2	96.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	96.00	Clerk. . . . .	1	91.00
Assistant clerk. . . . .	1	51.00	Assistant timekeepers. . . . .	2	111.00
Office boy. . . . .	1	43.00	Messenger. . . . .	1	43.00
Office of Superintendent Motive Power Shops, Montreal—			Stratford Motive Power Shops—		
Clerks. . . . .	3	126.00	Foreman's clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
Clerks. . . . .	3	101.00	Foremen's clerks. . . . .	3	101.00
Stenographer. . . . .	1	101.00	Work checkers. . . . .	4	136.00
Assistant clerk. . . . .	1	66.00	Work checkers. . . . .	2	126.00
Timekeeper. . . . .	1	111.00	Work checkers. . . . .	6	116.00
Office boy. . . . .	1	43.00	Clerks. . . . .	2	116.00
Montreal Motive Power Shops—			Clerks. . . . .	3	96.00
Foreman's clerk (foundry) . . . . .	1	106.00	Work order writers. . . . .	3	91.00
Foreman's clerks. . . . .	5	101.00	Clerks (Stores). . . . .	2	116.00
Shipper. . . . .	1	136.00	Clerk (Stores). . . . .	1	111.00
Shipper's clerk. . . . .	1	86.00	Clerk (Stores). . . . .	1	106.00
Clerk (contract office). . . . .	1	131.00	Clerk (Stores). . . . .	1	101.00
Clerk (contract office). . . . .	1	116.00	Clerk (Stores). . . . .	1	96.00
Clerks (contract office). . . . .	2	106.00	Stores attendant. . . . .	1	81.00
Clerks (contract office). . . . .	3	101.00	Messenger. . . . .	1	43.00
Clerk (contract office). . . . .	1	91.00	Labourer, leading hand. . . . .	1	.53
Workchecker. . . . .	1	151.00	Labourer. . . . .	1	.38
Workcheckers. . . . .	2	135.00	Labourer. . . . .	1	.38
Workcheckers. . . . .	6	135.00	Labourers. . . . .	79	.38
Workcheckers. . . . .	3	124.00	Stationary engineers. . . . .	4	.61
Workcheckers. . . . .	11	117.00	Stationary firemen. . . . .	4	.49
Workcheckers. . . . .	4	99.00	Coal passers. . . . .	3	.40
Work order writer. . . . .	1	92.00	Engine tester's assistant. . . . .	1	.49
Storemen. . . . .	2	101.00	Engine watchmen. . . . .	2	.40
Storeman. . . . .	1	96.00	Shop watchmen. . . . .	6	.38
Multigraph operator. . . . .	1	81.00	Shop watchman. . . . .	1	.38
Labourer, leading hand. . . . .	1	.54	Motive Power Department—Eastern Lines.		
Labourers, leading hand. . . . .	3	.49	Office of Superintendent—		
Labourers, leading hand. . . . .	2	.42	Clerk. . . . .	1	141.00
Labourers. . . . .	194	.39	Assistant chief timekeeper. . . . .	1	136.00
Labourer. . . . .	1	.39	Clerk. . . . .	1	131.00
Stationary engineer. . . . .	1	.63	Mileage clerk. . . . .	1	131.00
Stationary engineers. . . . .	3	.61	Clerk. . . . .	1	121.00
Stationary engineers. . . . .	7	.56	Time clerk. . . . .	1	121.00
Stationary firemen. . . . .	3	.52	Assistant accountant. . . . .	1	121.00
Stationary firemen. . . . .	12	.52	Time clerks. . . . .	3	106.00
Boiler room water tenders. . . . .	11	.53	Correspondence clerk. . . . .	1	106.00
Engine room oiler. . . . .	1	.52	Stenographers. . . . .	3	106.00
Engine testers' assistants. . . . .	3	.52	Clerks. . . . .	2	101.00
Engine watchman. . . . .	2	.42	Stenographers. . . . .	2	101.00
Ashpitman. . . . .	1	.42	Clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Ashpitmen. . . . .	9	.42	Assistant mileage clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Shop watchmen. . . . .	12	.40	Comptometer operator. . . . .	1	91.00
Shop watchmen. . . . .	10	.40	Clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
			Assistant clerk. . . . .	1	56.00
			Office boy. . . . .	1	43.00
			Richmond—		
			Head clerk. . . . .	1	145.00
			Clerk. . . . .	1	101.00
			Clerk. . . . .	1	96.00



Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Clerk—Storemen. . . . .	3	106.00	Clerk—storemen. . . . .	4	106.00
Stationary firemen. . . . .	3	.46	Stationary firemen. . . . .	4	.49
Ashpitmen. . . . .	7	.38	Ashpitmen. . . . .	7	.40
Coalheavers. . . . .	3	.38	Coalheavers. . . . .	7	.40
Engine preparers. . . . .	3	.38	Engine preparers. . . . .	5	.40
Firebuilders. . . . .	4	.38	Engine preparer. . . . .	1	.40
Turntable operators. . . . .	4	.38	Firebuilders. . . . .	8	.40
Labourers. . . . .	4	.37	Labourers. . . . .	6	.38
Bunk room attendant. . . . .	1	.37	Bunk room attendant. . . . .	1	.38
Engine cleaners. . . . .	6	.37	Engine cleaners. . . . .	3	.38
Engine crew callers. . . . .	3	.26	Engine crew callers. . . . .	4	.27
Victoriaville—			Belleville—		
Coal plant operator. . . . .	1	.40	Head clerk. . . . .	1	151.00
Engine watchmen. . . . .	2	.38	Clerk. . . . .	1	126.00
Point St. Charles Fuel—			Clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	118.00	Stenographer. . . . .	1	106.00
Scale clerk. . . . .	1	102.00	Crew despatchers. . . . .	3	120.00
Coaling crane engineers. . . . .	3	.61	Work order writers. . . . .	3	110.00
Coaling crane watchman. . . . .	1	.42	Clerk—storemen. . . . .	2	110.00
Labourer, leading hand. . . . .	1	.42	Storemen. . . . .	2	110.00
Labourers. . . . .	4	.39	Stationary engineer. . . . .	1	.56
Tureot—			Stationary firemen. . . . .	3	.49
Head clerk. . . . .	1	151.00	Ashpitmen. . . . .	11	.40
Timekeeper. . . . .	1	128.00	Coalheavers. . . . .	7	.40
Clerks. . . . .	2	122.00	Engine preparers. . . . .	10	.40
Clerk. . . . .	1	115.00	Firebuilders. . . . .	11	.40
Stenographer. . . . .	1	112.00	Turntable operators. . . . .	4	.40
Clerk. . . . .	1	97.00	Labourers. . . . .	14	.38
Crew despatchers. . . . .	3	125.00	Bunk room attendants. . . . .	2	.38
Work order writers. . . . .	3	110.00	Engine cleaners. . . . .	15	.38
Clerk—Storemen. . . . .	1	110.00	Engine crew callers. . . . .	4	.27
Storemen. . . . .	3	110.00	Kingston—		
Stationary firemen, leading hands. . . . .	3	.54	Engine preparer. . . . .	1	.40
Stationary firemen. . . . .	4	.52	Engine watchmen. . . . .	3	.40
Coalheaver, leading hand. . . . .	1	.47	Cobourg—		
Firebuilders, leading hand. . . . .	3	.44	Coalheaver. . . . .	1	.38
Engine preparers, leading hand. . . . .	3	.44	Engine watchmen. . . . .	2	.38
Ashpitmen. . . . .	35	.42	Lindsay—		
Coalheavers. . . . .	13	.42	Head clerk. . . . .	1	145.00
Engine preparers. . . . .	20	.42	Clerk. . . . .	1	101.00
Engine watchman. . . . .	1	.42	Clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Firebuilders. . . . .	18	.42	Clerk—storemen. . . . .	3	106.00
Turntable operators. . . . .	37	.42	Storeman. . . . .	1	106.00
Labourer, leading hand. . . . .	1	.44	Stationary firemen. . . . .	3	.49
Labourers. . . . .	23	.39	Coal plant operator. . . . .	1	.42
Engine cleaners. . . . .	24	.39	Ashpitmen. . . . .	4	.40
Engine crew callers. . . . .	12	.28	Coalheavers. . . . .	2	.40
Southwark—			Engine preparers. . . . .	3	.40
Coal plant operator. . . . .	1	.44	Firebuilders. . . . .	3	.40
Coalheaver. . . . .	1	.42	Labourer, leading hand. . . . .	1	.43
Hemmingford—			Labourers. . . . .	8	.38
Engine watchman. . . . .	1	.38	Engine cleaners. . . . .	3	.38
Brockville—			Engine crew callers. . . . .	4	.27
Head clerk. . . . .	1	146.00	Tiffin Roundhouse—		
Clerk. . . . .	1	121.00	Ashpitmen. . . . .	4	.40
Clerk. . . . .	1	111.00	Coalheavers. . . . .	2	.40

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
<b>Tiffin Elevator—</b>			<b>Ottawa Roundhouse—</b>		
Stationary engineer.....	1	.60	Clerk—storemen.....	3	106.00
Stationary fireman.....	1	.49	Coal plant operator.....	1	.44
<b>Peterboro—</b>			Ashpitmen.....	7	.42
Engine watchman, leading			Coalheavers.....	3	.42
hand.....	1	.41	Engine preparers.....	4	.42
Engine watchmen.....	5	.40	Firebuilders.....	4	.42
<b>Port Hope—</b>			Turntable operators.....	4	.42
Engine watchman, leading			Labourers.....	5	.39
hand.....	1	.39	Engine cleaner.....	1	.39
Engine watchmen.....	4	.38	Engine cleaners.....	4	.39
<b>Coloconk—</b>			Engine cleaner.....	1	.39
Engine watchman.....	1	.38	Engine crew callers.....	2	.28
<b>Haliburton—</b>			<b>Pembroke—</b>		
Engine watchman.....	1	.38	Engine watchman.....	1	.38
<b>Coteau—</b>			Coalheaver.....	1	.38
Head clerk.....	1	141.00	<b>Madawaska—</b>		
Clerk.....	1	91.00	Head clerk.....	1	136.00
Storemen.....	3	106.00	Storemen.....	4	101.00
Stationary firemen.....	3	.46	Stationary firemen.....	3	.46
Ashpitmen.....	6	.38	Ashpitmen.....	2	.38
Coalheaver.....	1	.38	Coalheaver.....	1	.38
Coalheavers.....	2	.38	Engine preparers.....	3	.38
Firebuilders.....	4	.38	Labourers.....	3	.37
Labourers.....	4	.37	Bunk room attendants.....	2	.37
Bunk room attendant.....	1	.37	Engine cleaner.....	1	.37
Engine cleaners.....	4	.37	<b>Rainy Lake—</b>		
Engine crew callers.....	4	.26	Stationary fireman.....	1	.46
<b>Ottawa Shop—</b>			Coal plant operator.....	1	.40
Clerk.....	1	116.00	<b>Eganville—</b>		
Clerk.....	1	111.00	Stationary fireman.....	1	.46
Clerk.....	1	106.00	Coal plant operator.....	1	.40
Clerk.....	1	101.00	<b>Depot Harbor Roundhouse—</b>		
Stenographer.....	1	101.00	Head clerk.....	1	136.00
Clerk.....	1	96.00	Clerk—storemen.....	2	101.00
Shipper.....	1	96.00	Stationary firemen.....	3	.49
Office boy.....	1	43.00	Labourers.....	2	.38
Stationary firemen.....	3	.52	Engine crew caller.....	1	.27
Labourer, leading hand.....	1	.41	<b>Depot Harbor Power Plant—</b>		
Labourers.....	7	.39	Stationary engineers.....	2	.60
Labourers.....	2	.39	Stationary firemen.....	5	.49
Labourer.....	1	.39	Engine room oiler.....	1	.49
Janitor.....	1	.39	Coalheavers.....	2	.40
Shop watchman.....	1	.40	Labourer.....	1	.38
Shop watchmen.....	3	.40	<b>Depot Harbor Coalmen—</b>		
<b>Ottawa Power Plant—</b>			Coaling crane engineer.....	1	.61
Clerk.....	1	105.00	Coal wharf foreman.....	1	.49
Stationary engineer, asst.			Coalheavers.....	30	.40
chief (nights).....	1	.63	<b>Motive Power Department—Ontario Lines.</b>		
Stationary engineer, asst.			<b>Office of Superintendent—</b>		
chief (nights).....	1	.63	Assistant accountant.....	1	141.00
Stationary engineers.....	3	.61	Assistant timekeeper.....	1	136.00
Refrigeration engineers.....	4	.58	Time clerk.....	1	131.00
Stationary firemen.....	7	.52	Mileage clerk.....	1	131.00
Labourers.....	6	.39	Statement clerk.....	1	131.00
Labourers.....	2	.39	Time clerks.....	2	116.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Time clerk.....	1	106.00	Engine preparers.....	14	.42
Assistant mileage clerk....	1	106.00	Firebuilders.....	9	.42
Clerks.....	2	106.00	Turntable operators.....	6	.42
Correspondence clerk.....	1	106.00	Labourers.....	9	.39
Stenographers.....	2	106.00	Engine cleaners.....	12	.39
Assistant statement clerk....	1	101.00	Engine crew callers.....	4	.28
Clerks.....	2	101.00			
Stenographer.....	1	101.00	Hamilton—		
Stenographers.....	2	96.00	Head clerk.....	1	146.00
Assistant clerk.....	1	56.00	Clerk.....	1	116.00
Toronto Shop—			Stenographer.....	1	96.00
Clerk (Stores).....	1	116.00	Storemen.....	3	108.00
Assistant timekeeper.....	1	106.00	Stationary firemen.....	3	.52
Clerk.....	1	96.00	Ashpitmen.....	9	.42
Stenographers.....	2	96.00	Coalheavers.....	7	.42
Work checker.....	1	111.00	Engine preparers.....	8	.42
Work order writer.....	1	101.00	Firebuilders.....	7	.42
Shipper.....	1	96.00	Turntable operators.....	6	.42
Assistant shipper.....	1	96.00	Labourers.....	6	.39
Stationary firemen.....	3	.52	Engine cleaners.....	8	.39
Ashpitman.....	1	.42	Engine crew callers.....	4	.28
Labourers.....	28	.39			
Shop watchmen.....	2	.40	Brantford—		
Toronto Roundhouse—			Coalheavers.....	7	.40
Clerk.....	1	95.00	Niagara Falls—		
Clerk.....	1	92.00	Head clerk.....	1	146.00
Clerk—storemen.....	2	108.00	Clerk.....	1	121.00
Storeman.....	1	108.00	Stenographer.....	1	96.00
Coal plant operator.....	1	.44	Clerk-storeman.....	1	110.00
Ashpitmen.....	9	.42	Storemen.....	2	110.00
Coalheavers.....	4	.42	Stationary firemen.....	3	.52
Engine preparers.....	6	.42	Ashpitmen.....	7	.42
Firebuilders.....	6	.42	Coalheavers.....	5	.42
Labourers.....	3	.39	Engine preparers.....	3	.42
Engine cleaners.....	8	.39	Firebuilders.....	3	.42
Danforth Roundhouse—			Turntable operator.....	1	.42
Head clerk.....	1	141.00	Labourers.....	5	.39
Clerk.....	1	116.00	Engine cleaners.....	5	.39
Stenographer.....	1	96.00	Engine crew callers.....	3	.28
Storemen.....	3	110.00	Relief men.....	3	various
Stationary firemen.....	3	.52	Fort Erie—		
Coal plant operators.....	2	.44	Head clerk.....	1	146.00
Ashpitmen.....	7	.42	Clerk.....	1	121.00
Coalheavers.....	4	.42	Stenographer.....	1	96.00
Engine preparers.....	6	.42	Storemen.....	3	110.00
Firebuilders.....	7	.42	Stationary firemen.....	3	.52
Turntable operators.....	3	.42	Ashpitmen.....	7	.42
Labourers.....	5	.39	Coalheavers.....	7	.42
Engine cleaners.....	4	.39	Engine preparers.....	4	.42
Engine crew caller.....	1	.28	Engine preparers.....	3	.42
Relief men.....	4	various	Firebuilders.....	7	.42
Mimico—			Labourers.....	5	.39
Head clerk.....	1	151.00	Engine cleaners.....	4	.39
Clerk.....	1	121.00	Engine crew callers.....	3	.28
Stenographer.....	1	96.00	Port Colborne—		
Clerk—storemen.....	3	110.00	Engine watchmen.....	2	.38
Stationary firemen.....	3	.52	Black Rock—		
Coalheaver, leading hand...	1	.47	Stationary engineer.....	1	.61
Ashpitmen.....	8	.42	Coal plant operator.....	1	.44
Coalheavers.....	8	.42			



Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
<b>Buffalo—</b>			<b>London—</b>		
Engine watchman.....	1	.42	Head clerk.....	1	146.00
<b>St. Thomas—</b>			Stenographers.....	2	96.00
Head clerk.....	1	146.00	Clerk.....	1	115.00
Clerk.....	1	121.00	Clerks-storemen.....	3	108.00
Stenographer.....	1	96.00	Coalheaver, leading hand...	1	.44
Storemen.....	3	110.00	Stationary firemen.....	3	.52
Stationary firemen.....	3	.52	Ashpitmen.....	8	.42
Ashpitmen.....	7	.42	Coalheavers.....	7	.42
Coalheavers.....	7	.42	Engine preparers.....	10	.42
Engine preparers.....	7	.42	Firebuilders.....	8	.42
Firebuilders.....	4	.42	Turntable operators.....	3	.42
Turntable operators.....	3	.42	Labourers.....	8	.39
Labourer, leading hand...	1	.42	Labourer.....	1	.39
Labourers.....	10	.39	Engine cleaners.....	11	.36
Engine cleaners.....	6	.39	Engine crew caller.....	1	.28
Engine crew callers.....	4	.28	<b>Wingham—</b>		
<b>Nixon—</b>			Engine watchmen.....	2	.38
Coalheaver, leading hand...	1	.40	<b>Woodstock—</b>		
Coalheavers.....	3	.38	Engine watchman.....	1	.40
<b>Glencoe—</b>			<b>Stratford—</b>		
Coalheaver, leading hand....	1	.40	Head clerk.....	1	145.00
Coalheavers.....	3	.38	Clerk.....	1	109.00
<b>Windsor—</b>			Stenographer.....	1	96.00
Head clerk.....	1	146.00	Clerk-storemen.....	3	106.00
Clerk.....	1	121.00	Stationary firemen.....	3	.49
Stenographer.....	1	96.00	Coalheaver, leading hand...	1	.42
Clerk-storemen.....	3	110.00	Ashpitmen.....	6	.40
Stationary firemen.....	3	.52	Coalheavers.....	6	.40
Ashpitmen.....	7	.42	Engine preparers.....	2	.40
Coalheavers.....	6	.42	Firebuilders.....	3	.40
Engine preparers.....	3	.42	Turntable operators.....	3	.40
Firebuilders.....	4	.42	Labourers.....	6	.38
Turntable operators.....	3	.42	Labourers.....	2	.38
Labourers.....	9	.39	Labourer.....	1	.38
Bunk room attendant.....	1	.39	Engine cleaners.....	6	.38
Engine cleaners.....	4	.39	Engine crew callers.....	4	.27
Engine crew callers.....	4	.28	Relief men.....	5	various
<b>Chatham—</b>			<b>Guelph—</b>		
Engine watchmen.....	2	.40	Engine watchman.....	1	.40
<b>Sarnia—</b>			Coalheavers.....	5	.40
Head clerk.....	1	146.00	<b>Kitchener—</b>		
Clerk.....	1	104.00	Engine watchman.....	1	.40
Stenographer.....	1	96.00	Coalheavers.....	2	.40
Storemen.....	3	110.00	<b>Goderich—</b>		
Stationary firemen.....	6	.52	Coalheavers.....	2	.38
Ashpitmen.....	7	.42	<b>Elmira—</b>		
Coalheavers.....	7	.42	Coalheaver.....	1	.38
Engine preparers.....	7	.42	<b>Port Dover—</b>		
Firebuilders.....	4	.42	Coalheaver.....	1	.38
Turntable operators.....	3	.42	<b>Palmerston—</b>		
Labourer, leading hand....	1	.47	Head clerk.....	1	136.00
Labourers.....	6	.39	Stenographer.....	1	96.00
Labourer.....	1	.39	Clerk-storemen.....	3	101.00
Engine cleaners.....	6	.39	Stationary firemen.....	3	.49
Engine crew callers.....	3	.28			
<b>Petrolia—</b>					
Engine watchmen.....	2	.38			

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Coal plant operator.....	1	.42	Assistant clerk.....	1	71.00
Ashpitmen. ....	6	.40	Office boy.....	1	43.00
Coalheavers. ....	3	.40			
Engine preparers.....	3	.40	Car Shops, Montreal—		
Firebuilders. ....	3	.40	Storeman. ....	1	136.00
Labourers. ....	3	.38	Assistant timekeeper.....	1	121.00
Engine cleaners. ....	2	.38	Clerks. ....	2	136.00
Engine crew callers.....	3	.27	Clerk. ....	1	126.00
Relief men.....	5	various	Clerk. ....	1	122.00
			Clerk. ....	1	121.00
Kircardine—			Clerks. ....	2	116.00
Engine watchman.....	1	.38	Clerks. ....	3	111.00
Engine watchman.....	1	.38	Clerks. ....	5	106.00
			Clerks. ....	5	101.00
Owen Sound—			Clerk. ....	1	96.00
Engine watchmen.....	3	.38	Clerk. ....	1	91.00
Coalheaver. ....	1	.38	Work checker.....	1	131.00
			Work checkers.....	3	126.00
Southampton—			Work checkers.....	17	116.00
Engine watchman.....	1	.38	Work checker.....	1	111.00
Engine watchman.....	1	.38	Work order writer.....	1	125.00
			Stationary firemen.....	4	.52
Warton—			Wheel rollers.....	5	.44
Engine watchman.....	1	.38	Ashpitman.....	1	.42
			Labourers. ....	126	.39
Port Rowan—			Shop watchmen.....	10	.40
Coalheavers. ....	2	.38			
			Office of Master Car Builder,		
Allandale—			Car Shops, London—		
Head clerk.....	1	145.00	Assistant timekeeper.....	1	121.00
Clerk. ....	1	121.00	Clerk. ....	1	109.00
Clerk. ....	1	101.00	File clerk.....	1	106.00
Stenographer. ....	1	101.00	Assistant contract clerk....	1	101.00
Clerks-storemen. ....	3	106.00	Record clerk.....	1	101.00
Stationary firemen.....	3	.49	Clerk. ....	1	101.00
Coal plant operator.....	1	.42	Stenographer. ....	1	101.00
Ashpitmen. ....	6	.40	Clerk. ....	1	96.00
Coalheaver. ....	1	.40	Messenger. ....	1	43.00
Coalheavers. ....	2	.40			
Engine preparers.....	6	.40	Car Shops, London—		
Firebuilders. ....	3	.40	Foreman's clerk.....	1	131.00
Turntable operators.....	2	.40	Foremen's clerks.....	4	96.00
Turntable operator.....	1	.40	Shipping clerk.....	1	106.00
Labourers. ....	3	.38	Assistant shipping clerk....	1	96.00
Labourer. ....	1	.38	Work checkers.....	5	116.00
Engine cleaners.....	6	.38	Work checkers.....	5	106.00
Engine cleaner.....	1	.38	Work order writers.....	4	91.00
Engine crew caller.....	1	.27	Stationary engineers.....	1	.61
Relief men.....	4	various	Stationary firemen.....	4	.52
			Wheel rollers.....	5	.44
Gravenhurst—			Labourers. ....	84	.39
Coal plant operator.....	1	.40	Janitors. ....	2	.39
Engine watchmen.....	2	.38	Shop watchmen.....	4	.40
Huntsville—			Car Department—Eastern Lines.		
Engine watchman.....	1	.38			
			Office of Master Car Builders,		
Office of Master Car Builder,			Montreal—		
Car Shops, Montreal—			Clerks. ....	2	136.00
Clerk. ....	1	141.00	Clerk. ....	1	126.00
Clerks. ....	3	136.00	Clerks. ....	3	121.00
Clerk. ....	1	111.00	Clerk. ....	1	100.00
Clerks. ....	2	106.00	Stenographer.....	1	86.00
Clerk. ....	1	91.00	Assistant clerk.....	1	66.00

Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922	Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
Richmond—			Car checkers.....	2	91.00
Clerk. ....	1	96.00	Stationary firemen.....	4	.52
Southwark—			Labourers. ....	2	.39
Clerk. ....	1	96.00	<i>Car Department—Ontario Lines.</i>		
Labourers. ....	3	.39	Office of Master Car Builder, London—		
Pt. St. Charles—			Payroll clerk.....	1	136.00
Clerks. ....	2	112.00	Record clerk.....	1	131.00
Clerk. ....	1	106.00	Clerk. ....	1	131.00
Clerks. ....	2	96.00	Clerk. ....	1	106.00
Labourers. ....	4	.39	Stenographer. ....	1	106.00
St. Henri Coach Yard—			Stenographer. ....	1	101.00
Clerk. ....	1	141.00	Clerks. ....	4	96.00
Clerk. ....	1	111.00	Toronto—		
Clerks. ....	2	106.00	Head clerk.....	1	136.00
Clerk. ....	1	103.00	Timekeeper. ....	1	111.00
Clerk. ....	1	101.00	Clerk. ....	1	116.00
Clerks. ....	3	96.00	Clerks. ....	3	111.00
Work checkers.....	2	100.00	Clerk. ....	1	106.00
Stationary firemen.....	16	.52	Clerk. ....	1	96.00
Coalheavers. ....	5	.42	Stationary firemen.....	4	.52
Labourer. ....	1	.39	Ashpitmen. ....	4	.42
Turcot—			Labourers. ....	5	.39
Clerk. ....	1	112.00	Mimico—		
Clerk. ....	1	106.00	Clerk. ....	1	116.00
Clerks. ....	3	96.00	Clerk. ....	1	80.00
Labourers. ....	9	.39	Labourer. ....	1	.39
Brockville—			Hamilton—		
Clerk. ....	1	111.00	Clerk. ....	1	121.00
Kingston—			Clerk. ....	1	111.00
Labourer. ....	1	.38	Clerk. ....	1	91.00
Belleville—			Niagara Falls—		
Clerk. ....	1	111.00	Head clerk.....	1	121.00
Clerk. ....	1	96.00	Clerk. ....	1	106.00
Lindsay—			Clerk. ....	1	96.00
Clerk. ....	1	100.00	Clerk. ....	1	91.00
Coteau—			Labourers. ....	2	.39
Clerk. ....	1	101.00	Fort Erie—		
Car Shops, Ottawa—			Head clerk.....	1	136.00
Clerks. ....	2	111.00	Clerk. ....	1	111.00
Clerk. ....	1	106.00	Clerk. ....	1	106.00
Clerks. ....	2	96.00	Clerk. ....	1	101.00
Timekeeper. ....	1	100.00	Clerk. ....	1	91.00
Work checkers.....	1	96.00	Labourers. ....	2	.39
Stationary fireman.....	1	.52	St. Thomas—		
Stationary firemen.....	2	.52	Clerk. ....	1	116.00
Labourers. ....	6	.39	Clerk. ....	1	106.00
Shop watchmen.....	3	.40	Windsor—		
Union Station, Ottawa—			Clerk. ....	1	126.00
Clerk. ....	1	131.00	Clerk. ....	1	108.00
Clerk. ....	1	111.00	Clerk. ....	1	106.00
Clerk. ....	1	104.00	Clerk. ....	1	98.00
Clerk-storeman.....	1	103.00	Labourers. ....	4	.39
Work checkers.....	2	100.00			



Location and Position	No. of Em- ployees	Rate Nov. 1, 1922
<b>Sarnia Tunnel—</b>		
Clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	86.00
Labourers. . . . .	2	.39
<b>London Yard—</b>		
Clerk. . . . .	1	116.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	96.00
Stationary firemen. . . . .	4	.52
<b>Stratford—</b>		
Clerk. . . . .	1	121.00
<b>Allandale—</b>		
Clerk. . . . .	1	111.00
Clerk. . . . .	1	86.00

The foregoing rates of pay shall become effective November 1st, 1922, and shall remain in effect until thirty (30) days after notice in writing is given by either party to the other of their desire to terminate or revise them.

By the Railway:

(Sgd.) C. F. NEEDHAM,  
Chairman, Committee of Officers.

By the Committee representing Employees:

(Sgd.) J. E. MCGUIRE,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. E. LAWRENCE.

(Sgd.) J. E. CHICK.

(Sgd.) F. J. AINSBOROUGH.

(Sgd.) J. B. BURNETT.

(Sgd.) M. J. AFFACHINER.

Montreal, December 9th, 1922.

### PROCEEDINGS OF CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT. No. 1.

**THREE** new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. (Earlier decisions of the Board appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1922, on pages 1171 to 1180, and in previous issues.) Supplement No. 1 to Case No. 33 has reference to the interpretation of a decision as to the payment of conductors and trainmen of the Canadian National Railways for delayed time on trains scheduled to run through certain terminals. Case No. 147 has reference to the claim of a conductor to reinstatement on the Canadian National Railways. Case No. 148 has reference to a dispute in connection with the dismissal of a conductor of the Canadian National Railways. The Board reported that Case No. 113 concerning the dismissal of a section foreman of the Grand Trunk Railway System had been withdrawn, a settlement having been reached.

Supplement No. 1 to Case No. 33—The Canadian National Railways (Canadian Northern Railway Co.) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A dispute arose between the Canadian National Railways, western lines, for-

merly the Canadian Northern Railway, and its conductors and trainmen over the interpretation of a decision rendered by the Board of Adjustment in Case No. 33. This decision had reference to payment for delayed time on trains scheduled to run through certain terminals, and the question at issue was as to payment where no switching is performed at such places, but an excess of time is occupied over that allowed by the time bill.

It was maintained by the Railways that a portion of the decision rendered in Case No. 33 clearly defined the situation. This provided that delayed time at an intermediate terminal should only be paid for when switching is performed at such terminals. Where switching is performed by a crew at an intermediate terminal, all time delayed either before commencing the switching between the switching movements, or after the switching has been completed, shall be included and paid for, and such time shall be deducted in computing overtime. Where no switching is performed by a train crew in passing through an intermediate terminal, the time delayed for meals, changing en-

gine, train connections or other causes, shall be computed only as road time.

On behalf of the employees it was contended that in Case No. 33, the decision rendered did not cover anything beyond the number of minutes as printed in the time bill, and that conductors and trainmen were entitled to any time delayed beyond that shown in the time bill.

The Board held that under the conditions stated, terminal delay time should not be allowed except where switching is performed, as other delays are provided for in road overtime. By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

**Case No. 113—The Grand Trunk Railway System and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.**

This case, which had reference to the dismissal of a section foreman, was presented to the Board on December 20, 1921, but it was referred back to the parties as additional information was required. The Board has been informed that a settlement had been reached and the case was withdrawn.

**Case No. 147—Canadian National Railways (Canadian Northern Railway Co.) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A controversy arose as to the seniority rights of a conductor on the Canadian Northern Western Lines roster. Under an agreement the trains of the Midland Railway running between Winnipeg and Emerson are manned by Canadian National Railway crews. A conductor of the Canadian National Railways who was employed by the Midland Railway on this run was dismissed from the Midland Railway, and on the Canadian National Railways being advised to this effect his record was closed. Nearly a year later the Midland Railway advised the National Railways that they had reconsidered this conductor's case and had decided

to reinstate him. A request was then made that, on his reinstatement by the Midland Railway the Canadian National Railways records be immediately changed to cover such reinstatement, and that he be restored to his full rights to enable him to bid in on any run his seniority would entitle him to.

The management of the Railways maintained that as this employee was discharged by the Midland Railway for a good and sufficient cause he was automatically debarred from service so far as the National Railways was concerned and they were not bound by any action the Midland Railway might take as a result of reconsidering his case.

The representative of the conductors maintained that under the agreement between the two railways, conductors are permitted to return from the Midland Railway to the Canadian Northern Railway in accordance with the seniority rights. That, as this conductor had committed no offence against the Canadian Northern Railway the latter had no right to make its records final on the first advice received of his dismissal, in view of the fact that the Midland Railway saw fit to reverse its decision, and that therefore his reinstatement with the Midland Railway should automatically restore his rights on the Canadian Northern.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen being a party to the agreement became thereby a party to this dispute, as the matter of interpretation of the rights of trainmen as well as conductors was involved.

In a general statement the Board set forth its opinion as follows:—

Trainmen employed on Midland trains are, in an operating sense, subject to the rules and instructions of the Canadian National Railways, but as to handling transportation their duty is to the Midland Railway. As the offence for which Conductor B— was dismissed was against the latter Company, and as the record of this conductor in this respect has been cleared by reinstatement by the Midland Railway, the Board feels that in

permitting this employee to handle trains of the Midland Railway over their line, the C. N. R. have acquiesced in his reinstatement, inasmuch as only Canadian National Railways trainmen can be employed on Midland trains. If the action of the Midland Company was objectionable to the C. N. R. objection to the reinstatement should have been made at the time.

In dealing with this case the question of principle is not determined, and the decision of the Board is merely on the facts as presented in this particular case.

The Board therefore ruled that the conductor be reinstated on the Canadian National Railways seniority list.

**Case No. 148—The Canadian National Railways Western Lines and the order of Railway Conductors.**

Following a rear end collision the conductor and rear brakeman of a train of the Canadian National Railways were dismissed on the ground that they had failed to protect their train in time to allow the engineer on the train behind them to stop before striking their train. On behalf of the conductor it was contended that he had not been negligent in any of his duties and was

not responsible in any way for the accident, as when the train had slackened speed and it became evident it was going to stop he had immediately instructed his brakeman to get off and protect the rear end, and the latter had actually got off the train before it stopped.

The Board held the opinion, from the evidence submitted, that some of the employees concerned were negligent in the discharge of their duties but the evidence did not show that the responsibility rested entirely upon the dismissed conductor, in view of the lack of corroborative evidence as the Board considered the discipline applied to the conductor was excessive, but it was convinced that there was a general disregard of the ordinary precautions which should have been observed and which are required by the operating rules.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained to the extent that the conductor be reinstated without pay for time lost.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1922

THE following table shows the number of strikes in existence in Canada at some time or another during December, 1922, reported to the Department, together with the number of employees involved and the time loss in working days, as compared with the previous month and with December, 1921.

	Disputes	No. of employees involved	Time loss in working days
December, 1922.....	15	3,018	60,561
November, 1922.....	14	2,190	52,046
December, 1921.....	18	3,759	61,365

10 strikes of the compositor's and pressmen's still in existence, involving 1,640 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 41,000 working days.

Three new strikes were reported as having commenced during December. They were all in the coal mining group and involved 1,357 workpeople with a time loss of 19,036 working days. Twelve strikes were carried over from November, these causing a time loss of 47,600 working days during the month under review. Two of the new strikes commencing during December terminated during the month. At the end of the month there were, therefore, still on record 13 strikes, affecting 2,365 workpeople as follows: coal miners, Cardiff coal field, Alberta; coal miners, Edmon-

Again, as in several previous months, the greatest time loss was in the printing and publishing group, there being



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING DECEMBER, 1922.

Industry, occupation and locality.	Number of employees involved.	Time lost in working days.	Particulars
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## (a) Strikes commencing prior to December, 1922.

MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Cardiff coal field, Alberta.	243	6,075	Commenced November 21, for recognition of the union and improved working conditions. Unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.	30	750	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	42	1,050	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	10	250	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	410	10,250	Commenced July 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	25	625	Commenced September 15. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the Union. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	711	17,775	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	190	4,750	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	51	1,275	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly wages. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	139	3,475	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B.C.	52	800	Commenced May 2, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	21	525	Commenced July 1, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.

## (b) Strikes commencing during December, 1922.

MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta....	130	390	Commenced December 5, dispute with pit boss. After negotiations men returned to work December 8.
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta....	523	1,046	Commenced December 6, in sympathy with miners who struck at Drumheller, December 5. Work resumed December 8, after strike was ended.
Coal miners, Edmonton coal field, Alta.	461	11,525	Commenced December 1, for recognition of union and improved working conditions. Unterminated.

ton, Alta.; photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors, Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing pressmen and compositors, Vancouver, and motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls.

#### Disputes by Industries.

The following is a review of disputes by those groups of industries in which strikes or lockouts occurred during the month, in the order in which they appear in the statistical table.

#### MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING.

During December three strikes of coal miners occurred at mines in Alberta. Two strikes took place at Drumheller, one, affecting 130 workpeople, occurring on December 5, owing to a dispute with the pit boss. On December 6, 523 coal miners in the employ of four firms at Drumheller went on strike in sympathy with the men who stopped work on December 5. After negotiations were carried on the men voted to return to work December 8, and the sympathetic strike also came to an end. On December 1, a strike of 461 coal miners occurred in the Edmonton coal fields, Alberta, for recognition of the union and improved working conditions. This strike remained unterminated at the end of the month.

#### MANUFACTURING.

*Printing and Publishing.*—No changes were reported in the strikes in this group during December. Ten strikes were still in existence involving 1,640 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 41,000 working days. Nine of these had begun in the spring and summer of 1921.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

*Steam Railways.*—The strike of railway employees in the employ of two steel companies at Sydney, N. S., which began November 22, 1920, was settled as a result of negotiations toward the end of November and work was resumed from December 1. The following statement as to the settlement was issued by the President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in the published Circular of Instructions for December, 1922:

Effective December 1, 1922, agreements were executed between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and committees of the engineers', firemen's, and trainmen's organizations, and between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and committees of the firemen's and trainmen's organizations, and the authorized strikes of such organizations which have been in effect on these properties since November 20, 1920, were declared off November 30, 1922. The agreements covered the rates of pay and conditions of train and engine employees, were the first signed agreements in effect on the properties, and while all that was desired in the way of rates and conditions of employment were not obtained, the best possible settlement under the circumstances was secured.

In declaring off the strikes it was with the understanding that a specified number of crews and extra employees would be restored to train and engine service, and that other striking train and enginemen would be taken back into the employ of the company in such positions as were available and at as near their former rates as possible, with the understanding that the men who take the positions in the plant will be given preference in road service when openings occur.

The agreements mentioned are summarized on another page in the article on "Recent Industrial Agreements." The narrow gauge engine employees who went on strike June 9, 1921, in sympathy with the railway employees on strike since November 22, 1920, were covered in the settlement, it being provided that some of them should be re-employed in the steel yards in their former positions where vacancies permitted and others in other departments.

*Street and Electric Railways.* — The strike of motormen and conductors of the Park and River Division of the International Railway at Niagara Falls

was still unacted at the end of the month. This strike began on July 1, the railway being operated since July by new employees.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING NOVEMBER, 1922.

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for December contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, during November, 1922, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 34, as compared with 32 in the previous month and 71 in November, 1921. In these new disputes about 6,000 workpeople were directly involved and 1,000 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes in progress in November was thus 55, involving about 9,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during November of 68,000 working days.

The number of disputes in progress in November, the number of workpeople involved in such disputes, and the time lost thereby, were lower than

those for any month since the early part of 1917.

**CAUSES.**—Of the 34 disputes beginning in November, 17, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 6, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 200 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

**RESULTS.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 17 new disputes, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving

Groups of industries	No. of disputes in progress in November			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in November.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in November.
	Started before November 1	Started in November	Total		
Mining and quarrying .....	3	9	12	3,800	19,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding .....	8	5	13	2,200	15,000
Transport .....	1	5	6	800	8,000
Other trades .....	9	13	22	1,200	10,000
Employees of public authorities .....	.....	2	2	1,100	16,000
Total, Nov., 1922	21	34	55	9,100	68,000
Total, Oct., 1922	25	32	57	13,500	186,000
Total, Nov., 1921	45	71	116	34,500	228,000



700 workpeople. Of these disputes, 5, directly involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of one small dispute work was resumed pending negotiations.

The accompanying table classifies the disputes in progress in November, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all the disputes in progress.

### CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

THE twenty-ninth convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America was held at the Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, from September 25 to 30, 1922, with 264 delegates present, representing 167 unions and approximately 47,000 members. President George Berry was chairman. Among those who addressed the convention were, Hon. George H. Carter, public printer of the United States government; Hon. James J. Davis, secretary of the United States Department of Labour; Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour; Mr. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America; Mr. John J. Connolly, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists; Mr. Walter N. Reddick, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; Mr. James J. Freel, president of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union; Mr. John McParland, president of the International Typographical Union, and Mr. Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo Engravers' Union.

The secretary-treasurer reported a balance of nearly \$50,000. During the year ended May 31, 1922, the Union had paid out \$60,600 in death benefits. A committee on Canadian Affairs reported on the progress made by the

unions in Canada in the strike for the 44-hour week which had begun on May 1, 1921, and which it was hoped would soon be terminated. The secretary-treasurer's report showed that the cities on strike had received financial assistance from the International Union for the year ended May 31, 1922, as follows: Ottawa, \$21,108; Montreal, \$5,400; Vancouver, \$12,210; Winnipeg, \$18,080; Quebec, \$254; Hamilton, \$14,282; and St. Johns, Newfoundland, \$7,516. These locals had received for strike benefits, \$79,047 during the year ended May 31, 1922, and during the same period, the International Union had received from locals in Canada, \$44,132. Appreciation was expressed of the action resulting from the last convention of placing in Canada a vice-president who is a member of a Canadian local. It was recommended that the Board of Directors should take the necessary steps to protect the interests of the International Union in Toronto.

#### 44-HOUR WEEK.

The 44-hour week was reported to have been practically established throughout the jurisdiction of the International Union, and the Board of Directors were recommended to seek to unify, systematically, the competitive conditions in North America with regard to hours and wages. The con-

vention endorsed the action of the Board in regard to the levying of a ten per cent assessment to meet issues arising in connection with the 44-hour week conflict.

#### INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CONTRACT.

The convention endorsed a tentative arbitration contract which had been negotiated by the Board of Directors of the International Union with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

#### TECHNICAL TRADE SCHOOL.

The Technical Trade School of the International Union, which has been in operation since 1911, was reported to have grown in size and in influence in America and abroad. The trustees reported that several local unions had subscribed to one or more of its correspondence courses, the lessons being read at meetings of the local. This method, they stated, was beneficial to some members though it was not attracting the attention that had been anticipated. Two branch schools were opened, one at Des Moines early in the year and another at Los Angeles later, which had proved satisfactory. At Des Moines, the local union elected an educational committee with a competent chairman to arrange weekly programmes, using the Technical Trade School's correspondence course as a basis and supplementing it by lectures

and demonstrations by special speakers. Manufacturers and employing printers co-operated with the union, local printing firms giving their plants at night for special demonstrations. As a result, it is stated, the 44-hour week was established in the city without expense or the loss of a man or a job, and an increase in wages was agreed upon between representatives of the union and of the employers. Output having increased considerably over production under the 48-hour week arrangement. Unanimously the convention adopted a recommendation to extend the trade education programme by establishing auxiliary zone schools as speedily as circumstances will warrant. It also adopted a recommendation to make it compulsory upon all registered apprentices in America to take a correspondence course through the Union's Trade School.

The convention also decided that a separate educational department should be established in The American Pressman for the dissemination of information and the encouragement of contributions in the form of special trade articles dealing with newspaper printing.

Mr. George L. Berry, of Jackson, Miss., is president of the International Union, and Mr. Joseph C. Orr, of Chicago, Ill., is secretary-treasurer. The Canadian vice-president is Mr. G. R. Brunet, of the Montreal Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 52.

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## CAPITAL AND LABOUR PROBLEMS

Special article from the pen of the Minister of Labour

THE following article, taken from the Financial and Business Survey of the Toronto Globe published on the 1st of January, was, by special request, contributed to that journal by the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour for Canada:—

The closing of the old year and the beginning of the new is a fruitful time for thought, and of all questions bearing

intimately on the life of every Canadian perhaps the most worthy of consideration at this time is the condition of our industrial world—the welfare of the worker—holding in its grasp, as it does, the progress and prosperity of the nation.



The year 1922 has been an eventful one in the development of the labour situation in Canada. Facing, at the outset, a period of evolution and readjustment, with a marked gap existing between the avowed goals of employer and employee, with the line of conflicting aspirations clearly drawn, it must be a source of gratification to all loyal Canadians to feel that we have come through this year with much that is desirable accomplished, with much that would lead to regret and misfortune turned aside, and that, while much yet remains to be done, the trend of affairs has been toward solidarity and stability.

Behind us lay the march of labour's years, merging from blind helplessness at first, from the toil for bread followed mechanically as on a treadmill, from the starvation of spirit through dodging the famine line, to the banding together, to the usefulness of concerted action, to the voicing of desires, to the dare to be human, through an era of bitter conflict between master and man, until finally, born of necessity, of social development, of the spread of more humane ideas with the growth of a higher civilization, a broader spirit came into existence, whereby the employer looked beyond the measured hours of toil, beyond the brute load lifted, beyond the cog, to the human element in his employee, and economists and efficiency experts came to realize the tangible value of the worker's good-will.

#### Mutual Good-will and Understanding

And now it is generally admitted that no Government can function successfully, no nation can prosper, certainly no young nation can grow and develop unless its workers are at peace, satisfied and happy; and the workers of this or any other civilized country cannot find happiness, contentment or peace until mutual good-will and understanding, based on a fair deal, on justice and equity, exist between the employer—as representing Capital—and the employee—as typifying Labour.

Canada did not altogether escape the menace of industrial strife such as disrupted or seriously affected so many industries in other countries during the twelve months now about ending. It needs, perhaps, a close touch with the unrest and instability bordering on chaos existing elsewhere to fully appreciate our good fortune. But the situation at home was our problem. The demand of the Canadian worker today is for work, at wages that will enable him to maintain a decent standard of living for himself and his dependents. This demand is insistent and may not be ignored, and the big achievement is to reconcile it with the industrial and economic conditions prevailing, and with what can be asked from the employer as just and right. In the consideration of this question one condition must be faced by those who employ labour in large numbers—there is no setting the clock back the full way around.]

#### Problems of the Year

The records for the Labour Department during the year show many questions in dispute, the birth of potential quarrels as between employer and employee, brought about largely, on the one hand, through an attempt by the employer to return to conditions existing previous to the evolutionary changes of recent years, a persistent demand that operating costs should be reduced by the reduction of wages, and, on the other hand, an equally insistent resolve of the employees that the changes as proposed could not be, as they were not justified by any change in the governing factors.

Herein lay the material for grave and serious industrial trouble. The very atmosphere seemed weighted with conflicting elements, and to those to whom the Government of the country had been confided it was a time of anxious care that the turbulence and strife abroad in other countries should not lay devastating hands on the industrial life of this young nation. The year's retrospect shows that in many instances satis-



factory settlements of burning questions have been reached, and in many others the foundation of a better understanding has been laid as between the employer and employee, thus restoring and maintaining industrial harmony. In this Canada has food for rejoicing.

While many causes led to this favourable result, to my mind one of the most powerful contributing factors was that both employer and employee, generally speaking, showed an earnest and constant desire to reconcile their opposing viewpoints, and made a very real, a very evident effort to "find a way out." In other words, in most contentious questions of import brought to the attention of the department the negotiations between employer and employee have been carried on, with few exceptions, in a manifest spirit of willingness to co-operate in an adjustment, where possible; with a readiness to respond to mediation where co-operation could not be effected, and the sincerity and honesty of purpose actuating both afforded a tangible basis for mediation.

#### A Long Step Forward

This is a long step in the path of real progress, and on the fact that honours are fairly even to both sides, I base my belief that the governing conditions of labour in this country are developing along very satisfactory lines, with every promise that there will grow up between employer and employee in Canada a bond of common interest, as between two important classes of the community, each necessary to the success of the other. This bond is essential to the proper governing of Canada, and on it may be built an indestructible edifice of national industrial progress. 7

To bring two such opposing classes together on any common ground is an upward development. Both learn valuable and necessary lessons. They become better acquainted. The guiding principles of each become better known to the other, and with better knowledge comes increased respect. The employer learns that to concede a just point to an employee takes away nothing of his strength, rather adds to his assets a tangible value of trust, confidence and the willing work of a satisfied employee; and the employee more fully realizes the usefulness and justice of considering other than purely selfish motives in the pursuit of his hopes and ambitions, and that to consider the opposing viewpoint today means a stronger and better vision for his own tomorrow.

[ There can be no question about the desirability of industrial peace for Canada; it is more than that, it is a necessity. We want capitalists to invest their money in industries and enterprises, which will not come to pass if they are not given a full, fair and even generous return, and our need is equally great for loyal, willing workers to help these industries to grow and expand on a permanent enduring basis. It must be remembered that the standard of a nation rises or falls with the living standard of its workers, and the capitalist must realize that no constant, permanent success awaits his enterprise unless the other partner to the undertaking—the worker—receives, too, his full, fair and generous return for his toil that makes the venture successful, or as had been clearly stated, the where-withal to secure and maintain a standard of living as befits the dignity and honour of Canada. The interests are inseparable. Canadian industries will thrive and succeed in the measure of Canada's

growth and virility, and Canada's standard of growth and development is limited by the standard of living accorded to her workers. Canada, the home of liberty, the granary of the world, the beehive of industry, the doorway of tomorrow, Nature's bountiful storehouse, will never achieve her full status, will never enter into her full inheritance unless the homes of her workers are the home of a happy, peaceful, comfortable and contented people.]

#### Sense of Moral Obligation

Fortunately for us, this elementary fact is already recognized by many of our employers, and this alone is full of promise. [The strong compelling and propelling force that will bring about the cheerful co-operation of these two great interests is the sense of moral obligation, of responsibility to one's neighbour and one's own, of duty and loyalty to the State.] There are still some obstacles to be overcome before we may hope for full success, some bitterness and distrust still linger in the ranks of the toilers, a sense of injustice, of wrong sustained, and the future holds no greater achievement than to win their confidence and allegiance to the broader spirit. There is also, on the other side, that of the employer, the man whose money sways industries through investment channels, some who cling to old beliefs and practices. These we find, happily, at rare intervals, but their influence is at times far-reaching and their acts always deplorable. Their habitat is in the innermost realms of high finance; they are men who seldom, if ever, come in close personal contact with toil or the men who toil; their knowledge is limited to the columns of figures they control. Their official organs may be known by the zeal they display in

misunderstanding labour, in condemning any and all of labour's efforts—a fair, unbiased account of labour's domestic or public activities seems impossible to them. Their deity is invested capital, their pet monstrosity the evolution of the worker, and their helpmates are class-prejudice and discord. There is not one act of theirs inspired by such motives, but is a block to the progress of Canada, and the results do not stop there; their weapons must eventually rebound on themselves, to the detriment of the very industries to which they look for cent-per-cent returns on their investments. They thicken the fog which already enfolds them, and they reopen half-closed wounds in the breast of labour. Their attitude is unpatriotic, and in the last and final analysis is tantamount to treason to the State.

#### Not an Abstract Quality

[To them, and to those whose principles they voice, there is a word to be said: Open your eyes to the light. Never again in the history of mankind will workers in civilized nations return to their former status; never again will labour be manipulated as an abstract quantity, but as a living, human entity, to be dealt with man-to-man; an entity whose interests, aims and ambitions, when made akin to your own, will give you the only possible, enduring success. These are the two alternatives: to face one another as armed bandits, seeking a vulnerable spot to drive home a death-blow, or to meet on the ground of common interest actuated by principles of mutual respect and consideration, of give and take.] The first road leads to unrest, conflict, disaster for one or the other, certainly loss for both—the latter means confidence, trust, peace, progress and prosperity.

## "THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE"

*Address delivered by Mr. Albert Thomas before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, on December 14, 1922.*

IN December last Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) at Geneva, visited points in the United States and Canada and delivered a number of addresses on some aspects of matters pertaining to the International Labour Office. On December 14, Mr. Thomas was the guest at a luncheon tendered him jointly by the Canadian Club of Ottawa and the Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society of Canada. A word as to Mr. Thomas' career before he became Director of the International Labour Office will be in place.

Before his appointment as Director of the International Labour Office in November, 1919, Mr. Thomas had had a distinguished career. Born in 1878 at Champigny-sur-Marne, he became a brilliant student leading his class in history and philosophy, and winning various scholarships. He obtained his degree at the University of Paris in 1900, and two years later he obtained a post graduate degree in history, winning a French state scholarship at the University of Berlin, where he made a special study of the Trade Union movement. After serving for a number of years as municipal councillor at his birth-place, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1910, and re-elected in 1914 and 1919. In the Chamber he took an important part in all industrial and social legislation, and during the war he was successively organizer of the railways for the general staff, under-secretary of state for artillery and munitions, and minister of munitions. In October, 1921, he resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies in order to devote himself exclusively to the work of the International Labour Office. Mr. Thomas is the author of a history of the Second Empire, and of many articles on social and economic questions which have appeared in the leading French periodicals.

Mr. Thomas' address in Ottawa was as follows:

Gentlemen:

Yesterday, in New York, I made my first English speech. As it was at a very small meeting, I was not over-nervous, and I spoke for nearly an hour. The audience, I hope, was not too tired, but I was very tired. To-day I am a little more diffident when I see at these tables so many high representatives of this country. I will, however, try to express in English my great pleasure in being here for the first time in the great Dominion of Canada.

The Chairman asked me for an explanation of our work in Geneva, and I will try to give you a short account of what we are doing and attempting to do. The International Labour Office, as you know, is a part of the League of Nations. We have certainly a great measure of autonomy, in that we have a special Governing Body and a special Conference; but the League of Nations is charged with the duty of voting our annual budget. I see here Sir George Foster. He was the *rapporteur* of the Budget of the International Labour Office at the First Assembly of the League of Nations, and I wish to express here and now our feeling of thanks to him. He is certainly very economical: he made certain criticisms of the expenditure of the League of Nations. But, if I may be allowed to quote our great national poet, Victor Hugo: "*Il était généreux quoiqu'il fût économe.*" And he was so friendly, so appreciative, towards our work that he



consented to propose the vote of our budget.

Our Organization has, as you know, two aims. The first is to pass, at the annual Conference, Draft Conventions or Recommendations for the purpose of raising the level of the conditions of work and life for the wage-earners of the world. In our Conference we have for each country four representatives,—two for the Government, one for the employers, and one for the workers. This year we had the pleasure of seeing at our conference Mr. Lapointe and Mr. Murdock. That is for us a great honour, for it is a sign of the great interest which Canada has in our work that it should send two Ministers as its representatives. We had also from Canada, as representative of the employers this year, Mr. Coulter, of Toronto, and last year Mr. Parsons, with a man who is sometimes rather severe towards the office, but is always a very good friend to us, Mr. Blake Robertson. On the side of the workers we have had, since the foundation of our Conference, Mr. Tom Moore, who is now sitting on the right of the Prime Minister of Canada—a fact that attests to us the great accord that exists between Government and workers in this country of Canada. (Applause.)

Our Conference votes Draft Conventions or Recommendations. Here begins the hard labour of the Director. Each country is free to ratify or not to ratify any Convention. Each country is obliged to bring a Convention before the authority which is competent to make the laws; but that is the only obligation. Each country is free. Its national sovereignty is respected. I also respect national sovereignty; but it is

often a great difficulty in the development of international affairs. It is sometimes quite legitimate to invoke national sovereignty, but frequently behind this idea of national sovereignty we have egotism, selfishness, and resistance to the new ideas of international peace. I am sure that in Canada I shall find only the pure idea of the sovereignty of the State. But it is not so everywhere, and because of that difficulty, because of the self-interest of countries, we see much opposition to our Conventions, and it is the duty of the Director of the International Labour Office to go from country to country to get a better public opinion, and better feelings on the part of Governments, in order to obtain ratification of our Conventions. Therefore the Director of the International Labour Office has become a permanent traveller—he has been called the Wandering Jew of social policy—for he is always going from country to country. But this is the first time that he has ever come to your land—to discover America, and discover the real friendship of Canada. (Applause.)

This afternoon, with the Prime Minister, if he allows, and with the representatives of the Ministry of Labour, we shall study the situation of Canada in connection with our Draft Conventions and Recommendations, the procedure which is to be followed, and the difficulties of ratification in a Federal State; for you have the right, as a Federal State, to enjoy the special facilities which are provided by the Treaty of Peace for such States.

To endeavour to bring about the ratification of our Draft Conventions is, as I have said, our first duty. I need

not point out the importance of such activity. After the war, many nations were interested in the question of raising the level of working and living conditions, not only in those countries which were in a state of revolution, but also in the victorious Allied countries. There was a feeling that after the great sacrifices of the war it was necessary to create a new era of justice and humanity. That was the origin of our Organization. But if only one or two socially progressive countries decide to give better conditions of labour, those countries are in danger of finding themselves in a less favourable situation in face of the trade competition of other countries, and it is the aim of our Organization to induce those other countries which may be less progressive socially to follow the example of justice and humanity and to ratify our Conventions. Our task is very heavy, because of the special interests of each country, and because of the jealousy of national sovereignty. I know some countries which have accomplished reforms for themselves, but which have not decided to enter into an international undertaking to maintain those reforms for ten years, as our Conventions require, having regard to the present situation of uncertainty for industrial employers and even for the workers.

However, we trust in the feeling of humanity and justice, and in spite of many and great difficulties we will carry on our work with full confidence. (Applause.)

I am especially encouraged by the presence here of the Prime Minister of Canada, who knows exactly the conditions which are necessary for the deve-

lopment of industry. Mr. Prime Minister, you have in your book, "Industry and Humanity," explained the opposition between the two laws of humanity which were described by our great savant Pasteur: the law of blood and death, ever imagining new means of destruction, and the law of peace, work and health, utilizing every means of human intelligence for the happiness and beauty of human life. (Applause.)

Our Organization has a second duty to accomplish. If we cannot immediately get the different countries to accept mutual obligations and to ratify our Conventions, it is still possible to create a new atmosphere of feeling, to suggest new ideas of reforms, to explain the initiatives and experiences of each country; and it is the second duty of our Organization to collect and distribute information concerning all labour matters and all social questions throughout the world. By so doing we hope to render good service to the life of each country.

I will give an example. The Government of South Africa proposed some months ago to create a system of insurance against unemployment. Two great countries in Europe have national insurance systems for combating unemployment—Great Britain and Italy. It would have been necessary, before our Organization was created, for the Government of South Africa to send an official investigator to learn the exact facts not only of the law, but also of the application of the law, in these countries; and it is expensive, especially for overseas countries, to send abroad such enquirers. Instead of this, our Office was asked by South Africa to supply the information it needed,

and we have sent to South Africa full particulars not only of the legislation on the subject, but also of the daily operation of the unemployment insurance systems in Great Britain and in Italy.

Another example: Great Britain is a country that has many means of collecting and distributing information. But it is often easier for an international institution than for an individual Government to ask other countries for information. Thus, when the Ministry of Labour in England was told that in Altona, Germany, there was a new system of organizing the unemployed for public works, Great Britain asked the International Labour Office to send an enquirer into Germany, and we did so. The data which we collect in this way are at the disposal not only of the country that asks for the information, but of all countries.

A last point. At the time of the great economies in England, at the time when Sir Eric Geddes used the axe, the British Minister of Labour was obliged to cut down expenditure, and he decided to substitute the publications of the International Labour Office for a rather expensive publication hitherto issued by his Department. That is an example which I would cite to all champions of economy and to the governments of all countries.

I have tried to explain as well as I could in English the work of our Organization; and now, with your permission, I will speak a little French. (Applause.)

(Translation)

Since it is in French you now allow me to speak, you will also allow me to

speak as a Frenchman, I mean with my Frenchman's heart and sentimentality. I come to Canada for the first time, as I said a while ago. I do not forget my character as an international official, and I find no difficulty in remembering it. You are here in a great country where our two races, after being in opposition to each other and fighting each other, have been reconciled for the common good of the State in which they found themselves; a country in which for scores of years, for hundreds of years, you have shown the possibility of creating between brothers of different races a living community, a community which does not forget that the *raison d'être* of any State, the *raison d'être* of any City, is to work for the common good of all the citizens therein gathered.

May I venture to say that in the small city we have the pleasure of administering in Geneva, we are working with the same feelings—a Franco-English city, with two official languages, French and English, compelling its Director to learn English at the age of 42 in order to be able to govern its personnel, but a city in which—I have a right to say so after an experience of three years—never, under any circumstances, did any thought of national susceptibility or self-conceit hit one or other, but where we always work for the great international task which has been entrusted to us.

It is not at the first meeting we have to-day that I could find out the—very sharp, I am told—differences which may exist between French-Canadians and the Frenchmen of the France of to-day. It appears there are in your language a



number of things which it will be difficult for me to understand, and that there are also English terms. It appears that sometimes you do not correctly appreciate the difficulties which the France of to-day has to meet. I want to talk about that. On all that I wish to be informed. But of one thing I am quite sure, and that is that I shall find myself heart to heart in a common enthusiasm, in a common wish for a better mankind, with my French brothers in Canada.

There may be some of the Thomas family in Canada. I may meet here some unknown and distant cousins who have left our groves of Poitou about the seventeenth or the eighteenth century. I may perhaps recognize at once the same sentiments in them. Perhaps even the political thought I carry with me has passed to a certain extent into their minds. I know that on this side of the Atlantic Socialists sometimes appear like frightful beings, incapable

of governing, incapable of working for the national happiness. It may be so. But I know that the mind of your people is conformable enough to all the principles of justice which Old and New France have in common at the present time, so that I may secure from them friendship and co-operation in the great work in which we are engaged.

Such is the disposition of mind with which I come to Canada to-day. I will repeat the words of our great scientist, Pasteur: spirit of peace, spirit of work, spirit of health for human society; a wish to respect the rights of all, a wish to conciliate them, a wish to form them into a better mankind. In this work, whatever difficulties may have to be overcome, the men who united during the war to secure the triumph of justice among the nations,—all these men will be united in order to co-operate in the great work of international society. (Applause.)

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### ACTION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES ON DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

**T**HE legislative results obtained up to the present time by the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) are shown by the enactment of labour laws in various countries on the lines suggested at the first three sessions of the International Labour Conference, and by the ratification or approval in principle of international conventions covering the objects in view. It will be recalled that in regard to the draft conventions adopted by the Conference and later approved by

individual states, the latter are required under the terms of the Treaty of Peace to communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations their formal adhesion or ratification; while in regard to the recommendations the only obligation assumed by the States is to communicate a report on such measures as may have been taken to give them effect. The subject matter of the recommendations being generally somewhat less specific in nature, wider

latitude is allowed to the member states in adjusting the principles involved to their special and individual conditions.

The number of ratifications of various draft conventions actually communicated to the League of Nations up to the end of November, 1922, was 62, while 15 other ratifications had been authorized by the competent authority, that is to say in most cases, by the national parliaments. These ratifications may be considered to be practically assured since the Executive authority which recommended them to Parliament has now been authorized to communicate them to the League of Nations. They are, therefore, included in the general total of ratifications as given in the tables below, which show in outline the action taken by the members in regard to each draft convention and recommendation. Among the more important countries which have already ratified certain of the draft conventions might be mentioned Great Britain, Japan, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Roumania, Switzerland, Netherlands, India, etc.

The tables dealing with the conventions are subdivided into two parts; the first part indicates the measures taken for the ratification of the conventions; and the second part shows the legislative or other measures adopted, introduced, or prepared with the view to the application of the conventions.

With respect to the recommendations of the International Labour Conference, these are also arranged in tables below, from which it will be seen that 28 acts have been passed by various countries putting some of the recommendations into effect, and that approval has been authorized by different means in 11 other cases. In 52 other cases legislation along the lines of certain of the recommendations was already in force in certain countries prior to the adoption of the recommendations by the International Labour Conference. Among the more important countries where one or more of the recommendations are now in effect might be mentioned Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, India, etc.

(A) First Session (Washington, 1919)  
Conventions.

Abridged title of Convention	I. Ratification			II. Application		
	(a) Conventions ratified and date of registration.	(b) Ratification authorized by Parliament (Acts, etc.)	(c) Ratification recommended to Parliament (Bills, etc.)	(a) Acts, etc.	(b) Bills, etc., introduced.	(c) Bills, etc., drafted or in preparation.
1. Hours.	Bulgaria, Feb., 1922 Czecho-Slovakia, Aug., 1921 Greece, Nov., 1920 India, July, 1921 Roumania, June., 1921		Argentina Austria Brazil Chili France Germany Poland Spain	Belgium British Columbia (Canada) India Spain Sweden	Argentine Bolivia Chili Denmark Germany Italy Luxemburg	Japan South Africa
2. Unemployment.	Bulgaria, Feb., 1922 Denmark, Oct., 1921 Finland, Oct., 1921 Great Britain, July, 1921 Greece, Nov., 1920 India, July, 1921 Norway, Nov., 1921 Roumania, June, 1921 Sweden, Sept., 1921 Switzerland, Oct., 1922 Japan, Nov., 1922	Italy	Argentina Austria Brazil Czecho-Slovakia Estonia Germany Poland Spain	British Columbia (Canada) Denmark Japan Roumania Spain	Chili Czecho-Slovakia Finland Roumania	Poland Uruguay
3. Childbirth.	Bulgaria, Feb., 1922 Greece, Nov., 1920 Roumania, June, 1921	Italy Spain	Argentina Brazil Chili Czecho-Slovakia France Germany Poland	Austria British Columbia (Canada)	Brazil Chili Czecho-Slovakia Denmark France Germany Italy Portugal Roumania	Japan



4.	Night work women	Bulgaria, Feb., 1922 Czecho-Slovakia, Aug., 1921 Great Britain, July, 1921 Greece, Nov., 1920 India, July, 1921 Netherlands, Sept., 1922 Roumania, June, 1921 S. Africa, Nov. 1921 Switzerland, Oct., 1922	Italy	Argentina Austria Brazil Chili Esthonia Germany France Spain	Austria Belgium British Columbia (Canada) Great Britain Poland Switzerland Free City of Danzig	Brazil Chili Denmark Germany Portugal	Japan Poland
5.	Minimum age.	Bulgaria, Feb., 1922 Czecho-Slovakia, Aug., 1921 Great Britain, July, 1921 Greece, Nov., 1920 Roumania, June, 1921 Switzerland, Oct., 1922	Denmark Finland Netherlands	Argentina Brazil Chili Esthonia France Germany Poland Spain	Belgium British Columbia (Canada) Denmark Great Britain India (Art. 6 e) Poland Switzerland	Brazil Chili Germany Poland Portugal Roumania	Japan
6.	Night work young persons	Bulgaria, Feb., 1922 Great Britain, July, 1921 Greece, Nov., 1920 India, July, 1921 Roumania, June, 1921 Switzerland, Oct., 1922	Denmark Finland Italy Netherlands	Argentina Austria Brazil Chili Czecho-Slovakia Esthonia France Germany Poland Spain	Belgium British Columbia (Canada) Denmark Great Britain Switzerland	Brazil Chili Germany Portugal	Czecho-Slovakia Japan
7	White phosphorous *	Austria, March, 1920 Australia, Dec., 1919 Czecho-Slovakia, March, 1921 Finland, Oct., 1921 Free City of Danzig, Aug., 1921 India, Dec., 1919 Japan, Oct., Poland, 1921 Roumania, July, 1921 Sweden, Feb., 1920		Esthonia Germany	Finland Greece Italy Japan		Poland Sweden

\*This Berne Convention formed the subject of one of the Washington Recommendations. The measures indicated have been taken since the Washington Conference.

## Recommendations

	Measures taken					
	(a) Acts, etc.	(b) Bills, etc., introduced.	(c) Bills, etc., drafted or in preparation.	(d) Approval authorized.	(e) Approval recommended to Parliament.	(f) * Notification that Recom- mendation is already applied.
1. Unemployment.	Belgium Denmark France, (Sec. II) Germany Italy, (Sec. II) Norway Poland Poland (Sec. II) Spain, (Sec. II)	Chili Czecho-Slovakia France Poland	Belgium Luxemburg Netherlands Poland (Sec. I)	Bulgaria Roumania Spain	Germany	Austria Finland Italy Sweden
2. Reciprocity of treatment	Argentine Belgium Czecho-Slovakia France Italy Luxemburg Netherlands Poland			Bulgaria Roumania	Germany	Bulgaria Chili Denmark France India Italy Japan Luxemburg Poland Roumania Spain Sweden
3. Anthrax	India Netherlands		Netherlands	Bulgaria Roumania	Germany	Poland

4. Lead poisoning	(See preceding table)				
	Great Britain India Netherlands Poland Switzerland	Brazil Chili Portugal	Austria	Bulgaria Roumania	Germany Japan
5. Government health services	Austria Chili Poland	Chili Poland		Bulgaria Roumania	Germany
					Austria Belgium Bulgaria Finland Great Britain Italy Netherlands Norway Roumania South Africa Sweden
6. White phosphorus <sup>†</sup>					Austria Belgium Denmark France Great Britain India Luxemburg Netherlands Norway South Africa Spain

\*This column shows the countries which have officially intimated that their legislation in force prior to the Washington Conference already applied the provisions of the Recommendation.

†In the case of the White Phosphorus Recommendation column (f) shows the countries which have officially intimated that their legislation in force prior to the Washington Conference already applied the provisions of the Berne White Phosphorus Convention.



## (B) Second Session (Genoa 1920)

## Conventions

	I. Ratification			II. Application		
	(a) Conventions ratified and date of registration	(b) Ratification authorized by Parliament (Acts, etc.)	(c) Ratification recommended to Parliament (Bills, etc.)	(a) Acts, etc.	(b) Bills, etc. introduced.	(c) Bills, etc., drafted or in preparation.
Abridged title of Convention						
1. Minimum age (sea)	Great Britain, July, 1921 Rouman a, May, 1922 Sweden, Sept., 1921	Finland India *	Belgium † Chili Denmark Estonia Germany Italy Netherlands Poland Spain	Czecho-Slovakia Great Britain	Chili Poland	Denmark Finland Italy Netherlands
2. Unemployment indemnity			Belgium † Chili Denmark Estonia France Germany Italy Poland Spain	Australia	Chili France	Denmark Finland Italy Netherlands Sweden
3. Employment for seamen.	Finland, Oct., 1922 Norway, Nov., 1921 Sweden, Sept., 1921 Japan, Nov., 1922		Belgium † Chili Denmark Estonia France Germany Italy Poland Spain	Australia Japan	Czecho-Slovakia France Poland	Denmark Italy Netherlands

\*With reservations.

†Bill not introduced; to be referred to the Council of Ministers.

## Recommendations

Measures taken						
	(a) Acts, etc.	(b) Bills, etc., introduced.	(c) Bills, etc., drafted or in preparation.	(d) Approval authorized.	(e) Approval recommended	(f) * Notification that Recom- mendation is already applied.
Abridged title of Recommendation.						
1. Hours of work (fishing)		Chili	South Africa		Denmark Germany	Czecho-Slovakia France
2. Inland navigation		Chili	Netherlands (Sec. I) Poland		Denmark Germany	Czecho-Slovakia
3. National seamen's code		France	Argentine Canada Denmark Finland Italy Norway Poland South Africa Sweden		Germany	Denmark Germany Japan
4. Unemployment insurance		Chili	Germany Japan		Germany Great Britain	Denmark Finland Germany Great Britain Norway

\*This column shows the countries which have officially intimated that their legislation in force prior to the Genoa Conference already applied the provisions of the recommendation.

## (C) Third Session (Geneva, 1921)

## Conventions

	I. Ratification			II. Application		
	(a) Conventions ratified and date of registration	(b) Ratification authorized by Parliament (Acts, etc.)	(c) Ratification recommended to Parliament (Bills, etc.)	(a) Acts, etc.	(b) Bills, etc., introduced.	(c) Bills, etc., drafted or in preparation.
Abridged title of Convention.						
1. Age of admission (agr.culture)	Esthonia, Sept., 1922		Chili			
2. Rights of association (agr.culture)	Esthonia, Sept., 1922		Chili			
3. Workmen's compensation (agr.culture)	Esthonia, Sept., 1922		Chili			
4. White lead	Esthonia, Sept., 1922	Greece	Chili			
5. Weekly rest (industry)		Greece	Chili	India		Japan
6. Minimum age for trimmers and stokers	Esthonia, Sept., 1922 India, Nov. 1922		Chili			
7. Medical examination young persons (sea)	Esthonia, Sept., 1922 India, Nov. 1922		Chili			



## Recommendations

Measures taken						
	(a) Acts, etc.	(b) Bills, etc., introduced.	(c) Bills, etc., drafted or in preparation.	(d) Approval authorized.	(e) Approval recommended	(f) * Notification that Recom- mendation is already applied.
Abridged title of Recommendation.						
Weekly rest in commercial establishments		Denmark	Netherlands			
Social insurance (agriculture)						Denmark
Technical agricultural education						Denmark

\*This column shows the countries which have officially intimated that their legislation in force prior to the 1921 Session already applied the provisions of the Recommendation.

## ECONOMIC TEACHING AS AN AID TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE

The following interesting article, which deals with the matter of systematic instruction to workers in the economic principles underlying all trade and industry, is reprinted from *The Quebec Chronicle*, issue of November 24, 1922, where it appeared in the correspondence column under the signature of Bernard Rose, Montreal.

THE following and very apposite paragraph being part of an article on "The need for economic teaching," and contained in the October 21st issue of the "Spectator" of London, England, is in my opinion deserving of the widest publicity.

"The damage done to the country by industrial disputes, by slow and inefficient work grudgingly done, by unnecessary absenteeism, even by the psychological effects of discontent, could be enormously reduced if the employers on the one hand and the workers on the other could enter into each other's minds, realize exactly where the shoe pinches and sympathize with each other's difficulties and aspirations. Two things seem to be required; first, day-to-day information, accurate and unbiased, as to the conditions governing the state of trade and industry; and secondly but ultimately the more important of the two—systematic instructions in the principles underlying all trade and industry, especially international trade."

Nothing is ever lost by the fullest discussion of questions that concern alleged conflicting interests, and not only must the discussion be full in all that affects industrial relations, but sympathetic and reciprocal in tolerance of the views expressed.

As the writer states in another part of the same article: "In quiet and prosperous times, the study of economics seems to be useless." This is quite true. When business is good and work plentiful, neither the employer nor the worker is interested in a discussion of eco-

nomie principles. It is only as the writer also points out, when business is bad and the workers unemployed, that those interested in the welfare of both employer and employee seriously ponder over those matters and questions that affect the economic well-being of those who live by the labour of hand or brain.

Even the most advanced radicals, are commencing to realize, that the doctrine which has almost become a part of labour's creed, that lessened production is advantageous to the worker, is not only pernicious, but ruinous in its effects upon the worker and the country.

Elementary economic facts must be, not only taught, but emphasized so persistently and strikingly, that they will finally impress themselves upon the minds and influence the thinking of those who belong to the category of wage earners and who might otherwise be inclined to place too much reliance upon the affirmation of those who believe that all society's evils, economic and social can be cured by disruption, destruction, and reorganization in accordance with the ideas that have been propagated by an element in every community that is dissatisfied, and fanatically believes, that the overthrow of industry as at present existing, will bring about a millennium.

We must strive to make the workers and employer understand that not conflict, but co-operation, is essential to the welfare of both employer and employed. Even though the workers in a trade are organized they can still very effectively co-operate with the

employer in maintaining an output and efficiency, that will not only permit the paying of good wages, but also the meeting of competition, in obtaining orders, which keeps the man in the trade busily employed.

It has been said on scores of occasions, that where a country possesses resources, it can easily become self-sustaining and provide an abundance of employment, that will in turn make for a happy and contented working population, well paid and well housed.

It stands to reason that where the employer or the directors of the enterprise, are given loyal support by the workers, that this will affect the output and quality of goods manufactured, or service rendered.

It should be the aim of the enlightened employer and industrial director, whenever the slightest evidence is given of dissatisfaction on the part of the worker and he thinks he is not being properly dealt with, to at once, take the worker and his associates into the employer's or directors' confidence and endeavour to convince them beyond any doubt, that there is no reason for such dissatisfaction, and that the success of the enterprise depends upon the several factors, working together as a unit and with the determination to make it a success.

It is somewhat difficult at times to convince a large number of men. Their psychology may be affected to such an extent, that they cannot see things as impersonally and impartially as they would, if the worker was only one of a very small group, who met the employer, and who discussed with him freely and frankly, those grievances and suspicions, that if allowed to continue, embitter the relations between the employer and employed.

It is said that: "A soft answer turneth away wrath." The bulldozing method of talking to employees is not only resented by them, but serves no purpose. It enrages, rather than

soothes. The average workman, who has a heart to heart talk with his employer, who is willing to furnish him all the information he desires, and explain matters that seem somewhat difficult to understand or appreciate, becomes aware as a result of such information being furnished, that industry cannot be carried on nor can commerce function, in the way that he is told it would, if the present system of production was radically changed.

It is a duty developing upon the employer to educate his employees, either by talking to them himself, or securing some person or persons with a knowledge of industrial relations, and the psychology of the worker, and in whom he has confidence to have periodical meetings and talk of the matters, which are nearest to one's interest and heart. It is thus, that misunderstanding is done away with and grievances vanish.

He would learn something of the commercial structure of society in so far as it appertains to the physiology of production and the agencies that must be employed in order to dispose of it. The worker would also learn something of the relations between the banker and the employer. He would also be able to learn something of the trials and tribulations of the average manufacturer, who must not only be beholden to the banker, but must possess the foresight necessary to make purchases of goods, which are required in the carrying on of the industry and which goods when turned into saleable commodities, must then be disposed of to customers from whom orders are secured, by travellers to whom part of the selling price must be paid. He would then see how necessary co-operation is between these several factors, and how the lack of co-operation affects each in turn.

Canada is fortunately situated in being able to utilize any one or more of the several methods, that have been advocated and adopted, in connection



with the promoting of industrial peace, and the establishing of standards of production, and payment that is fair to the employer and employed, and yet permit the consumer to purchase what is manufactured at a reasonable price.

It must always be borne in mind, that the employer and the employed are both dependent upon the consumer. If the consumer is prosperous and willing to pay the reasonable price asked for the commodity offered, he keeps the wheels of industry moving, thus generating a feeling of content and security, that is absent when trade is bad

or employer and employed are not on the best of terms.

Industrial disputes are costly and constitute a loss of national wealth. Inefficient work and restricted output tend to bring about a state of mind, that is demoralizing to the worker and injurious to the employer and the community.

I think that it can be well said, that in everything pertaining to the relations of employer and employee, that honesty is not only the best policy, but the only policy to follow.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF QUEBEC.

THE general report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for year ending June 30, 1922, includes the annual report of the Provincial Labour Department for the same period. The Department has been in existence for thirty-four years. It is now permanently installed at Montreal, suitable premises for its accommodation having been provided during the past year in buildings which also house the employment bureau. The report contains a brief survey of the conditions of labour in the Province, and describes the work accomplished during the year under review in the inspection of industrial establishments and public buildings, and in the prevention of industrial accidents. Further reports on the Fair Wages and Conciliation Branches of the Department are promised at the end of the fiscal year. The condition of labour in the Province at the end of June indicated, it is claimed, a gradual return to normal conditions. The Province of Quebec is especially subject to seasonal fluctuations in regard to employment, the closing of navigation during the winter months releasing many workers, especially at Montreal. Beyond this seasonal slackness there had also been a general industrial de-

pression for the past two or three years. At the end of June the clothing industry was almost normally active, the metal working industry was still seriously involved in the effects of the late crisis, while there was some hope of renewed activity in the lumbering industry. A feature of Employment Service work during the year was the hundred per cent increase which was recorded in the number of placements effected by the Women's Division. The report states with respect to the Employment Service of Canada that the Service "is very useful to the Government, it is appreciated by the employers and highly esteemed by the workers."

Good progress was made in the work of accident prevention in the industries covered by the Department's activities. But many occupations, as the report points out, lie outside the Department's sphere of action, the list of outside industries including important industries such as building and construction, farm work, lumbering, etc. Within these limits a marked improvement is reported in regard to the adoption of safety precautions in industrial plants, manufacturers showing more willingness than formerly to co-operate with the Department in this respect. During

the period under review the Department received reports of 15 fatal accidents, 76 serious and 729 slight accidents, the number of serious and fatal cases having been reduced by 48 and the slight cases having been increased by 137 over the preceding twelve months. In this connection the assistant chief factory inspector points out that "very often accidents happen during the first days and even the first hours after a machine has been entrusted to a newcomer." The same official reported that he was preparing a device which would protect workers making use of the "compressed air gun", a tool for rivetting bolts on steam boilers, iron frames etc. An important duty carried out by Department officials is the registration of children between the ages of 14 and 16 years desiring permission to work in factories or shops. The number of permits issued during the year was 14,600. Provisional certificates are issued for work

during holidays, these being cancelled when classes are resumed. They are mostly issued only at the expressed wish of the parents. The Deputy Minister suggests that in future it would be advisable to entrust to the school authorities the examination of children wishing for permits. "A certificate of study would", he thinks, "be the best passport for a child whose parents wish to send him to work in the factories."

During the year the factory inspector received a considerable number of requests from employers for permission for workmen to continue work outside of the regular hours, but permits were issued in only nine of these cases in which overtime work was really necessary.

The report calls attention to the almost total absence of serious industrial disputes in the Province during the year. Two disputes were settled by arbitration under the Municipal Strikes and Lockouts Act.

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### MINIMUM WAGE LAW OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY COURT OF APPEALS.

THE Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has recently delivered an important opinion, declaring unconstitutional the Minimum Wage law of the District of Columbia enacted by the United States Congress on September 19, 1918. The Act authorized the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to appoint a minimum wage board with power, after investigation and hearing, to fix the minimum wages of women employees in any occupation in the District. Penalties were provided for failure to pay the minimum wage. The Board issued an order requiring the Children's Hospital to pay its women employees \$16.50 per week or \$71.50 per month. It issued another order forbidding any hotelkeeper to employ a woman or minor girl for wages of not less than 34½ cents per hour, \$16.50

per week or \$71.50 per month. The Children's Hospital and a woman elevator employee who had been discharged from a hotel on account of the order of the Board filed bills to restrain the Board from enforcing its orders. The bills were dismissed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Appeals.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals, delivered by Mr. Justice Van Orsdel, was in part as follows:

We are here called upon to weigh the subject matter of certain legislation in the balance of the Constitution, the general power of Congress to fix wage contracts between private individuals. If Congress may establish a minimum wage for women, it may establish a maximum wage, or it may name a fixed wage. If it may regulate wages for women, it may by the exercise of the same



power establish the wages to be paid men. The power of Congress to fix wages between private individuals is either constitutional or unconstitutional. There is no leeway for legislative or judicial discretion. A fundamental principle is involved; and it does not lie in the courts to declare a law fixing the wages of women constitutional and a law fixing the wages of men unconstitutional.

This leads to another angle. If the law is to be equitably enforced, it requires a most careful and judicious inquiry by the board into living conditions—the cost of rent, clothes, food and recreation. In no other way can justice be accorded. The wage fixed for an employer to pay his employee cannot be justified if based upon the unrestrained prices which the employee may have to pay the merchant for food and clothes, or the landlord for rent. The logical result of such a course relegates the whole matter of prices to the realm of legislation. . . .

The public safety and welfare may justify the legislature in limiting the hours of labour in mines and other hazardous industries, and require safeguards to be employed in conducting dangerous occupations. Such regulations, however, affect only the mode of operation and do not invade the domain of prices. They are easily distinguished from the purely economic question of how much the employer shall pay the employee for his services. In one case the business conducted is so inherently dangerous that its regulation, as to methods of operation, becomes a valid exercise of the police power. The public health and safety demand, not that the business be confiscated, not that proprietorship therein be curtailed or limited, not that the economic control thereof may be in the least affected, but that the business be so conducted that the public health and safety may not be seriously endangered.

Legislation tending to fix the prices at which private property shall be sold, whether it be a commodity or labour, places a limitation upon the distribution of wealth and is aimed at the correction of the inequalities of fortune which are inevitable under our form of government, due to personal liberty and the private ownership of property. These principles are embodied in the Constitution itself, and to interfere with their freedom of operation is to deprive the citizen of his constitutional rights. In other words, regardless of public sentiment or popular demand, such a radical change, if deemed necessary, should not be accomplished by legislative enactment or judicial interpretation, but by way of amendment in the orderly way provided. . . .

The police power cannot be employed to level inequalities of fortune. Private property cannot by mere legislative or judicial

fiat be taken from one person and delivered to another, which is the logical result of price-fixing. . . .

But it is suggested that the act may be sustained, since Congress is legislating for a class. . . . No reason is apparent why the operation of the law should be extended to women to the exclusion of men, since women have been accorded full equality with men in the commercial and political world. Indeed, this equality in law has been sanctioned by constitutional amendment; and so fixed has the tendency in this direction become established in English-speaking lands, that the opportunity for official and business preferment, upon complete equality with men, is limited only by the scope of her aspirations.

The right of Willie Lyons to contract her labour in any lawful calling is a property right, of which, if the property clauses of the constitution mean anything, she cannot be deprived. When the minimum wage of \$71.50 per month for women was fixed by the board in this District, Willie Lyons was operating an elevator in the Congress Hotel at a wage of \$35 a month and two meals per day. As a result she lost her position. The law worked but one way. The hotel manager was not compelled to employ her at a fixed wage, and her position went to a man, who was willing to perform the service at a lower wage than that fixed by the Board. She was without the power to compel her employment, and, because of her inability to measure up to the minimum scale, the law to promote the good morals and general welfare of the community cast her adrift. She was not even in a position to avail herself of the provisions of section 13, of the act, since she was fully qualified to perform the work for which she was employed. Her earning capacity as an elevator operator, was not "impaired by age or otherwise." The only way, therefore, by which she could have been saved from competitive injury would have been to have fixed the minimum wage of elevator operators at \$32.50 per month and two meals per day. Unless, therefore, the board is to be accorded arbitrary power, section 13 has no application to her case.

The sacredness of the right of the citizen to freely contract his labour was upheld in *Adair v United States*, 208 U.S., 161, 174, where the court, speaking through Mr. Justice Harlan said "The right of a person to sell his labour upon such terms as he deems proper is, in its essence, the same as the right of the purchaser of labour to prescribe the conditions upon which he will accept such labour from the person offering to sell it. . . . In all such particulars the employer and the employee have equality of right, and any legislation that disturbs that equality is an arbitrary interference with the liberty of



contract which no government can legally justify in a free land.'". . .

We are of the opinion that the act can not be upheld upon the theory that the contracting for labour between private individuals is a business impressed with a public interest. Unlike the operation of an elevator to handle indiscriminately the grain of the public, and the rates to be charged for such service. . . . we are here dealing with a private business, conducted between private individuals, in which the public has no direct economic interest. It follows, therefore, that if the doctrine of "public interest" is to be extended to the point of fixing by law the rate at which the individual citizen may contract his labour, by placing a limitation upon the freedom of private contract between employer and employee, it is difficult to understand just where the limitations of the extension of police power may be reached. It amounts to converting the police power into a convenient experimental agency for distinguishing, extending or abrogating express limitations of the Constitution.

Coming now to the consideration of the vindication of the act as a proper exercise of the police power, we are of the opinion that it cannot be upheld. High wages do not necessarily tend to good morals, or the promotion of the general welfare. The standard of virtue and morality is no higher among the prosperous than among the poor. Their worth cannot be measured in dollars and cents, or promoted by a legal subsidy. Never have wages been so high as since the outbreak of the late war, and never in the history of the republic has crime been so universal; and this condition, it must be conceded, has made a like unfavourable impression upon the morals of the people. A wage based upon competitive ability is just, and leads to frugality and honest industry, and inspires an ambition to attain the highest possible efficiency, while the equal wage paralyzes ambition and promotes prodigality and indolence. It takes away the strongest incentive to human labour, thrift and efficiency, and works injustice to employer and employee alike, thus affecting injuriously the whole social and industrial fabric. Experience

has demonstrated that a fixed minimum wage means, in the last analysis, a fixed wage; since the employer, being compelled to advance some to a wage higher than their earning capacity, will, to equalize the cost of operation, lower the wage of the more competent to the common basis. . . .

No greater calamity could befall the wage earners of this country than to have the legislative power to fix wages upheld. It would deprive them of the most sacred safeguard which the Constitution affords. Take from the citizen the right to freely contract and sell his labour for the highest wage which his individual skill and efficiency will command, and the labourer would be reduced to an automaton—a mere creature of the state. It is paternalism in the highest degree, and the struggle of the centuries to establish the principle that the state exists for the citizen, and not the citizen for the state, would be lost.

If in the exercise of the police power for the general welfare, power lies in the legislature to fix the wage which the citizen must accept, or choose idleness, or, as in the case of Willie Lyons, be deprived of the means of earning a living, it is but a step to a legal requirement that the industrious, frugal, economical citizen must divide his earnings with his indolent worthless neighbour. The modern tendency toward indiscriminate legislative and judicial jugglery with great fundamental principles of free government, whereby property rights are being curtailed and destroyed, logically will, if persisted in, end in social disorder and revolution. Let no one imagine for a moment, that our civilization is such that property rights can thus be socialized without the grossest abuse of the privileges granted, or that the restraint of the abuses can be left with safety to legislative or judicial discretion.

By judgment of the Court, Mr. Chief Justice Smyth dissenting, the decrees were reversed with costs and the causes remanded for further proceedings, not inconsistent with this opinion.

## BRITISH MINES DEPARTMENT REPORT FOR 1921.

ACCORDING to the Annual Report of the Secretary of Mines of Great Britain for the year 1921, (H. M. Stationery Office. Price 6s. 6d. ex postage) the quantities of the various classes of minerals raised or quarried (exclusive of the produce of quarries less than 20 feet deep) in the United Kingdom (and in the Isle of Man) in each of the years 1913, 1920 and 1921, are as follows:

	1913 Thou- sand Tons	1920 Thou- sand Tons	1921 Thou- sand Tons
Coal .....	287,430	229,532	163,251
Lead Ore and Ironstone .....	15,997	12,707	3,478
Lead Ore, dressed .....	24	15	7
Tin Ore, dressed (black tin) .....	8	5	1
Zinc Ore, dressed .....	17	5	1
Other Non-ferrous Ores .....	14	24	3
China Clay and China Stone .....	905	851	471
Fuller's Earth .....	32	29	20
Gypsum .....	285	287	265
Oil Shale .....	3,280	2,843	1,867
Potter's Clay .....	236	163	158
Salt .....	2,248	2,158	1,383
Other Minerals, for chemical and allied industries .....	163	158	74
Chalk .....	4,853	3,747	3,434
Chert, Flint, etc. ....	75	84	46
Clay and Shale .....	10,135	8,021	8,351
Fireclay .....	2,586	1,966	1,353
Gravel and Sand .....	2,409	2,757	2,490
Igneous Rock .....	7,098	5,621	5,740
Limestone .....	12,741	11,228	7,336
Ganister .....	312	310	151
Sandstone .....	3,666	1,874	1,885
Slate .....	371	215	237

The amount of natural gas produced in these years was 87,000 cubic feet in 1913, 95,000 cubic feet in 1920, and 100,000 cubic feet in 1921. The total value at the mine or quarry of all the above minerals except natural gas, and (in 1913 and 1921) uranium ore, was £160,113,000 in 1913, £427,445,000 in 1920, and £231,681,000 in 1921. Coal accounted for more than nine-tenths of the value of all minerals, namely, for £145,536,000 in 1913, £396,872,000 in 1920, and £213,746,000 in 1921.

### NUMBER EMPLOYED.

The total number of persons ordinarily employed at mines in Great Britain and Ireland (with the Isle of Man) during 1921 was 1,156,938, of whom 924,629 worked underground, and 232,309 on the surface. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 69,979. At coal mining, there were 1,131,587 persons employed in 1921 as compared with 1,226,885 in 1920; in 1921, 908,066 persons were employed underground, of whom 41,074 were under 16 years of age, and 223,521 were employed above ground, of whom 677 were under 14 years of age and 17,065 between the ages of 14 and 16 years. In 1920, there were 53,221 males under 16 years of age employed underground, and 4,648 under 14 years of age and 18,114 between the ages of 14 and 16 years employed above ground. Of the total employees above ground there were 6,086 females employed in 1921 as compared with 8,223 in 1920.

### ACCIDENTS.

During 1921, there were 815 persons killed at the mines and quarries, and 90,121 injured and incapacitated for more than seven days, which was 369 and 31,940, respectively, less than in the previous year. It is mentioned, however, that in 1921 work was suspended at the coal mines for three months during which time the miners were not exposed to the risks attending their occupation. Particulars of the accidents at mines (excluding quarries) are given as follows:

	Persons killed		Persons injured	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Underground accidents—				
Explosions of firedamp or coaldust.....	26	19	107	50
Falls of ground.....	559	386	41,562	31,082
Shaft accidents.....	42	27	526	612
Haulage accidents.....	237	170	29,111	17,575
Miscellaneous .....	126	88	26,300	22,701
Total (underground).....	990	690	107,606	79,020
Surface accidents—				
On railways, sidings or tramways .....	54	41	2,982	2,110
Elsewhere .....	86	37	7,902	5,788
Total (surface).....	140	78	10,884	7,898
Total of all accidents	1,130	768	118,490	86,888

The report shows that there has been a great reduction in the accident death-rate in mines during the last half century and draws attention to "a very striking decrease in the number of accidents due to explosions and to shaft accidents, for the prevention of which much has been done by research and regulation, and an improvement, less

marked, in the number of accidents due to falls of ground, in the prevention of which, though many are, of course, unavoidable, personal care plays a predominant part. On the other hand, no improvement is evident in the number of accidents on haulage, an operation in which safety depends far more on the personal factor than on regulation, and in which the work of the individual is not open to close supervision. It is possible that not enough attention has been devoted in the past to improvements in haulage, as being a less obvious source of accidents; but ultimately the responsibility rests with the individual; and, in order to bring this fact home, the Department is taking preliminary steps . . . toward the promotion, throughout the coalfields, of a 'Safety First' movement."

The report shows that the Miners' Welfare Fund, at the end of 1921, had a net amount of over \$460,000 to its credit.

### THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE growth of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement in the United States was shown at the Third National Congress of the Co-operative League, which was held at Chicago, Ill., on October 26, 27 and 28. There were present seventy delegates of constituent societies from sixteen different states and thirty fraternal delegates besides representatives of labour organizations and a number of individuals interested in co-operation. Dr. J. P. Warbasse, president of the Congress occupied the chair.

A model state co-operative law was submitted by the committee on Co-operative Legislation and was approved by the Congress with a recommendation that the procedure outlined by the Committee on Legislation for promoting the model law be followed.

Mr. W. C. Lansdon, National Organizer of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union of America reported that the farmers of the United States were now marketing five billion dollars worth of their products through their own organizations, and were supplying themselves co-operatively with over \$100,000,000 worth of farm machinery, clothing and other necessities.

Mr. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, announced that within ninety days a co-operative bank would be established for the first time in New York City. Mr. Walter F. McCaleb, former manager of the Brotherhood Co-operative Bank, presented a report on co-operative labour banks. He stated that the locomotive engineers had opened their bank at Cleveland in Novem-



ber, 1920, with resources of \$650,000, and within two years the resources had grown to \$19,000,000. This bank limits the profit of shareholders to 10 per cent, the balance of the available net profits being returned to depositors. It was claimed that this bank paid its depositors a higher rate of interest than any other bank in Cleveland. In a report on the development of credit unions (co-operative savings and loan societies) it was stated that were now eighty-six in New York, which in 1921 had total resources amounting to \$4,445,297, making loans of \$3,904,583 during the year. In Massachusetts there were 82 credit unions at the end of 1921 with total resources of \$4,047,172 and total loans to members of over \$3,003,765.

Particulars were given of various special forms of co-operative enterprise. "Our Co-operative Cafeteria" established in New York City, has a membership of 1,000 mostly women, and is conducting three branches with a turnover of \$300,000 a year. The manager of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery of Minneapolis told how locked-out milk drivers had helped to organize this dairy which is now owned and controlled by 6,000 consumers. It had cut the price of milk from thirteen cents to ten cents a quart, and in a year and a half from its formation it was supplying \$1,500,000 worth of dairy products annually. It was claimed that owing to the improved quality of milk which it sold deaths from typhoid were practically wiped out and the infant mortality rate was greatly lowered. The surplus savings of the dairy are given back to the patrons. Co-operative dairies have also been organized at Waukegan, Ill., and at Cleveland, Ohio.

The report of the Committee on Co-operative Housing contained an ac-

count of the Co-operative Housing Society of Milwaukee. This is said to be the first attempt on a large scale by an American municipality to meet the housing crisis on a strictly co-operative basis. The enterprise was financed by loans from the city, the country and individuals. Twenty-eight acres of land were bought, on which ninety homes were built. Nine hundred applications were received from prospective co-operative tenants. Tenant members buy shares in the association up to the value of the property they are to occupy. They obtain a perpetual lease but do not have title to the property. The rent paid is used to defray the actual operating costs, and to retire the preferred stock held by those who furnished the capital for the housing society.

In the report of the Committee on Spurious Co-operatives it was established that at least \$15,000,000 had been lost to workers in the United States during the past three years through the operations of false co-operative societies which were in reality nothing but stock-selling schemes.

Resolutions were passed by the Congress advocating that preference be given vo-operatives to union label goods, creating a committee to raise \$50,000 among trade unionists and farmers for the promotion of co-operation, recommending the establishment of co-operative schools throughout the country, appointing a committee to work in harmony with the Workers' Educational Bureau, and recommending to state federations of labour the appointment of authorized co-operative advisers whose qualifications would be passed upon by the Co-operative League.

## NEW GERMAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE LAW

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**A**N act passed on July 22, 1922, and in force from October 1, 1922, establishes in Germany a national system of local employment offices co-ordinated and supervised by state employment offices under the supreme control of the Employment Department of the Federal Ministry of Labour.

Offices administered by the local authorities are directly responsible for the placing of labour, and every commune must be served either by an office of its own or by a neighbouring exchange. Each local office may establish special sections to deal with particular classes of workers and similar sections may be established in the state offices and in the Federal Employment Department. No fees may be charged either to employers or workers. No office may supply labour, if the conditions conflict with those of an existing collective agreement of which the office has knowledge, or if the wages offered are below the minimum current rate for the locality. In other respects the office is to abstain from any action which may influence the level of wages.

Employers are required, and associates of workers have the right, to notify an exchange of the beginning or end of an industrial dispute, and when a dispute is notified the office must inform applicants of its existence.

The state employment offices and the Federal Employment Department will act as clearing houses. In addition to supervising the state offices the Federal Employment Department is to publish regular reports on the labour market, employment exchange statistics, the extent of unemployment, la-

bour disputes, collective bargaining and labour organization. In order to carry out this function the Department is given the right to demand adequate information on these matters.

To assist in the administration of the employment office system, committees are to be established in connection with each local and state employment office, and an administrative council in connection with the Federal Employment Department. Employers and workers will be equally represented on these bodies. Local authorities are to be represented on the state committees, and public administrative bodies (communes, communal unions and states) on the administrative council.

Non-commercial private employment offices are to be supervised by the state offices and may be taken over by the national system on request of the persons maintaining them. Under certain conditions a state office or the Federal Employment Department may demand the transfer or closure of any such private office. Private employment offices operated for profit are prohibited as from January 1, 1931, and no new permits may be granted after October 1, 1922. The business of existing commercial offices is to be supervised by the public offices set up under the new act.

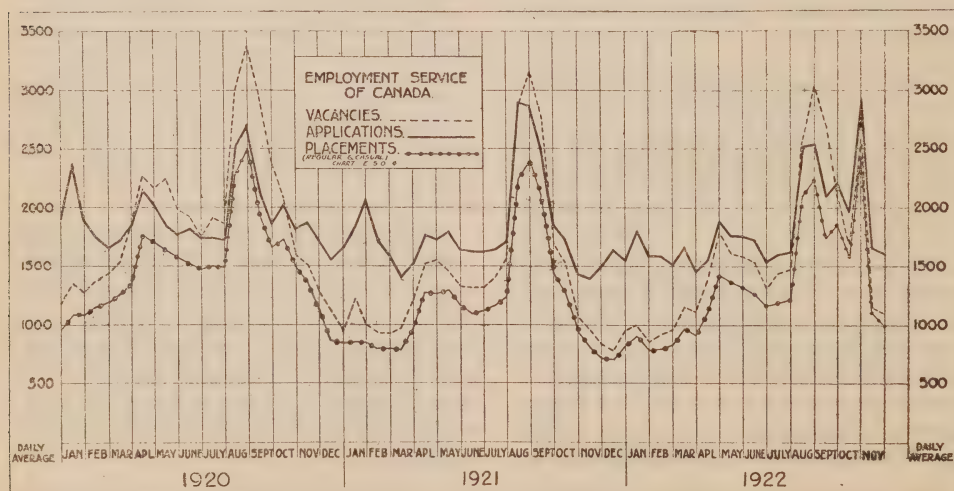
The Federal Minister of Labour may require employers to notify vacancies to the local office where such vacancies are for workers subject to sickness insurance. This obligation, however, will not apply to vacancies in agriculture or domestic service or to those in establishments employing less than five workers.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1922

THE reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of November, 1922, indicated a decrease in the volume of business as compared with the preceding period, but an increase when compared with the corresponding month of 1921. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows a sharp decline during the first half of the month as a reaction from the abnormal increase noted in October, followed by a slight decrease during the latter weeks. The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Service averaged 1,156 and 1,101 daily during the first and second half of November respectively, as compared with 958 and 831 during the same periods a year ago. Vacancies reported during the latter half of October averaged 2,600 daily. Applications for employment registered at the offices declined from a daily average of 2,913 during the latter half of October to an average of 1,658 during the first half and 1,611 during the second half of November. The average number of ap-

plications reported daily during the same period in November, 1921, was 1,407 and 1,501 respectively. The offices of the Service effected an average of 1,111 placements during the first half of November, as compared with an average of 2,445 during the latter half of October and with an average of 802 during the same periods of November, 1921. During the latter half of the month placements averaged 999 daily as compared with 709 during the same period in 1921. During the month under review the placements in regular employment averaged daily 838 and 745 respectively, while the daily placements in casual work averaged 274 and 254. The following table presents the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920 .....	366,547	79,264	445,811
1921 .....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922 (11 months)....	283,856	88,722	372,578





During the month of November, 1922, there were 42,494 applications for employment registered at the offices, of which 33,788 were from men and 8,706 from women. Employers notified the Service of 29,337 vacancies, of which 21,768 were for men and 7,569 for women. Persons referred to employment during the month numbered 29,226, while a total of 27,445 placements were effected. Of the placements 20,586 (17,988 men and 2,598 of women) were in regular employment and 6,859 in casual work.

Placements in regular employment by provinces during the period were as follows: Nova Scotia, 383 men, 109 women; New Brunswick, 461 men, 82 women; Quebec, 1,082 men, 418 women; Ontario, 8,871 men, 736 women; Manitoba, 2,255 men, 419 women; Saskatchewan, 2,452 men, 287 women; Alberta, 1,112 men, 330 women; British Columbia, 1,372 men, 217 women.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES.

The demands in the construction group decreased slightly during the month owing to unfavourable weather, although a few workers were required for road, bridge and sewer construction. At Halifax few skilled building mechanics were unemployed, while at St. John carpenters, plasterers and plumbers were in demand. There was an increased number of casual jobs offered at Halifax, St. John and Moncton. Improvement was reported in the logging industry, and vacancies for choppers, pulpwood cutters, teamsters and camp builders were filled in large numbers from Amherst, New Glasgow, Chatham, Moncton and St. John. At the two latter offices several miners were in demand.

#### QUEBEC.

In Quebec Province little activity was reported in the construction group, a small demand for labour for street and road work being received in Montreal and Quebec. There was an in-

creased number of placements of experienced bushmen, for the camps both in the province and in Northern Ontario. In Montreal a number of factory workers and skilled mechanics were registered, but there was little demand in the manufacturing group.

#### ONTARIO.

Slackness in the demand for farm labour was indicated by the reports, but in Western Ontario, particularly Toronto, Hamilton, London and St. Thomas, a few orders for workers for the winter were received. Operations in the construction group were slightly curtailed due to colder weather, and numbers of unemployed tradesmen were registered at the offices. There were several requests for carpenters, painters and bricklayers, at Kitchener, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Kingston and Windsor, and no difficulty was experienced in meeting the demands. Powerhouse and dam construction employed a number of workers at Timmins, Cobalt and North Bay, while at Peterborough and Kingston, a few labourers were required for road work. Tracklaying and maintenance work for electric and steam railway companies provided work for many at Toronto, London, Guelph, Windsor and Port Arthur, but on the whole a decrease was reported in the demand for outside workers. Considerable activity was shown in the logging group, and bushmen were sent in large numbers to the camps in the northern part of the province from the offices at Ottawa, Pembroke, Cobalt, Timmins, Port Arthur and Toronto. In the manufacturing group very few demands for workers were received. At Windsor and Toronto, there were a few calls for tool grinders, tool and die makers, moulders and machine operators, while at St. Thomas, boilermakers and machine shop operators were required. Women workers were in demand in the cotton mills, knitting and glove factories at Kingston and London and in the shoe factories at Toronto. Longshore work was fairly brisk, especially at Sarnia, while at Port

## REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1922.

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1921
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	793	88	1,174	797	492	230	1,043	391
Amherst .....	116	14	165	110	91	15	101	62
Halifax .....	340	32	507	307	145	130	510	148
New Glasgow.....	114	30	237	124	117	16	202	97
Sydney .....	223	12	265	256	139	69	170	94
New Brunswick.....	793	126	1,112	846	543	280	742	348
Chatham .....	125	12	90	81	64	17	106	.....
Moncton .....	383	14	687	479	276	202	244	346
St. John .....	285	100	335	286	203	61	332	.....
Quebec .....	1,281	325	3,125	1,510	1,500	28	1,134	615
Hull .....	87	9	266	141	168	0	64	95
Montreal .....	842	133	2,080	1,039	984	28	815	380
Quebec .....	138	17	409	154	169	0	139	49
Sherbrooke .....	138	153	194	154	136	0	42	118
Three Rivers .....	82	14	176	82	43	0	74	20
Ontario .....	15,763	4,595	17,650	13,425	9,607	2,967	6,384	6,380
Belleville .....	229	24	243	224	190	33	61	127
Brantford .....	120	46	235	157	75	30	144	45
Chatham .....	283	25	298	227	276	16	6	97
Cobalt .....	374	182	302	306	200	9	15	156
Fort William .....	563	7	569	509	421	56	396	233
Guelph .....	216	96	253	204	125	29	78	66
Hamilton .....	1,165	121	1,493	1,194	451	671	943	223
Kingston .....	205	49	295	201	64	127	126	85
Kitchener .....	179	151	337	188	143	24	122	45
London .....	347	103	512	367	273	44	245	400
Niagara Falls .....	118	152	207	139	138	0	90	53
North Bay .....	538	430	668	632	617	15	25	208
Oshawa .....	150	51	302	118	84	33	135	124
Ottawa .....	435	116	1,050	672	538	60	767	604
Pembroke .....	125	127	188	168	168	0	20	77
Peterborough .....	153	188	225	218	162	8	111	131
Port Arthur.....	2,354	547	829	881	796	15	46	737
St. Catharines.....	269	32	421	273	226	49	273	94
St. Thomas.....	165	14	195	154	113	41	46	50
Sarnia .....	172	7	188	167	114	53	51	82
Sault Ste. Marie.....	787	655	592	361	215	92	190	313
Sudbury .....	1,137	400	513	510	513	0	4	552
Thimmins .....	420	293	358	332	325	6	24	163
Toronto .....	4,877	745	6,893	4,835	3,089	1,463	2,384	1,419
Windsor .....	322	34	436	323	226	93	182	201
Manitoba .....	3,499	295	5,223	4,610	2,674	1,577	936	2,552
Brandon .....	258	28	311	252	219	29	38	225
Dauphin .....	215	50	133	121	87	28	19	46
Portage la Prairie.....	224	37	348	295	174	102	111	144
Winnipeg .....	2,742	180	4,431	3,942	2,194	1,418	768	2,087
Saskatchewan .....	2,673	538	3,762	3,305	2,739	443	670	2,148
Estevan .....	161	17	141	136	114	22	0	31
Moose Jaw.....	447	65	700	550	452	86	192	312
North Battleford.....	95	90	96	81	54	28	11	38
Prince Albert.....	506	79	342	328	306	22	15	438
Regina .....	723	217	1,081	910	633	178	324	306
Saskatoon .....	398	25	1,002	934	879	50	87	649
Swift Current.....	175	12	184	176	152	24	10	65
Weyburn .....	79	15	81	66	54	4	19	5
Yorkton .....	89	18	135	124	95	29	19	256
Alberta .....	2,119	191	4,197	2,557	1,442	601	1,753	1,753
Calgary .....	732	70	1,860	728	473	257	606	568
Drumheller .....	52	10	356	44	25	19	80	53
Edmonton .....	945	82	1,426	908	627	265	667	916
Lethbridge .....	299	22	373	298	252	46	221	118
Medicine Hat.....	91	7	182	79	65	14	89	103
British Columbia.....	2,470	315	6,301	2,616	1,589	733	3,581	1,500
Cranbrook .....	442	1	428	422	416	7	0	255
Fernie .....	105	23	63	63	62	1	0	68
Kamloops .....	142	161	271	116	82	9	94	60
Kelowna .....	6	0	17	9	5	0	7	10
Nanaimo .....	25	4	63	33	7	26	42	7
Nelson .....	137	19	187	124	113	11	46	81
New Westminster.....	69	2	243	66	27	38	220	29
Prince George .....	171	0	117	117	118	0	1	81
Prince Rupert .....	55	4	135	69	59	10	49	69
Revelstoke .....	27	9	21	25	21	3	0	9
Vancouver .....	979	70	3,949	1,229	549	482	2,466	658
Vernon .....	12	1	100	13	4	6	111	20
Victoria .....	390	21	707	330	126	140	545	105
All offices.....	29,337	6,474	42,484	29,225	20,586	6,859	16,253	15,638*

\* 2 placements effected by extension office since closed.

Arthur and Fort William vacancies for freight handlers and grain shovellers were filled without difficulty. There was a continued call for women household workers, but trained workers of this class were not available.

#### MANITOBA.

The demand for farm workers remained approximately as previously reported, the requirements being mostly for workers for the winter months. There was a decrease in the vacancies in this group at Winnipeg, while the office at Brandon reported an unusual demand for so late in the season. In the construction groups the demand was adversely affected by weather conditions. Building was almost at a standstill and very few vacancies were offered for labourers and road work. At Winnipeg several elevator and concrete form carpenters were placed, and at Dauphin and Portage la Prairie casual jobs of a seasonal nature provided work for a few. No difficulty was experienced by the offices in placing numbers of men in work in the lumber camps. From Brandon, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie workers were sent to the northern parts of the province, and from Winnipeg several gangs were sent to the camps in Northern Ontario. From the latter office 54 muckers were transferred to employment at the nickel mines near Sudbury, Ontario.

#### SASKATCHEWAN.

The demand for farm workers in this province fell off considerably during the month as compared with the large number of calls in this group during October. Farmers in the southern part of the province seemed to be supplied with all the workers they required. Slackness in demand was shown in the construction group although on the whole very few building tradesmen were unemployed. From Regina and Saskatoon a few carpenters and building labourers were placed, and at Estevan and North Battleford several

teamsters were required. Vacancies for ground men and telegraph workers, in addition to the calls for extra gang and section workers, were received and filled at the offices at Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon. In the logging industry employment was afforded to numbers of men sent from the offices at Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon to the camps north of Prince Albert. A few experienced coal miners were required at Estevan, but the demand was not great. Requests for household workers were fairly numerous, although the calls for farm domestics had fallen off considerably.

#### ALBERTA.

There was a further decline in the demand for farm workers, only a few placements being effected in Calgary, Edmonton and Drumheller. In the construction group no heavy demands for labour were received, but the offices reported that on the whole there was little unemployment. At Lethbridge several teamsters and labourers were placed on irrigation work, although it was expected that colder weather would delay further proceedings. Few calls for bushmen were received as yet, but from Edmonton several workers were placed.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The offices reported a contraction in the volume of employment afforded in the construction groups and numbers of building labourers and tradesmen were registered at the offices. Some carpenters and labourers were in demand at Vancouver, Cranbrook and New Westminster, while at Kamloops a few workers were required for railway maintenance and construction work. Opportunities for employment in the lumber camps increased slightly during the month and numbers of bushmen and tiemakers were placed from Cranbrook, Prince George, Prince Rupert and Vancouver. Continued ac-



tivity was reported in the sawmills and a few vacancies were received for mill labourers and yardmen at Cranbrook, Kamloops and Vancouver. There was a slightly increased demand for women day workers at Vancouver and Victoria and placements were effected without difficulty. Resident household workers were required in approximately the same volume as formerly with a slight shortage of applicants.

#### The movement of Labour

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported that 20,586 placements were effected in regular employment during November, 1922, of which 8,661 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the office at which they were registered. Of these latter, 3,726 benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,544 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,182 to points in other provinces.

The offices in Quebec Province issued 288 special transportation vouchers, 11 of which were to bushmen going to lumber camps in the northern part of the province and 277 to persons, mainly lumbermen, going to points near Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and Iroquois Falls, Ont. The number of workers travelling from Ontario at the special rate was 1,093, of whom 4 were bushmen going to camps in the vicinity of Hull, Que. Of the 1,089 provincial transfers the greater number were bushmen and tie makers going to points near Sudbury, North Bay, Timmins, Sault Ste. Marie and Cobalt. One carpenter and one bricklayer were transferred from Sault Ste. Marie to Cobalt. A tinsmith travelled from Toronto to Cobalt, an electrician from Sault Ste. Marie to Oshawa, and farm hand and cook from Toronto to a point near Windsor, Ont.

Manitoba offices granted the special rate to 1,063 persons, 230 of whom were going to points within the province and 833 to other provinces. Of the provincial transfers 99 were bushmen going to points north of Dauphin and the remainder were farm workers and labourers going to various stations in the province. The interprovincial transfers included 26 farm hands going from Winnipeg to points in Saskatchewan. Of the 807 workers sent to points in Ontario more than 740 were bushmen destined to points near Port Arthur, 54 were muckers for the mines near Sudbury and a few were household and institutional workers going to different points in the province. The offices in Saskatchewan issued certificates to 991 workers, 939 of whom, chiefly bushmen, a few farm hands and miners, were going to points within the province. Of the 52 persons going to other provinces, 5 were bushmen going to Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Port Arthur, Ont.; 47 were lumbermen and bushmen going from Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert to Bowsman, Dauphin and Winnipeg, Man. Alberta offices despatched 153 workers, chiefly miners, bushmen, teamsters, and a few farm hands, to points within the province. In addition 5 farm workers were sent from Edmonton to stations in Saskatchewan. From British Columbia 11 boilermakers and riveters were transferred to Calgary, Alta. Bushmen, loggers, and sawmill men sent to the camps in various points in British Columbia numbered 122.

Of the 3,726 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate 2,370 were carried by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, 1,318 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 37 by the Temaskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 1 by the Pacific Great Eastern.

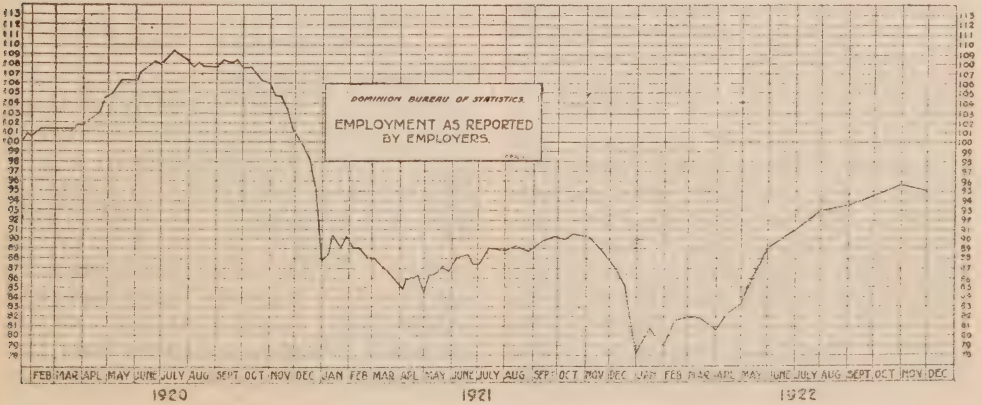
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION DURING NOVEMBER, 1922, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

ACCORDING to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the volume of employment as reported by employers at the end of November showed a small contraction from the previous month, indicating chiefly seasonal curtailment of operations in the out-of-door industries. This decline in employment, which is the first to be recorded since April, was very much less extensive than that registered during the corresponding period of 1921, and the situation generally was decidedly more favourable than at that time. The curve in the accompanying chart shows the slightly downward movement that employment manifested at the close of November, as well as the steadily upward trend indicated during the preceding seven months. The improvement over the corresponding period in 1921 is also illustrated.

Statements were tabulated from 6,369 employers with an aggregate payroll of 794,337 persons, of whom 780,950 were actually at work at the close of November, as compared with 787,580 on October 31. The index number, which is based on the number of employees at work, therefore declined slightly from 95.8 on the latter date to 95.2 for the period under review. At the end of

November, 1921, it had stood at 87.2. The most decided gains as compared with the preceding month were reported in logging; shipping and stevedoring and retail trade also recorded considerable improvement. Employment in the manufacturing industries on the whole showed only a slight change, the tendency, however, being upward. Important increases in the iron and steel industries more than counterbalanced heavy decreases in sawmills. The construction division suffered considerable losses, also of a seasonal character, those in railway construction and maintenance being especially pronounced. Steam railways employed smaller working forces than in October, as did also street and electric railways. Employment in coal mining moreover declined to some extent.

Reductions in personnel were reported by concerns in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia; those in the first named being comparatively small while in the other districts they were large. This shrinkage was of a general character, although the declines in construction and maintenance in each district were particularly heavy. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec the tendency was upward; the





gains in the latter province provided work for nearly 2,800 workers, an increase in staffs of 1.4 per cent. The improvement was chiefly due to increased activity in car shops, logging camps and about the ports. In the Maritime district steel furnaces and rolling mills were decidedly busier. That conditions in all districts continued to compare favourably with those indicated during the corresponding month of last year may be seen from the following table of index numbers:

District	Relative weight	Nov. 30 1922	Oct. 31 1922	Nov. 30 1921
Maritime Provinces....	8.6	92.1	91.7	89.5
Quebec and Ontario....	69.4	94.2	94.0	85.1
Prairie Provinces.....	14.0	101.5	105.0	95.6
British Columbia.....	8.0	95.6	100.2	88.9
Canada .....	100	95.2	95.8	87.2

Firms in Montreal registered considerable improvement during November, largely in longshoring work, in an effort to clear up the harbour before navigation closed. Additions to staffs were also recorded in railway car, glass and leather factories. The employment afforded on street railways, in road construction, and in garment and sugar factories declined. Statements were compiled from 767 concerns in that city with an aggregate working force of 108,288 persons as compared with 105,681 employees on October 31, an increase of over 2 per cent. In Toronto the tendency was upward also, although the gains were less extensive. Eight hundred and eighty-six employers indicated a combined staff of 110,106 persons, or 894 more than in the last report. Retail trade was decidedly more active than in October; and the iron and steel industries generally showed a more favourable situation. On the other hand, garment factories, building and the street railways were slacker. In Ottawa reductions in personnel in sawmills and in construction caused employment in the city to show a decline. Returns were compiled from 132 employers having 11,903 persons on their staff as compar-

ed with 12,051 at the close of the preceding month, a contraction of approximately 1 per cent. A slightly upward movement was noted in Hamilton where railway car shops, electric current and rubber plants were busier. The gains however were largely offset by shrinkage in employment in construction. A combined working force of 27,026 persons was reported by the 215 firms making returns, who had employed 26,986 workers on October 31. In Winnipeg considerable additions to staff in retail houses were offset by losses in the construction industries and to a small extent in manufacturing. The 401 concerns reporting employed 28,637 persons as compared with 28,690 in October. Contractions on a larger scale were recorded in Vancouver where 651 persons were released by the 261 concerns reporting. Their total payroll aggregated 20,209 workers as compared with 20,860 employees on October 31. The greater part of this reduction occurred on street railways and cartage, in water transportation and in construction. The following table shows the index numbers of employment in these cities as at the end of October and November, 1922:—

City	Relative weight	Nov. 30 1922	Oct. 31 1922
Montreal .....	13.9	94.7	92.6
Toronto .....	14.1	92.9	92.2
Ottawa .....	1.5	98.6	100.6
Hamilton .....	3.5	88.2	88.4
Winnipeg .....	3.7	97.8	99.5
Vancouver .....	2.6	90.7	94.9

#### The Manufacturing Industries.

Varying conditions in this division resulted in a small net increase being shown. Car shops, rolling mills and steel furnaces were considerably busier, and increased activity, on a smaller scale was apparent in the leather, rubber, glass, brass, bronze and copper groups. On the other hand, sawmills continued to register heavy seasonal contractions; canneries and starch, garment, tobacco and petroleum factories also were slacker. Reports were



compiled from 4,156 manufacturers with an aggregate working force of 433,551 persons as compared with 433,373 on October 31, an increase of 178 persons only. Employment in the manufacturing division was considerably more active than during November, 1921, when there was a marked shrinkage in many of the groups.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.**—Further losses in employment were indicated in this industry, 343 persons having been released during November by the 161 concerns making returns, whose payrolls included 13,709 persons. The greater part of this decline of 2.4 per cent was reported in the Maritime Provinces, although the tendency was downward in all districts. Fish canning, smoking and curing establishments were considerably slacker and dairies also registered curtailment. On the other hand, abattoirs and meat packing plants were more fully engaged. Practically no change in the situation had been indicated during November of last year and the situation at that time was slightly more favourable than for the period under review.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—A continuation of the upward movement indicated in recent reports was apparent during November, when 415 persons were added to the payrolls of the 206 concerns reporting. As their total working force aggregated 18,627 employees as compared with 18,212 persons at the close of October, this represented an increase of 2.3 per cent. Quebec and Ontario firms showed practically all of the additionally employed workers, most of whom were absorbed by boot and shoe factories. Tanneries also were busier. The situation during November of last year had shown somewhat more marked improvement and the index number was very slightly higher than for the period under review.

**LUMBER AND ITS PRODUCTS.** — The trend of employment in this division continued to be abruptly downward, sawmills again releasing large numbers

of employees. Container and match factories were rather slacker, while furniture concerns showed moderate improvement. The losses in Ontario were especially heavy, more than 50 per cent of the total workers let out having been released in that province. Shrinkage, however, was recorded to some extent in all districts. Statements received from 739 manufacturers indicated that they employed 44,791 persons as compared with 49,429 employees on October 31, the difference representing a decline of 9.4 per cent. Contractions of approximately the same size had been indicated during November 1921, when employment was in considerably less volume than for the period under review.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—Further additions to staffs were reported by manufacturers of musical instruments during November, the gains occurring almost entirely in Ontario. A group payroll of 3,510 workers was recorded by the 45 concerns making returns, who had employed 3,317 persons in the previous month. The difference represented an increase of 5.8 per cent. The level of activity in this industry was very much higher than in November, 1921.

**PLANT PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.**—Curtailment of operations was again indicated in fruit and vegetable canneries, and the production of starch and glucose also declined. Sugar and confectionery factories, on the other hand, were busier. Additions to staffs on a small scale were recorded in the Maritime Provinces and in the Prairie Provinces, while in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia the tendency was downward. Statements were compiled from 357 concerns in this group employing 28,591 persons as compared with 29,001 workers in the last report, a reduction of 1.4 per cent. The tendency during the corresponding month of last year had also been downward, the losses being in fact much larger than for the period under review. The level of employment at that time moreover was lower.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.**—The favourable movement indicated by pulp and paper manufacturers during October was not maintained during the month under review and reductions in payroll affecting 346 persons were reported by the 495 concerns making returns in this group. Their payroll included 50,597 workers at the close of November. The losses in pulp and paper works were partly offset by increases in personnel in printing and publishing establishments and in paper product works. Increased activity was indicated in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but elsewhere curtailment was evident. The movement during November repeats that indicated during the same month of 1921, although the losses at that time were rather smaller than during the month being surveyed. Nevertheless the level of employment was lower at that time.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.**—Tire concerns were busier during November than in the preceding month, mainly in Ontario. Statements were compiled from 42 concerns employing 10,164 persons as compared with 9,957 workers at the close of October, a gain of 2.1 per cent. This increase represents partial recovery from earlier losses. Additions to staff on practically the same scale had been registered during the same month of 1921 and the index numbers for the two periods were much the same.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**—The improvement shown in textiles in the last few reports was checked during November and reductions in employment were noted, chiefly in garment factories. Hosiery and knitting mills, on the other hand, were somewhat busier. A combined working force of 71,006 persons was recorded by the 591 concerns making returns, who had employed 71,672 workers on October 31. The greater part of this contraction of .9 per cent was registered in Quebec and Ontario. The volume of employment afforded in the textile industries was somewhat larger than that indicated during November of

1921, when the situation had shown practically no change.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.**—Further moderate reductions in activity were indicated by breweries and tobacco manufacturers during November, 122 persons having been released by the 40 firms making returns. As their working force aggregated 11,238 persons, this represented a decline of 1.1 per cent, the larger share of which occurred in Quebec.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.**—Glass factories continued to report additions to staffs, while brick and lime plants were slacker. A group payroll of 9,813 persons was registered by the 122 employers making returns, who had employed 9,592 workers at the close of October. This increase of 2.3 per cent was recorded chiefly in Ontario and Alberta. The tendency during November, 1921, had been unfavourable and the situation then was not so good as for the same period of 1922.

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.**—Statements were received from 738 firms in the iron and steel group with a combined working force of 120,979 persons as compared with 115,461 employees in their last report. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario shared in this increase of over 5,500 workers, or 4.8 per cent. Steel furnaces, rolling mills and railway car factories were decidedly busier, and improvement was also registered by manufacturers of automobiles, general plant machinery, agricultural implements and in steel foundries and machine shops. On the other hand, steel shipyards, sheet metal works and iron and steel fabrication plants showed some curtailment of staff. The movement during November, 1921, had been distinctly downward and the index number stood nearly 10 points lower than for the month under review.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—Continued expansion was evidenced in this group during November when 381 persons were added to the staffs of the



114 concerns making returns. As their total working force aggregated 10,771 persons as compared with 10,390 at the close of the preceding month, this represented an increase of 3.7 per cent. Jewellery, brass, bronze and copper concerns in Quebec and Ontario employed larger working forces, partly indicative of Christmas activity. The index number of employment in the non-ferrous metal products group stood some 17 points higher than in November of 1921, when the tendency had been unfavourable.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.**—Cyanamid, petroleum and gas concerns, chiefly in Ontario, were not so fully employed as in October. Statements compiled from 93 concerns with an aggregate working force of 8,817 persons showed that they had reduced their staff by 262 employees or 2.9 per cent during November. Contractions of about the same magnitude had been registered during November, 1921, but the situation at that time compared unfavourably with that indicated for the month under review.

#### Logging.

Continued and marked activity was indicated in the logging group during November, almost 7,000 persons having been added to the staffs of the 198 operators reporting. The payroll stood at 30,962 persons as compared with 23,979 workers on October 31. More than half of this increase of 29 per cent occurred in Ontario, but gains on a smaller scale were also recorded in the other districts. The expansion evidenced in the last few months has been much more extensive than during the corresponding period of 1921, and the increases for the month under review proved no exception to the rule; the index number stood approximately 24 points higher than at the close of November, 1921.

#### Mining.

**COAL MINING.** — The upward movement indicated since the end of June

in this group was not maintained during November and there were declines in employment affecting 910 men or 2.8 per cent of the payroll. The 51 concerns reporting indicated a group payroll of 31,064 persons as compared with 31,974 on October 31. Both eastern and western coal fields shared in the losses, which however were somewhat heavier in the Prairie district than elsewhere. Nominal increases had been evidenced during November, 1921, and employment then was in slightly greater volume than during the month under review.

**METALLIC ORES.**—The mining of metallic ores in Ontario and British Columbia showed a general increase, chiefly in gold, silver, nickel, copper and iron mines. A group payroll of 9,890 persons was reported by the 49 concerns making returns, whose payrolls had included 9,417 workers on October 31. The difference represented an increase of 5 per cent. Contractions had been noted during November, 1921, when the situation was decidedly poorer than for the month under review.

#### Transportation.

**STREET RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE.**—Continued curtailment of operations was indicated in this group during November, chiefly in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. The 111 concerns making returns reported that they had let out 1,033 persons, their payroll standing at 20,478 as compared with 21,511 at the close of October, a decline of 4.8 per cent. Reductions in personnel on a smaller scale had been shown during November, 1921. The level of employment at that time was very slightly lower than for the month under review.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—For the first time since the end of April employment in railway transportation exhibited a declining tendency, the movement repeating that experienced during the corresponding period of 1921. Statements for November 31 were tabulated from 129 concerns and divisional superintendents, whose payrolls aggregated 77,816 per-



sons as compared with 78,975 employees on October 31, a contraction of 1.5 per cent. The reductions were widespread in application being reported to some extent in all districts.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.**—Further improvement in employment was shown in this group during November, when 2,735 persons were added to the staffs of the 61 concerns making returns. As their combined working force comprised 17,417 persons as compared with 14,682 on October 31, this indicated an expansion of 18.6 per cent. The majority of the additionally employed workers were engaged in the St. Lawrence ports, where efforts were being made to clear up the harbours before the close of navigation. A more favourable situation was indicated also in the Maritime district, while in British Columbia the trend was downward. Contractions had been indicated during the corresponding period of 1921, and employment for the period under review was in very much greater volume than at that time.

#### Construction and Maintenance.

Further pronounced contractions were recorded in the employment afforded in this group, from which 12,942 men were let out during November, a contraction of 17.2 per cent. Of that number, 2,267 had been engaged in the construction of highways, 2,376 were released by building contractors and 8,299 by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways. The combined payrolls of the 418 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns stood at 62,403 workers as compared with 75,345 employees at the end of the preceding month. All provinces shared in the downward movement; the contractions in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, however, were especially heavy. The seasonal shrinkage registered during the corresponding month of 1921 had also been extensive, and the level of employment in the group then stood somewhat lower than during the month under review.

Industry	Relative wgt.	Nov. 30, 1922	Oct. 31, 1922	Nov. 30, 1921
Manufacturing .....	55.5	87.7	87.7	97.3
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	88.4	92.2	89.2
Fur and its products.....	2.2	108.3	107.8	105.8
Leather and its products.....	2.4	85.1	83.2	86.2
Lumber and its products.....	5.7	90.9	100.5	76.3
Rough and dressed lumber	3.5	95.5	114.2	77.1
Lumber products.....	2.2	81.0	81.9	75.5
Musical instruments.....	4.4	77.5	73.2	67.5
Plant products—edible.....	3.7	100.7	101.9	96.1
Pulp and paper products....	6.5	98.7	99.6	89.0
Pulp and paper.....	3.1	101.0	104.0	85.8
Paper products.....	3.8	93.0	92.3	85.5
Printing and publishing...	2.0	98.0	96.9	84.6
Rubber products.....	1.5	71.5	70.1	70.7
Textile products.....	9.3	90.7	91.8	85.6
Thread, yarn and cloth...	3.3	102.7	103.1	97.3
Hosiery and knit goods...	1.3	96.4	95.1	89.7
Garments and personal				
furnishings .....	3.0	77.6	80.7	74.1
Others .....	1.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt				
liquors .....	1.4	97.4	98.3	98.9
Wood distillates and extracts	1	102.6	92.3	82.5
Chemicals and allied products	.9	87.9	88.3	84.1
Clay, glass and stone prod.	1.2	97.3	95.5	79.8
Electric current.....	1.4	115.5	116.9	107.0
Electrical apparatus.....	.9	87.5	87.5	72.8
Iron and steel products.....	15.5	78.1	74.3	68.3
Crude, rolled and forged				
products .....	1.7	66.7	56.1	61.0
Machinery, other than ve-				
hicles .....	1.0	66.3	65.2	62.0
Agricultural implements...	.8	57.2	54.2	43.4
Land vehicles.....	7.5	97.2	90.9	84.2
Steel shipbuilding and re-				
pairing .....	.3	22.2	23.2	23.9
Heating appliances.....	.7	94.3	93.9	87.8
Iron and steel fabrication				
(n.e.s.) .....	.7	85.6	89.2	71.5
Foundry and machine shop				
products .....	.6	73.9	72.0	61.3
Others .....	2.2	75.2	75.3	65.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	79.6	77.1	62.2
Mineral products.....	1.1	93.1	96.0	85.4
Miscellaneous .....	.5	91.9	91.8	83.1
Logging .....	4.0	84.7	66.0	61.2
Mining .....	6.0	122.8	114.5	98.0
Coal .....	4.0	101.9	105.7	104.8
Metallic Ores.....	1.3	109.4	104.0	86.6
Non-metallic minerals.....	.7	97.6	99.4	79.2
Communication .....	2.7	161.5	102.2	103.8
Telegraphs .....	.4	102.6	103.9	103.2
Telephones .....	2.3	101.2	101.7	104.0
Transportation .....	14.1	115.3	114.7	106.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	108.8	127.0	119.6
Railways .....	10.0	100.7	102.2	98.0
Shipping and stevedoring...	2.2	287.3	239.0	187.0
Construction and main-	8.0	122.6	153.2	113.2
tenance.....	2.0	105.1	128.1	85.2
Building .....	1.1	2312.9	2963.8	2760.1
Highway .....	4.1	108.0	133.3	105.2
Railway .....	1.5	95.1	96.1	93.4
Services .....	.8	96.4	98.3	92.2
Hotel and restaurant.....	.1	97.8	94.2	86.3
Professional .....	.6	94.5	94.9	96.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	7.5	97.1	93.8	96.3
Trade .....	4.8	97.1	92.2	95.7
Retail .....	2.7	96.8	98.4	97.5
Wholesale .....				
All Industries.....	100	95.2	95.8	87.2

#### Trade.

Seasonal activity in retail establishments was very evident during November, but wholesale trade was slacker. Statements were compiled from 699 concerns with a total sales force of 58,741 persons, or 1,547 more than in

the last report, a gain of 2.7 per cent. All provinces shared to some extent in the improvement in retail shops, but the gains in Ontario were by far the largest. The movement during November, 1921, had been similar to that recorded during the month under review, expansion in retail stores considerably more than offsetting losses in wholesale houses. The level of employment for the two months, moreover, was substantially the same.

The table on page 94 gives the index numbers of employment as reported by employers in the various industries as at November 30, 1922, at October 31, 1922, and at November 30, 1921. The first column represents the proportion of workers in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed in January 17, 1920, equals 100.)

### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING NOVEMBER, 1922.

ACCORDING to reports from municipal officials tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities showed a minor decrease during November as compared with the preceding month and a somewhat larger decline in comparison with the returns for November, 1921. The estimated value of the building contemplated in these cities during the month under review stood at \$9,176,861, while in October it had stood at \$9,337,253 and in November, 1921, at \$10,932,164. There was, therefore, a reduction of \$160,392 or 1.7 per cent in the former comparison and of \$1,755,303 or 16.1 per cent in the latter comparison.

An analysis of the reports shows the estimated value of building in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Alberta to have been greater than in October. In all other provinces, however, declines were indicated. The increases in the 25 cities reporting in Ontario amounted to \$638,892, or 12.1 per cent, while in Alberta the gain was \$86,589 or 27.5 per cent. Of the reductions in the permits issued in other districts, those of \$292,483 or 54.8 per cent in British Columbia and of \$195,535, or 70.9 per cent in Nova Scotia were the largest.

As compared with the figures for November, 1921, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta reported

increases in the value of the permits issued, the gain of \$2,672,246 or 82.3 per cent in Ontario being the most noteworthy. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia the building anticipated was less than during the corresponding month of last year. The decline in Quebec of \$4,355,263, or 67.2 per cent was the largest and represented reaction from the unusually high level for November which was indicated in Montreal on account of authority being granted for the construction of a large hotel.

Of the larger centres, Montreal and Vancouver registered declines in the value of the permits issued as compared with October, 1922, and also with November, 1921. In Toronto on the other hand, improvement was recorded in both comparisons, while in Winnipeg the amount of building estimated was higher than in the corresponding month of last year, but showed a decline in comparison with the figures for the preceding month.

Of the other cities, St. John, Fort William, Guelph, Kingston, Kitchener, Ottawa, Sarnia and Edmonton reported advances in the amount of building contemplated as compared with October, 1922, and also with November, 1921.







ber 24, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction of a concrete dam at Young's Point, on the Trent Canal. Name of contractor, F. R. Wilford & Company, Limited, Lindsay, Ont. Date of contract, December 14, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in December for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulation for the Sup-

pression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$1,571.51
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	144.43
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	6,156.00
Repairing letter boxes, etc., and hampers	509.50
Repairing scales.....	112.20
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	9,674.72
Supplying ink.....	433.90

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

**A** SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

#### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing.

OTTAWA, ONT.—OTTAWA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND OTTAWA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 102. Agreement to be in force from January 1, 1923, to September 30, 1925.

In all newspaper offices, only journeymen members of the union in good standing, to be employed as compositors, foremen, makeups, operators, copy cut-

ters, bankmen, type casters (except where on work making type or sorts for office use), machinists and machine tenders employed on typesetting, type-casting or composing machines.

Minimum wages: per week, assistant foremen, compositors, makeups, operators, copy cutters, bankmen, type-casters, machinists and machine tenders, on evening newspapers, \$41, forty-six and one-half hours' work; on morning newspapers, \$43.50, forty-three and one-half hours' work. Overtime, price and one half. Sundays and holidays, double time, men being guaranteed at least two consecutive hours' work. This does not apply to morning newspaper employees after 7 p.m. or before 5 a.m. Day men on morning newspapers to work on the above holidays five hours, and, when required to do so to complete the work, another hour, for which they shall receive a regular day's pay. Members of morning newspaper staffs working on Saturday after the completion of regular Friday night shift to be paid time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter.

Hours: night work, 7 p.m. to 5 a.m.; day work, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. When an office employs three shifts, two to be

considered as on night work. Employees not to be compelled to work more than five hours without time off for lunch. When working after 6 p.m. on evening papers, at least thirty minutes off for lunch to be allowed. No member to act as operator machinist in an office where over three machines are in operation, unless the regular operator fails to supply a substitute.

Only journeymen members or apprentices in last six months of apprenticeship to be eligible as learners on machines during working hours. Term of learners on machines to be six months. Wages per week to be as follows: first two weeks, \$15; next two weeks, \$17; following eight weeks, \$19; following six weeks, \$22; remaining eight weeks, \$30.

Loaning, borrowing, exchanging, purchasing or sale of matter or matrices of local advertisements between newspapers in Ottawa to be prohibited, with certain exceptions.

Union reserves right to refuse to execute work from or for printing offices considered unfair or in which a strike exists.

Members to be paid weekly.

Journeymen may practice on machines up to two hours per day outside of regular hours, when foreman approves.

Foreman to be judge of competency.

In event of an employee having a complaint against foreman as to his discharge, which is not adjusted by conciliation, the matter to be referred to a local Joint Standing Committee of said Union and said Publishers (two from each), to decide controversy.

Suitable arrangements to be made between foremen and chapels of various offices that a Saturday half holiday may be given to as large a portion of the men as possible.

A Joint Apprentice Committee of two representatives from each party to be formed. Proportion of apprentices to be as follows: for four journeymen or less, one; for every additional four or fraction thereof, one; not more than four apprentices on one shift. Beginning with second year, each apprentice to attend at least one session each week during the school term at the Ottawa Technical School in employer's time, but not more than one apprentice to be allowed off at once. Beginning with first week of the third year, each apprentice must subscribe for the course in printing approved by the International Typographical Union—sixty weeks at 50 cents per week. Apprentices to be under the supervision of the foreman. Apprentices to be not less than 15 years of age and to serve 5 years. The foreman and the Joint Apprentice Committee to examine applicants. At end of their second year apprentices may be admitted as apprentice members of the Union, and registered. Apprentices to undergo yearly examinations.

Scale of wages per week for apprentices; third year—first six months \$15, second six months \$16; fourth year—first six months \$19, second six months \$20; fifth year—first six months \$22, second six months \$23. Apprentices at night to receive \$1 over the above rates.

All questions between the parties to the agreement that cannot be settled otherwise to be referred to the local Joint Standing Committee.

#### Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONT.—SHEET METAL SECTIONS OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, LOCAL No. 30. Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1922, until March 1, 1924, and for twelve months thereafter unless 30 days' notice is given of change or termination.

Minimum wages: per hour—80 cents. Eight hours per day and forty-four per week. Overtime until midnight (after eight hours' work) time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Workman if sent to outside job to be paid railway fare and travelling expenses, and travelling time if by day; if by night, a pullman berth is to be provided (but no pay for travelling time).

It shall be optional for a shop foreman to be a member of the union.

Provisions made for a joint arbitration committee to arbitrate all disputes.

TORONTO, ONT.—MASON AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND BRICKLAYERS' UNION, No. 2, AND STONE MASONS' UNION, No. 26. The agreement as summarized in the July, 1922, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE remains in force with the alteration of one clause which now provides that any change must be made three months prior to December 31, 1923, and notification of the same must be made in writing and the new agreement signed by November 1, 1923.

#### Transportation and Public Utilities

##### (a) *Steam Railways.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM AND CERTAIN OF ITS EMPLOYEES, BEING CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, ETC., MEMBERS RESPECTIVELY OF THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES. Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1922, until thirty days after notice in writing is given by either party of termination or revision.

The agreement is given in full in this issue in article entitled "Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during December, 1922."

SYDNEY, N.S.—DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, AND NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, AND COMMITTEES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE EMPLOYEES BEING ENGINEERS, FIREMEN AND TRAINMEN. Rules and rates to be effective as from December 1, 1922.

Rates: per hour, engineers, 60 cents; conductors, 55 cents; firemen and brakemen, 46 cents. Rates to be effective until the company deems it necessary to revise same.

Rules: 1. The established time for day or night crews shall be 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. "Atlantic Standard Time."

2. Crews will not be compelled to work more than six hours without being allowed twenty minutes for lunch.

3. The working time of crews will commence at the time they are required to report for duty, and do so report, and will continue until they are relieved from duty at the end of day's work.

4. Crews will be relieved at the department in which they started work.

5. Regular crews will not be considered on duty from the time they are relieved until they are again required for their regular shift.

6. In making promotions, length of service will be considered and applied, provided that the man to be promoted is considered competent for the position.

7. When it is necessary to reduce the number of crews working and such period appears to be temporary, the work shall be divided among all the men employed. When the crews are to be laid off permanently, the junior men shall be first laid off—engineers to replace firemen and conductors to replace brakemen.

8. Railway employees not able to take their regular runs through sickness or other causes, shall report, if possible, to their foreman at least three hours before the time they were to go on duty.



9. Railway employees who have been off duty through sickness or other causes for more than one day shall report to their foreman before the end of the day previous to the time they are ready to resume their duties.

10. Any railway employee being charged with a misdemeanor shall have his case investigated and a decision rendered at the earliest possible date. He may have a railway employee present at the investigation.

11. Crews who are on night duty shall not be required to attend an investigation into a matter duly reported until they have at least eight hours rest.

12. The rules embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, and their Railway employees, commencing December 1st, 1922, and will remain in force subject to sixty days' notice from either party.

*(b) Water Transportation.*

ST. JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TRADING TO PORT OF ST. JOHN AND INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 273, GENERAL LONGSHORE WORKERS.

Agreement as summarized in the January, 1922, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE has been renewed so as to be effective from December 1, 1922, until December 1, 1923.

**Service: Public and Municipal**

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—CITY OF MOOSE JAW AND SASKATCHEWAN BROTHERHOOD OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 2. Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1922, until March 31, 1923, and for an additional year, unless notice of change be given not later than January 31, 1923.

Hours per day, eight. Overtime, first eight hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Except where specified to the contrary, following classes to receive fourteen days' annual holidays with pay; employees on monthly or weekly salary who receive no extra pay for overtime; employees who are required to work seven days per week.

Annual holidays to be allotted by the head of the Department; employee with longest service record to have first choice.

Employees after twelve months' continuous service to have full pay for time lost up to three weeks on account of personal illness, provided that a medical certificate be furnished if requested.

In filling vacancies seniority of service to govern, other things being equal.

Wages to be paid weekly.

Engineers and stoker operators shall if it is considered necessary by the Electrical Superintendent give one month's notice of intention to leave the employ of the city Electrical Department; City to give one month's notice of dismissal or one month's pay.

Minimum rates of pay: shift engineers, an eight hour day, seven days per week, no extra time allowed for work on Sundays and holidays, \$194 per month; stoker operators, same conditions, \$147.50 per month; spare stoker operators, \$33.50 per week.

For work in excess of 56 hours per week other than that made necessary by weekly change of shift, shift engineer to be paid 75 cents per hour; stoker operator, 58 cents per hour; time and one-half to be allowed.

Oilers for an eight hour day and seven days per week, per month: first six months, \$50; second six months, \$61; second year (without certificate) \$72; second year (with 3rd class certificate), \$90; third year (with 3rd class certificate), \$105; after 3 years

with 2nd class certificate, or at the option of the superintendent, with 3rd class certificate, \$125; master mechanic, \$182.50. Per hour—repairman, 60 cents; boiler washer, 56 cents; boiler washer's helper, 50 cents; coal trimmer, 47½ cents. Inside coal man and

conveyor operator, \$28 per week for seven day week (8 hour day), except on Sundays or public holidays, when only necessary work will be carried on. Repairman, boiler washer and boiler washer's helper to receive pay for not less than 48 hours per week.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1922

**I**N prices the movement was again slightly upward, both the index number of wholesale prices and the family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher than in November. Seasonal advances in dairy products caused most of the increase in the family budget, while in wholesale prices in addition to agricultural products caused most of the increase in materials were higher. Textiles and hides were lower.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.39 at the beginning of December as compared with \$10.29 for November; \$11.00 for December, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent was \$20.97 at the beginning of December as compared with \$20.89 at the beginning of November; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.26 for December, 1914. The greatest change for the month was in fresh eggs which advanced nearly 10c per dozen. Cooking eggs, milk, cheese, mess pork, and sugar were also higher. The chief declines were in beef, mutton, fresh pork, rice, beans, evaporated apples, and potatoes. Bread, flour, and rolled oats were unchanged. Fuel was slightly lower. Rentals were steady.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number showed another small advance in December to 223.0 as compared with 221.7 for November; 230.7

for December, 1921; 290.5 for December, 1920; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 137.6 for December, 1914. The most important advances during the month were in bran and shorts, cattle and beef, eggs, fresh fish, flour, sugar, woollen yarn, jutes and hessians, metals, Connellsville coke, and lumber, and smaller increases in Ontario grains, butter, apples, beans, canned corn, and miscellaneous building materials. The chief declines occurred in hay, live and dressed hogs, raw cotton, raw silk, flax, hides, and turpentine, and smaller declines in Western grains, potatoes, and some raw furs. As compared with a year ago all groups were lower except animals and meats, textiles, hides, metals, and fuel.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices for the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being, therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels



in 1913 as 100, showed an advance to 154.2 in December, the highest point reached since August, 1921, as compared with 152.1 in November; 150.1 in December, 1921; 199.9 in December, 1920; and 104.4 in December, 1914. Twelve commodities advanced, ten declined, and twenty-eight were unchanged. The most important advances were in cattle and beef, mutton, butter, eggs, flour, sugar, and spruce, and the most important declines were in hogs, bacon, potatoes, raw cotton, and hides.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index number of exports continued to rise, being 146.26 in mid-December as against 145.82 in mid-November. The index of imports, however, fell from 162.44 in November to 161.55 in December. The combined index number of imports and exports was lower at 153.95 for November as compared with 154.13 for December.

Professor Michell's revised index number of wholesale prices in Canada from 1919 to date, based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, advanced to 170.2 for December as compared with 168.3 for November; 166.2 for October, and 168.2 for December, 1921. Both foods and manufacturers' goods advanced.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Depart-

ment and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in



**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities	Quantity	(*) 1900	(*) 1905	(*) 1910	(*) 1911	(*) 1912	(*) 1913	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1919	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1921	Nov 1922	Dec. 1922
Beef, sirloin, steak...	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	47.4	46.6	51.6	62.4	73.4	69.4	71.2	53.4	55.4	52.8
Veal, roast foreq'r.	1 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.3	32.2	33.8	43.4	50.8	45.6	46.0	29.4	30.0	28.6
Mutton, roast, hindq'r	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.6	17.5	19.3	24.7	27.5	25.5	28.0	19.0	18.4	18.0
Pork, fresh, roast ham	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.7	20.8	24.2	30.4	34.2	32.3	33.4	24.3	26.9	26.5
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	19.3	19.7	23.7	32.7	36.7	35.7	38.8	26.5	27.0	26.4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.8	36.0	41.2	62.4	69.6	70.6	70.6	41.8	51.8	52.2
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.5	26.3	30.9	44.0	51.3	51.8	57.0	40.8	40.9	41.0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	36.2	36.2	47.6	65.8	73.8	77.8	70.4	43.8	45.8	46.0
Eggs, storage	1 "	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	45.1	45.4	56.7	60.8	71.3	82.4	88.8	67.7	51.6	60.3
Milk	6 qts.	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	34.5	35.4	44.9	50.7	59.7	68.5	73.9	56.2	43.7	46.1
Butter, dairy, solid	2 lbs.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.2	59.4	70.8	82.2	88.8	93.6	80.4	70.2	71.4
Butter, cream'y, prints	1 "	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	60.0	65.4	84.2	94.8	104.4	132.4	118.6	84.8	77.6	76.4
Cheese, old	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.9	37.4	49.0	51.3	58.1	72.6	65.3	48.0	43.7	44.4
Cheese, new	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	22.1	24.3	29.9	33.2	34.8	40.9	40.0	32.7	28.5	30.0
Bread, plain, white	15 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	20.3	22.0	28.2	30.3	32.8	37.6	37.9	29.1	28.5	30.6
Flour, family	10 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	67.5	66.0	91.5	112.5	118.5	133.5	106.5	100.5	104.5	104.0
Rolls oats	5 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	37.0	35.0	54.0	65.0	69.0	67.0	70.0	49.0	44.0	45.0
Rice, good, medium	2 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	24.5	23.5	27.0	33.5	40.5	39.5	38.5	28.5	27.5	27.5
Beans, handpicked	5 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	13.2	12.2	13.6	19.2	25.2	29.0	30.8	19.0	21.2	20.8
Apples, evaporated	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	13.4	16.6	23.8	32.6	32.0	23.0	21.8	17.2	17.0	16.8
Prunes, medium size	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.2	12.2	13.8	17.5	22.8	26.6	28.2	22.3	22.6	22.5
Sugar, granulated	4 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.8	12.7	13.3	16.6	19.4	25.2	26.1	18.2	19.8	19.1
Sugar, yellow	2 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	31.2	30.8	37.2	43.2	49.6	53.2	53.6	38.0	36.0	37.2
Tea, black, medium	1/4 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	14.4	14.2	17.6	20.0	22.6	25.2	25.2	18.0	17.0	17.6
Tea, green, medium	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.7	9.9	12.5	15.6	15.9	15.1	13.6	14.8	14.8
Coffee, medium	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	11.9	15.1	16.5	16.1	15.0	14.8	14.8
Potatoes	2 pks	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.6	14.3	15.2	13.5	13.3	13.5
Vinegar, white wine	1/2 pt.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	32.7	42.0	64.0	70.7	62.0	86.7	75.3	52.8	38.9	37.9
All Foods		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.96	\$ 8.13	\$ 10.11	\$ 12.24	\$ 13.65	\$ 14.72	\$ 14.84	\$ 11.60	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.39
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite	1/2 ton	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.0
Coal, bituminous	" "	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.1	53.0	63.1	69.8	81.8	83.1	125.9	110.1	115.6	114.3
Wood, hard	" ed.	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.2	37.0	47.3	55.6	63.6	64.0	92.3	72.6	76.8	75.3
Wood, soft	" "	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.2	41.5	44.5	60.8	79.8	80.0	87.8	81.1	79.2	78.8
Coal oil	1 gal.	22.6	25.9	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.1	30.2	32.2	44.0	57.7	60.0	69.1	60.0	59.1	59.2	58.9
Fuel and lighting		\$ 24.0	\$ 24.5	\$ 24.4	\$ 23.1	\$ 21.0	\$ 23.7	\$ 23.4	\$ 23.0	\$ 23.1	\$ 25.6	\$ 27.8	\$ 29.6	\$ 40.5	\$ 31.6	\$ 31.0	\$ 31.1
Rent	1/4 mo.	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.56	\$ 3.11	\$ 3.17	\$ 4.16	\$ 3.56	\$ 3.62	\$ 3.58
Grand Totals		\$ 2.37	\$ 2.83	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.39	\$ 3.97	\$ 4.09	\$ 4.45	\$ 4.83	\$ 5.54	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.95
		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.26	\$ 13.98	\$ 16.33	\$ 19.30	\$ 21.64	\$ 23.49	\$ 25.87	\$ 21.49	\$ 20.89	\$ 20.97

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.76	8.24	9.98	12.96	13.92	14.77	14.63	11.27	19.46	10.51	10.51
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.29	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.90	6.95	8.65	10.81	12.00	12.42	12.79	10.08	9.27	9.48	9.48
New Brunswick	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.76	8.11	9.87	12.24	13.58	14.32	14.76	11.05	10.29	10.51	10.51
Quebec	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.37	7.76	9.74	11.83	13.07	13.95	14.05	10.58	9.84	10.00	10.00
Ontario	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.74	8.11	10.27	12.39	13.62	14.75	14.91	10.83	10.19	10.31	10.31
Manitoba	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.8	8.25	8.43	9.98	11.67	13.29	15.20	14.38	10.63	9.74	9.87	9.87
Saskatchewan	6.86	6.92	7.68	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.80	8.32	10.34	12.05	13.86	15.15	14.52	11.04	9.91	10.25	10.25
Alberta	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.47	8.36	10.35	12.25	16.80	15.16	14.56	10.63	9.91	10.09	10.09
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.05	8.94	8.65	10.66	12.67	14.54	15.64	15.93	12.02	11.05	11.45	11.45

\*December, only. \$Kind most sold.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	cents 26.4	cents 21.6	cents 19.7	cents 14.3	cents 10.9	cents 13.0	cents 26.5	cents 23.4	cents 26.1	cents 41.0	cents 45.7	cents 61.5
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	27.6	23.4	20.0	15.2	12.4	14.8	22.8	27.1	24.9	38.4	42.1	57.4
1-Sydney	28.8	23.6	21.4	16	14.9	15	26	30.3	26.9	38.3	41.2	53.2
2-New Glasgow	21.1	18.8	16.1	12.6	9.1	11.3	18.6	25.9	25	38	40.6	59.8
3-Amherst	23.7	22.7	16	13.5	13.1	15	20	23.2	21	37.5	38.3	53.2
4-Halifax	31	22.1	25	15.6	12.3	16.5	27.5	27.5	25.2	35.6	41.4	51.6
5-Truro	33.3	29.8	21.6	18.3	12.8	16	22	28.6	26.3	42.5	49	65
<b>6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>	25.6	24.8	23.9	17	13.5	.....	20.5	25.6	24.3	33.3	39	53.3
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	28.8	24.1	22.8	15.3	12.2	15.3	23.9	27.1	25.0	40.7	43.9	63.2
7-Moncton	27.5	22.5	23.5	17	12.5	.....	25	30	27	37.1	43	61.6
8-St. John	33.5	25.7	26.1	14.1	12.8	18.6	29	29.3	23.7	42.1	43.3	61.0
9-Fredericton	30.8	25	25	16.8	13.1	13	21.6	29.1	25.2	42	44.1	57
10-Bathurst	23.3	23.3	16.6	13.1	10.3	.....	20	20	24	41.5	45	.....
<b>Quebec (Average) ....</b>	22.5	21.6	20.2	14.3	9.8	14.9	23.4	22.5	23.4	36.4	40.5	59.2
11-Quebec	20.5	21	18.8	14.3	9.3	16	23.1	22.5	25	32.9	40	61.6
12-Three Rivers	25	21.9	22.8	13.3	8.3	15.2	23.3	23.7	23.5	40	40	60
13-Sherbrooke	27	25.8	25.8	18.6	12.8	14.7	22.5	22	22.9	35.8	38.3	50
14-Sorel	20	20	.....	12	10	.....	25	20	22	40	50	55
15-St. Hyacinthe	20	20	16.2	13	8.2	13.2	21	21.2	21.2	32	40	55
16-St. John's	24.5	24.5	23	15	11.7	13	27.5	23	24.5	36.5	40	67.5
17-Theftford Mines	20	20	15	17	12	.....	20	22	25.2	38	38	60
18-Montreal	24.6	20.2	21.9	11.7	8.5	10.7	25.5	24.5	24	39.1	41.9	60.7
19-Hull	21.2	20.8	18.2	13.5	7.4	16.5	23	23.9	22.2	33.3	36.4	54.1
<b>Ontario (Average) ....</b>	27.5	22.0	20.4	15.2	11.6	20.8	27.2	26.1	26.4	39.4	43.1	63.0
20-Ottawa	24.4	20.2	17.3	14.1	10.2	16.5	30.9	26	25.2	40.2	44.7	60.2
21-Brockville	24.8	21.5	20.7	14.2	10.7	19.2	26.2	24.9	23.2	39.7	44	58
22-Kingston	24.6	19.9	18.1	12.5	8.8	14	21.2	24.1	23.9	38	41.8	57
23-Bellefleur	23.2	18.6	21.2	14.1	9.1	21.1	30.5	25	24.5	42	44.3	62.5
24-Peterborough	28.5	23.5	19.2	15.9	11.8	20.6	26.3	27.6	26	44.8	48.2	56.2
25-Orillia	27.7	23.3	19	15.2	11.3	20.6	23.6	25.5	26	41.4	45	59.2
26-Toronto	27.8	19.3	20.1	12.3	11.8	18.9	24.2	23.4	23.7	38	43	57.3
27-Niagara Falls	26.8	21.8	20.8	14.1	10.1	24.2	35	29	29.5	36.8	39.1	57.4
28-St. Catharines	24.7	20.4	19.2	13.7	9.7	18.8	28	25	20	35.8	39.8	58.6
29-Hamilton	29.3	23.1	22.1	15.8	13	21	25.2	25	.....	40	42.5	59
30-Brantford	26.8	21.4	18.5	14.1	10.4	19.8	28	25.4	30	39.5	42.8	58.2
31-Galt	30	25	22.5	17.5	12.5	25	35	26	30	41.7	44.2	61.9
32-Guelph	31.7	25	21	18.2	14.5	21.2	30	26.9	25	35.5	40.9	56.3
33-Kitchener	30.7	27.1	21.4	19.3	15.5	24.5	26.5	28.3	30	38.7	42.7	60.1
34-Woodstock	25.4	20.1	20.5	14.8	12.6	20.4	20	25	27.5	37.9	41	56.0
35-Stratford	29.2	23.3	19.5	16.1	11.9	20	24.6	26.1	24.3	39.7	42.7	58.6
36-London	29.2	23.9	23.3	15.4	10.9	21.8	28.9	25.6	28.4	41.7	43.5	61.7
37-St. Thomas	24	19.4	19.2	12.3	9.9	17.9	22	24.8	25	36.4	40.2	58.1
38-Chatham	26.8	21.5	17.5	15.8	11.8	23.3	25	26.8	26.2	38.3	40.8	61.7
39-Windsor	24.3	18	19.7	14.5	11.8	23.3	30	22.5	23.7	35.7	40.6	58.3
40-Owen Sound	30	25	22.7	19	12.5	20	25	26.2	26	38.8	42	58.3
41-Cobalt	32.5	27.5	29.3	17.5	14	25	30	30.8	29.2	38.8	42.5	63.9
42-Sault Ste. Marie	30	25	20.8	16.7	12.2	22.2	25	29.8	27	40.5	44.7	61.7
43-Port Arthur	36	20.7	18.2	14.3	11.2	19	32.5	28.3	30.1	44.2	51	69.3
44-Fort William	26.3	16.3	17	13.8	11	16	26.7	25	30	39.8	45	70.3
<b>Manitoba (Average) ...</b>	22.3	16.2	15.2	10.6	7.6	13.6	24.7	23.7	26.6	40.7	47.5	65.3
45-Winnipeg	22.9	15.5	15.6	9.9	7.7	12.9	24.3	22.3	26.9	39.8	44.9	64.2
46-Brandon	21.6	16.9	14.8	11.3	7.4	14.2	25	25	26.2	41.6	50	66.4
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	24.3	17.2	15.5	10.8	7.8	14.7	28.2	25.4	29.2	49.4	57.0	67.1
47-Regina	23	15.1	16	9.6	8.3	14.6	25	26	.....	46.6	59.4	68
48-Prince Albert	.....	.....	12.5	10	8	12.5	25	.....	.....	52.5	58.3	61.6
49-Saskatoon	21.2	15.4	15.2	10.6	6.3	15	26.2	24.5	23.3	49.1	56.4	65.7
50-Moose Jaw	28.7	21.2	18.2	13	8.6	16.5	28.7	26.2	35	49.3	53.9	73
<b>Alberta (Average) ....</b>	20.8	15.2	14.0	9.0	7.5	11.5	26.9	24.5	26.1	45.3	51.1	62.6
51-Medicine Hat	20	15	12.5	8	5	12.5	30	25	26.5	44.2	48.7	62.5
52-Edmonton	22.1	14.7	15.8	9.4	7.9	12.7	30	26.4	25	46.6	53.4	60
53-Calgary	18.3	13.5	12.7	8.2	7.2	9.7	22.4	22	27.2	45.6	50.6	65
54-Lethbridge	22.8	17.6	15	10.3	9.7	11	25	24.4	25.8	44.9	51.5	62.7
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	21.7	23.7	21.3	15.0	11.9	21.1	32.5	33.2	29.1	48.0	54.7	67.9
55-Fernie	25.5	20.1	19.7	13	9.4	14.5	28.6	33.4	30.6	48	55	65
56-Nelson	29.5	24	24	13.7	11.2	20	33.3	33.3	28.2	50.7	59.2	68.3
57-Trail	31.7	25	20.7	15.5	11.7	20.7	35	35	30	52.9	58.3	66
58-New Westminster	35	30	25	22	13.5	25	40	33.7	46.4	53.7	57.7	71.2
59-Vancouver	29.3	22.1	19.3	12.3	11.8	19.8	33	29.9	29.3	46.2	54.5	66.6
60-Victoria	27.2	18.5	18	15	12.7	22.5	32.5	29	26.6	42.5	48.8	65.7
61-Nanaimo	29	25	24	16.2	12.5	25	27.5	30	25	48.7	51.4	70
62-Prince Rupert	30	25	20	12.5	12.5	21.5	40	35	33.3	48.7	56.6	70



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1922.

Fish									Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter	
Ood steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Innan haddock, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb. tin			Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prins, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prins, per lb.
cents 16.8	cents 28.3	cents 18.5	cents 13.8	cents 59.0	cents 21.1	cents 20.0	cents 36.8		cents 23.0	cents 60.3	cents 48.1	cents 11.9	cents 38.2	cents 44.4
11.8	26.0			47.0	17.6	16.3	28.8		23.3	54.7	50.4	12.0	47.8	46.5
10				50	18	16.3	29.6		23.9	49.6	49.1	14	43.2	44.1
13	25			50	16.3	17.1	30.7		21.2	52.1	50	13	41	45.6
12	23			45	17.6	15	28.6		22.3	55	52.5	10	40	45.6
12	30		7	40	16.9	15.5	25.3		24	62.9	50	12	41	49.4
				50	19	17.6	30.3		25	54.1		11	39	47.7
10	35			60	16.2	20	40		23.6	51.2	41.1	8-9	35.2	40.4
12.3	31.7			52.5	16.8	16.6	34.1		22.9	55.9	50.4	10.5	39.1	47.3
12	35		10	60	18.5	18.6	32.7		22.5	53.3	51.2	11-13	43	46.6
15	35			60	15.6	14.6	39.6		22.3	64.5	47.8	12	41	46.5
12	25			50	17	17.6	37.4		21.7	55.6	55	as	42.2	45.5
10				40	16.2	15.5	26.6		25	50	47.5	10	30	50.5
14.5	28.9	17.6	8.9	63.0	24.4	20.8	30.0		22.6	61.2	46.1	10.9	38.4	41.7
10	20	18		50	20	24.7	29.3		23.8	60.6	42.2	12	37.2	41.8
10	30-35		7.5	75		15	26.8		21.2	67.1	45.7	12	38	40.4
20	35				26	23.7	33.6		22.6	65.3	47.5	as 1	35	44.6
		15		70		22.5	23.3		22	72.5	45	12		38.2
		25							22.4	65.8	49	9		40.2
		15	10	60	20	18	30		20.7	63.1	53.8	11		42.2
						27.5	24.8		24.8	55	47	10	38.2	42.2
15-20	30-32	10-25	8	60	19.6	19.6	35.6		22.0	62.9	42	13	41.1	42.3
15	25	15	10		16.2	15.3	35.7		23.7	56.2	43.5	10	39	43.1
18.4	29.6	20.1	13.1	63.1	20.5	19.6	40.3		22.4	62.7	43.9	11.6	36.3	43.3
13	28	20			20.6	17.3	42.8		22.6	64.1	45.5	10	38	44.5
	35	15			20.5	17.4	39.7		22.6	47.1	47.1	11	39.4	43.4
10-15	28-30	20			19.6	15.5	35.9		20.2	65.9	46.3	10	37.5	42.6
					20.2	30.4			22.6	68.3	49.5	as	42.2	44.4
15	35	20			20.7	25.5	34		24.4	70	45.7	10	38.3	41.2
					20.6	19.3	39.7		21.6	55.9	43.6	9-11.5	38.6	42.6
13-20	30	13-22		60	21.2	16.4	41.4		22.4	66.2	44.7	as 2.5	39.7	44.1
20	30	22			22.5	20	49.8		21.3	68.7	48.7	12	37	44.5
20	30	30			20.2	20.5	47.2		21.5	70.4	46.2	12	39.8	44.1
20	35	25	15	75	19.2	17.4	44		21.2	60.8	44.8	12	40.7	42.4
20-25	25-30	20-23	12.5		21.7	20.2	36.6		21.9	63.6	45	12	40.2	42.7
18	30	20				19.1	43.2		22.7	70.5	48.7	10	38.4	43.3
	30	22		60	20	20	30.7		21.3	63.4	49.4	as 1.8	40	43.2
20	30	22	12.5	50	20	20.8	39.9		20.9	71.4	46.6	10	35.7	40.7
20	25	25	12.5		19	19.7	38.6		21.8	58.6	43	10	39.5	41.2
15	25	18			19	18.8	41.5		21.8	62.1	50.4	10	40.3	42.4
20-25	30	18	10	50	19.4	19	48.6		21.5	56.2	46	12	41.1	42.2
18	30	18	12		20	22.7	39.3		21.6	54.2	46.5	12	37.5	42.8
	25	15		22.5	24	46			22.4	68.7	49.3	12-19	45	42.8
	16			16	18.5	37.3			22.2	40	46.2	10	38.7	40.8
	30	15		70	22	19.6	37.5		26.2	53	44.3	17		46.9
	18				21.7	19.1	41.9		21.6	56	44.7	13	36.8	44.2
	25	16		90	23.7	18.2	44.7		25.8	61.4	54	as 2.5	40	45
17	25-30	17		50	22.5	17.7	41.9		24.6	62.9	47.5	as 2.5		46.2
	28.3	15.5				18.0	42.3		22.9	54.5	39.8	12.3	26.3	41.8
	25-28	16				17.2	44.8		23	58.2	41.2	12	37.3	44.4
	30	15				18.8	39.7		22.8	50.8	38.3	12.5	35.2	39.2
21.5	27.0	13.5			25.6	22.8	31.4		24.3	46.3	39.9	13.3	36.8	44.2
18	23				25	22.5	29.6		22	52.5	40.8	13	36.6	42.7
	25	15			25	22.5	34.6		23.2	47.5	42.8	11	37.5	45
	35				25	23	23.7		26.3	41.6	37.5	13	35	44.2
25	25	12			27.5	23.3	37.5		25.6	43.5	38.3	16	38	45
20.6	23.7	14.2	18.3		20.6	20.7	39.1		24.2	56.2	40.9	12.4	38.2	44.9
25	25	15	20		22.5		43.8		23.3	52.9	45	13	40.6	46.3
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15		25	20	35		24.8	59.1	35.9	as 2.5	38	44.5
			18	90	21.6	20.4	34.8		23.8	56.4	37.5	11	37	43.5
18	22	15	20		23.3	21.8	42.8		20	56.4	45	13	37	45.2
18.9	25.9		16.8		23.9	23.0	39.6		24.3	66.5	47.3	13.9	43.5	47.2
22	30	18	18		25.6	24.5	40		23	66.2	46.7	15	50	50
25	30		20		25.6	21.2	47.9		26	64.6	49.3	as 1.7	45	50.4
25	30		20		25	25	36.7		25	71.4	49.2	15	45	50.7
18	20				21.7	23.3	32.1		20.5	63	44.1	11.1	39	45
15	25		15		20.1	19.9	36		22	62.4	48.9	10	35.6	45.4
12	27		12.5		21	20	41		23.5	65	43.6	10	43.1	51.3
15	25				25	22	46.4		24.5	67	48.5	13	46.7	51.3
	20		15		27.5	25	36.5		25	72.1	48.3	20	43.3	50

a. Price per single quart higher.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Margarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½s, per can	Peas standard, 2½s per can	Corn, 2½s, per can
<b>Dominion (Average)..</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>
1-Sydney .....	28.3	30.8	7.3	17.7	5.4	5.9	10.9	16.2	19.2	19.5	18.5
2-New Glasgow.....		29.8	6.7	16.8	4.7	5.4	10.3	14.2	20	19.1	18.6
3-Amherst .....		29	7.3	18	4.9	6	10	10	18.8	18.2	15.4
4-Halifax .....	30.5	30	7.3	16.5	5.0	5.8	9.4	15	18.3	19.3	17
5-Truro .....	32.5	29	7.3	18	5.3	6	10.5	13.4	20	24.3	17.7
<b>6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>		26.6	6.1	18.5	4.6	5.2	10	14.4	17.8	17.4	17.4
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>
7-Moncton .....		31.4	8-8.7	17.5	5.1	5.9	10.7	13.3	18.5	18.2	16.8
8-St. John .....	26.4	30.8	7.3	20.2	4.7	6.4	11	16.5	16.5	17.8	15.4
9-Fredericton .....	26.7	26.7	8	16.6	4.7	5.4	10.5	13.9	18.1	17.9	15.6
10-Bathurst .....	27.5	29	7.3	17.7	5.2	5.7	10	14	20	15	16.2
<b>Quebec (Average).....</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>
11-Quebec .....	34.3	31.8	7.5	17.8	4.9	5.5	10.2	13.9	15.3	18.3	15.3
12-Thre Rivers .....	25.7	29.9	6	20.2	4.8	5.5	10	15.4	15.3	18.8	14.6
13-Sherbrooke .....	27	31.7	7.3	19	4.6	5.9	9.3	13.3	15.7	19.6	15.3
14-Sorel .....	25	28.6	5.3	18.8	4.6	6.7	8.7	13.4	15	20.6	14.2
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	25	27.7	5.3	17.6	4.8	6	9.5	13.3	15.4	20.6	15
16-St. John's.....	23	29	5.3	18.7	4.5	6	10.8	14	16.2	18	14.7
17-Theftord Mines.....		27	6	18.8	5.2	6.4	8.9	13	15.7	20.6	15.7
18-Montreal .....	25.8	31	6-7.7	17.9	4.8	5.4	10.4	11.1	14.8	16.6	14
19-Hull .....	25	31.4	6	17	5.0	5.2	8.4	10.7	13.8	15	13.5
<b>Ontario (Average).....</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>
20-Ottawa .....	27.3	31.6	6.7	18.2	4.9	5.9	11.3	11.3	15.1	16.2	14.4
21-Brockville .....	26.2	29.7	6	17.2	4.4	5	9.9	10.7	15.6	15.1	13
22-Kingston .....	24.6	29.4	6	15.2	4.5	4.8	9.1	11.1	14.7	14.7	13.4
23-Bellefille .....	24.3	29.2	5.7	17.8	4.0	5	11.5	11.3	16.6	16.8	15.6
24-Peterborough .....	26	28	6.7	18.2	3.8	5	10.5	11.2	15.6	15.6	15.1
25-Orillia .....	26.1	30.9	6	17.7	4.1	4.7	11.5	12.6	17.2	17.2	15
26-Toronto .....	24.8	31.7	6	17.5	4.3	5.3	10.1	11.6	15.1	15.2	14.1
27-Niagara Falls.....	27.3	32.2	6.7	16.8	4.1	5	11.6	12.5	17	17.8	15.5
28-St. Catharines.....	25.3	29.4	6.7	15.3	3.9	5	11.3	12.7	16.4	15.9	12.7
29-Hamilton .....	25	31.8	5.3	17.4	3.9	5.1	10.7	11.4	16.1	15.5	14.8
30-Brantford .....	24.5	32.4	6	17.8	4.1	5.4	11.2	12.6	16	15.5	15
31-Galt .....	28.4	32	6.7	17.7	3.9	4.9	11.9	11.8	16.5	16.6	14.1
32-Guelph .....	27.8	30.7	6	16.7	3.9	5.9	11.5	11.3	15	16.2	14.5
33-Kitchener .....	26.2	31.4	6.7	17.5	3.7	5.2	12.9	13.9	17.2	16.3	15.4
34-Woodstock .....	26.3	28.6	6	17.3	3.9	5	10.5	11	14.9	15.6	14.1
35-Stratford .....	26.5	31.1	6.7	17.4	3.9	5.5	12.6	12.9	15.8	16.9	15.3
36-London .....	25.5	31.9	6	17.4	4.0	5	11.5	11.1	15.9	16.1	14.8
37-St. Thomas.....	27.7	30.8	6	17.9	4.0	4.9	11.4	12	15.6	15.6	14
38-Chatham .....	25.4	31	6.7	18.4	4.3	5.4	10.7	11.2	17.1	17.5	14.3
39-Windsor .....	30	31	6.7	17.8	4.4	6.8	10.9	12.5	16.4	15.6	14.9
40-Owen Sound.....	26	30.9	6	17.8	4.0	5.4	11	11.7	16.2	15.8	14.2
41-Cobalt .....	28.7	32.6	7.4	19	4.9	7.2	11.7	14.2	18.4	18.9	17.8
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	24.8	30	6.7	18.7	4.4	5.4	11.6	13.8	15.9	16.2	14.5
43-Port Arthur .....	27.5	30	6.7	18	4.3	5.6	9.6	14.4	16.5	16.4	14.4
44-Fort William.....	30	29.3	5.5-6.7	18.5	4.4	5	11.8	13.3	17.2	17.9	15
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>
45-Winnipeg .....	28.1	31.1	6	18	4.2	5.1	11.7	11.8	19.8	18.3	18
46-Brandon .....	28	31.1	7.2	19	4.2	4.6	10.6	13.7	21.1	23.1	19.8
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>
47-Regina .....		31.5	6.7	17.8	4.0	4.6	9.9	12	18.4	18.4	16.8
48-Prince Albert.....	35	35	6.7	16.6	4.0	5.1	7.8	13.5	21.6	20.8	17.7
49-Saskatoon .....	25	32.7	6.6	15	4.2	5	9.6	11.6	20.7	22.1	20.3
50-Moose Jaw .....		31.6	5.7	15	4.4	5.6	10.9	12.3	19.9	20	17.2
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>
51-Medicine Hat.....	35	30	5.7-6.7	16.2	4.1	5.2	10.1	12.1	19.7	20.4	19
52-Edmonton .....		30.3	6.7	16.9	4.0	4.6	9.7	10.4	18.1	18.4	18.1
53-Calgary .....	28.3	34.4	7.3	18.7	4.0	5.2	10.2	10.8	19.4	20.7	20.2
54-Lethbridge .....	28.3	28.6	6.9	15.8	4.1	5.2	9.9	11.1	18.3	18.7	17.1
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>
55-Fernie .....	33.3	33	7.7	16	4.2	5.5	12.5	11.7	21.7	20	20
56-Nelson .....	31.2	32.8	8.3	16.8	4.8	5.8	10	10.6	20	21	20.5
57-Trail .....	30	32.3	7.7	16.5	4.3	5.4	10	10	18.6	19.3	18.6
58-New Westminster.....	27.7	31	8.3	22.6	4.2	5.2	8.3	8.9	19	19.5	17.7
59-Vancouver .....	29.9	30.9	6-6.7	20.8	4.5	5.5	8.3	9.1	19.8	19.8	17.7
60-Victoria .....	27	31.5	7.4	17	4.2	6	9.4	9.2	19.7	20.5	18.8
61-Nanaimo .....		30.7	8	20	5.9	4.7	9.5	9.8	19.6	20	18.9
62-Prince Rupert.....	30	32	8.3	22.5	4.8	7.3	10	10	20.5	20	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1922—(Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents 8.4	cents 4.4	\$ 113.8	cents 23.7	cents 24.0	cents 22.5	cents 19.1	cents 21.4	cents 24.1	\$ .938	cents 33.7	\$ .834	cents 50.2	
8.4	4.7	1.162	23.2	23.6	21.3	18.4	22.4	25.4	.992	33.9	.909	63.3	1
8.8	4.7	1.40	27.7	.....	23.4	19.8	23.1	25.4	.912	34.1	.983	.....	2
8.3	4.3	1.04	20.1	20	.....	.....	20	22.4	1.01	81	.84	50	3
6.2	6.2	.79	16	30	.....	16	23	28	.90	85	1.00	.....	4
8.5	4	1.25	26.1	22.5	18	17.5	21.4	24.5	1.04	82	.783	75	5
8	4.6	1.33	26.2	22	22.5	18.6	22.1	24.6	1.10	87.5	.94	65	6
8	4.8	.90	15.5	13.6	.....	20.2	20	22	1.15	36	.85	65	6
8.2	4.2	1.041	21.3	25.8	21.0	20.0	21.4	24.0	.958	33.3	.911	47.8	7
9.2	4.6	1.01	20.7	25	20	18	22.3	25	1.00	33.3	1.00	50	8
7.8	4.2	1.23	24.2	33.3	.....	21	19	25	.85	85.5	.75	.....	9
7.2	8.3	1.13	20.3	19	20.6	20.2	18.5	23.5	1.03	81.1	.895	43.6	10
8.6	4.6	.793	20	.....	22.3	20.6	25.6	22.5	.95	33.3	1.00	50	10
8.1	8.0	1.222	25.5	28.3	20.7	19.5	23.5	24.6	1.040	32.9	.923	43.5	
8.2	5.8	1.27	26.2	27.5	23	19.5	21.1	23.3	1.01	35.8	.883	44.0	11
8.1	7.7	1.41	29.3	23.3	20	20.7	25	23.3	1.07	80	.95	47	12
7.4	5.2	1.36	24.5	31.2	21	21.2	21.8	23.6	1.06	36.8	.882	48.3	13
8	7	.90	25	25	.....	17	25	30	1.05	80	.875	45	14
8.3	5.4	1.22	25	20	20	17.7	26.7	22.9	1.07	38.3	1.20	47.9	15
8.5	6.7	1.04	27.5	40	20	17.7	24.3	29	1.00	80	1.00	60	16
7.5	5.1	1.52	27	.....	23.3	21.5	26.2	23.3	1.12	35	.....	51	17
8.5	6	1.30	24.7	29.1	20.1	18.4	21.3	24.2	1.09	30.1	.743	47.5	18
8.7	6	.975	20	30	19	18	20.4	21.7	.89	30	.875	45	19
8.4	4.2	1.097	23.0	23.0	22.5	19.2	20.7	23.6	.665	32.5	.802	43.0	
4.5	1.01	.925	21.5	32.1	21.4	18.5	19	23.1	.977	33.9	.754	46.5	20
7.9	5.1	.932	18.5	20	25	19.7	19.3	21.8	1.00	30	.717	43.3	21
9.1	4.1	.982	19.7	27.9	20	19.5	19.2	23.3	.945	28.1	.762	43.3	22
8.2	6.2	.975	21.3	15	.....	18.2	20	24	.982	31.2	.713	45.2	23
9.1	5.6	.90	19.6	15	.....	17.7	21	21.8	.90	37.5	.812	45	24
8.2	4.5	.882	19.4	23.7	.....	18.3	21.4	23.8	.958	81	.767	45	25
8.7	3.4	.994	19.9	23.6	20.7	18.9	19.6	23.2	.882	27.2	.718	44.1	26
9.8	4.7	1.34	25.9	22	.....	21.5	22.3	23.8	1.04	34.8	.943	46.3	27
9.2	3.7	1.21	23.4	16.5	.....	18.7	21.3	25	.945	29	.762	43	28
9.2	4.3	1.15	25.2	25.3	.....	19	20.2	22.7	.991	27.8	.790	44.9	29
7.7	3.6	1.10	21.9	20	.....	17.5	20	22.9	.833	32.5	.783	43	30
7.9	4	1.02	22.1	25.1	.....	20.8	20	24.1	.97	28.8	.815	45.3	31
8.1	3.9	.922	20.2	22.3	25	19.3	20	23.3	.888	32.3	.725	43.1	32
8.4	4.9	1.03	21.9	21.9	13	20.9	20.6	23.9	.885	34.2	.962	46.2	33
7.4	3.6	1.13	25	15.9	.....	17.7	20.4	23.3	.938	33.8	.806	44.6	34
8	4.5	1.26	25.6	22.6	.....	19.7	20.4	22.3	1.05	31.7	.81	47.1	35
7.1	4.3	1.19	23.6	24.5	.....	18.7	20.1	22	.96	29.3	.825	46.5	36
9	3.8	1.21	22.8	20	.....	19.3	21.3	22.3	.989	35	.805	46.5	37
8	3.2	1.20	25	24.1	.....	18.9	19.9	21.5	1.04	37	.875	45.6	38
9.3	3	1.27	24.2	30	30	20.7	20.8	21.6	1.03	33.8	.817	51	39
7.8	3.7	.758	20	15	.....	17.5	20	25	.82	35	.80	48	40
10.5	6	1.50	31.3	.....	25	20.8	27.1	27.5	1.06	35.2	.929	55.3	41
8.3	4.4	1.44	28.6	26.1	22.5	20.6	22.2	26.3	1.01	32.8	.72	44.5	42
8.2	3.3	1.06	24.2	30	22.5	18.4	20	23.5	.985	35	.82	48	43
7.8	3.4	1.00	24.3	34	22.5	18.7	21.4	23.8	1.05	35.8	.80	47.5	44
8.1	3.9	.751	17.3	.....	22.8	19.7	22.1	26.5	1.015	33.3	.761	48.9	
8.8	3.6	.782	18.1	.....	20.5	19	19.6	25.9	1.01	32.5	.746	48.7	45
9.3	4.2	.72	16.4	.....	25	20.4	24.6	27	1.02	35.1	.775	49	46
8.3	4.2	.974	22.0	.....	24.0	20.2	21.2	25.6	1.020	33.9	.804	52.3	
8.5	4.1	1.22	26.2	20	23.7	20.4	20.5	23.7	.991	33.8	.743	49.4	47
10	4.3	.95	17.5	.....	23.3	20.3	22.1	26.2	1.05	36.4	.825	52.8	48
10.1	4.5	.921	21.6	.....	25	19.6	21.6	27	1.01	31	.85	53	49
8.4	4	.804	22.5	.....	.....	20.3	20.5	25.4	1.03	34.2	.797	54.1	50
8.0	3.4	1.029	22.4	.....	24.6	19.1	21.7	25.3	1.028	35.8	.773	55.4	
3.6	4	1.15	25	.....	26.7	18.1	24.2	26.3	1.01	36.7	.80	55.8	51
7.2	3.4	.912	18.3	.....	22.2	18.7	20.5	24.5	1.00	35	.766	54.8	52
8.3	3.4	1.25	25.2	.....	24	20.3	21.5	24.5	1.06	36.4	.80	57.7	53
7.9	2.9	.805	21.1	.....	25.4	18.3	20.6	25.9	1.04	35	.739	53.1	54
8.4	3.8	1.466	30.5	.....	24.0	18.3	20.4	22.8	1.028	36.9	.820	56.1	
9.7	3.7	1.34	.....	.....	25	16.7	20	25	1.12	41.7	.867	62.5	55
9.1	3.2	1.58	34.2	.....	.....	20	19.6	23	1.06	35.5	.84	59	56
7.2	3.4	1.47	30	.....	.....	19.4	20	25	1.00	36.3	.80	53.3	57
8.3	4.7	1.06	29.9	.....	22.5	17.9	21.6	21	.99	39	.81	54	58
7.7	3.7	1.25	22	.....	24	17.3	19	20.3	.99	34.2	.775	54.1	59
8.8	4	1.377	28.3	.....	.....	16.8	19.7	20.4	.96	36.2	.766	48.3	60
8.1	3.2	1.58	29	.....	25	20.4	21.4	22.9	1.06	38.6	.829	56.2	61
8.5	4.7	2.08	40	.....	22.5	18	22	25	1.04	34	.87	58	62



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	cents 9.3	cents 8.8	cents 54.0	cents 59.3	cents 28.0	cents 15.2	cents 3.9	cents 44.3	\$ .707	cents 11.9	cents 8.0
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	9.3	8.7	57.6	56.1	28.3	13.1	4.5	48.0	51.8	12.2	8.7
1-Sydney .....	9.6	8.8	58.3	55.7	31.4	14.5	4.2	50.6	60	12.2	8.8
2-New Glasgow .....	9.3	8.9	57.4	53.6	29.5	12.2	4.4	43.2	46	13.5	8.6
3-Amherst .....	9	8	60	60	25	12	5	50	50	10	8
4-Halifax .....	9	8.4	52.5	56	26.2	15	4.6	52.5	55	12.2	8.8
5-Truro .....	9.8	9.2	60	55	29.4	11.6	4.5	43.7	48	13.2	9.2
<b>6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>	8.6	8.1	58	51.9	27.2	17.4	3.5	46.2	49.6	13.6	8
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	9.3	8.6	60.2	54.3	28.0	12.5	3.9	45.5	50.9	12.7	8.4
7-Moncton .....	9.3	8.7	65	54.1	30.8	12	4	60	56.6	14.6	8.8
8-St. John .....	9.8	8.8	58	54.4	27.7	13.4	3.8	40	49	12.4	8.8
9-Fredericton .....	9.1	8.1	56	53.5	25.6	11.9	4.1	42.1	48	11.6	8.1
10-Bathurst .....	9.1	8.6	61.6	55	28	12.5	3.5	40	50	12	8
<b>Quebec (Average).....</b>	8.5	8.0	54.7	62.7	27.5	13.8	3.9	45.4	74.1	11.2	8.1
11-Quebec .....	8.5	8.1	54.8	63.9	27.3	18.2	4	40.5	87	10.5	8.5
12-Three Rivers .....	8.8	8.1	56	63.7	26.4	15.1	4.7	48.6	90	9.7	8.3
13-Sherbrooke .....	8.4	8	54.3	65	27.8	14.4	3.3	40	79.3	11.4	7.9
14-Sorel .....	8.4	7.9	49	53.7	29	11.7	4.5	45	86	11.3	8
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	8.7	8.2	55.8	63.7	27.5	11.9	4	45	70	10.8	7.6
16-St. John's .....	8.3	7.7	56.7	68.3	28.3	12.7	3.5	56.7	60	14	8.7
17-Thetford Mines .....	9.1	8.5	58.3	62.5	27.5	13.9	3.4	44.2	50	11.5	8.2
18-Montreal .....	8.1	7.7	53.3	63.4	27.1	15.1	3.8	46.7	73.1	11	7.7
19-Hull .....	8.4	7.9	54.2	60.4	27	11.4	4.2	41.7	71.2	10.7	7.8
<b>Ontario (Average).....</b>	9.1	8.7	53.3	60.5	26.7	12.9	3.4	41.7	63.0	10.8	8.5
20-Ottawa .....	8.6	8.4	53.1	60.1	27.7	12.1	3.6	47.4	66.3	10.8	7.9
21-Brockville .....	9	8.7	53.3	58	24.2	12.1	3.7	31.7	53.3	10	8.2
22-Kingston .....	8.4	7.9	48.3	57.9	26.2	12.5	3.4	38.9	58.7	10	8.1
23-Bellefleur .....	9	8.5	51.2	55.1	26.2	12.6	3.6	37.5	65	10.5	7.8
24-Peterborough .....	8.7	8.6	56	56.1	30	13.6	3.5	37.5	52.5	9.8	8
25-Orillia .....	9.2	9	58.6	56.4	27.1	13.6	3.8	36.9	70	10.6	8.7
26-Toronto .....	8.6	8.1	54.7	59.6	25.9	11.3	3.9	39.7	59.9	10	8.1
27-Niagara Falls .....	9.3	9	55.8	68.8	28	13.0	3.8	43.3	55	10.8	8.9
28-St. Catharines .....	9	9	53	60.4	26.6	12.2	3.8	41	73	10.7	8.1
29-Hamilton .....	9.5	8.5	54.1	63.3	27.7	11.2	3.2	38.2	74.3	10.1	8.1
30-Brantford .....	9.4	9.2	50	59.4	25	11.7	3.3	42	71.7	11	9
31-Galt .....	9.5	8.8	52.8	58.2	26.6	13.6	3.7	50	73	10.6	8.8
32-Guelph .....	9.2	8.9	55	63.4	25	13.2	3.4	43.1	80	12.2	9
33-Kitchener .....	9.1	9	44.2	56.8	26.9	13.1	3.5	40.6	61.2	10.8	8.8
34-Woodstock .....	9.5	9.1	54	62.5	25	11.0	2.7	42	61.3	11	8.6
35-Stratford .....	9.2	8.7	52.9	60.7	26.2	12.9	3.7	43.3	68	11.3	8.7
36-London .....	9.2	8.7	56.4	63.1	26.1	14.2	3.6	43	63.4	10.3	8.5
37-St. Thomas .....	8.8	8.5	56.5	66.7	25.6	13.8	3.6	46.5	67.1	10.3	9
38-Chatham .....	9.2	8.2	50	60.2	25.5	12.5	2.9	41.1	68.6	10.5	8.6
39-Windsor .....	8.8	8.5	52.4	62.5	28.5	12.9	2.9	48	70	10.8	8.4
40-Owen Sound .....	9.4	9.1	58	58.7	25.7	12	2.3	37	56.3	11.3	9.2
41-Cobalt .....	9.5	9.2	55.6	61.4	24.7	14.5	4.2	50	78.3	13.8	8.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie .....	9.7	9.2	53.8	61.1	28.6	14.3	3.6	42.3	75	13.9	8.6
43-Port Arthur .....	9.2	8.8	48.3	61.8	26.5	15	2.9	39.1	95	10.9	8.2
44-Fort William .....	9.4	8.9	55.7	60.1	29	12.9	2.9	41.7	83.8	10.6	8.4
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	9.8	9.4	50.6	59.9	28.7	13.3	3.9	41.7	70.9	13.1	8.0
45-Winnipeg .....	9.5	9	49.1	59.7	28.3	12.4	3.9	43.4	76.8	12.1	7.6
46-Brandon .....	10	9.7	52	60	29	14.1	3.8	40	65	14	8.4
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	10.1	9.7	53.7	60.7	29.5	18.7	4.5	44.2	77.1	14.3	8.1
47-Regina .....	9.8	9.4	51.7	57.9	28.4	18.9	4.5	37	75	13.2	7.7
48-Prince Albert .....	10.1	9.8	50.7	61	31	19.4	4.8	46.6	60	12.5	8
49-Saskatoon .....	10	10	59.1	62.5	30	22.2	4.6	44.1	93.3	16.6	8.5
50-Moose Jaw .....	10.3	9.5	53.2	61.4	28.7	18.3	3.9	49.1	80	14.8	8
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	10.4	9.8	51.0	57.3	31.1	19.7	4.7	43.5	88.8	13.9	7.3
51-Medicine Hat .....	10.4	9.8	46.7	57.2	31.7	22.3	5	45	1.02	14.2	8.2
52-Edmonton .....	10.4	9.6	59.3	48.2	30.3	17	4.3	40.5	83	13.7	7.7
53-Calgary .....	9.9	9.5	51.1	61.7	32.3	20.5	4.6	46	83.7	13.2	8.2
54-Lethbridge .....	10.7	10.1	46.9	62.2	30	18.8	4.7	42.5	78.4	14.5	n5
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	9.7	9.2	51.7	57.5	29.9	22.1	4.7	49.5	88.6	12.8	6.2
55-Fernie .....	10.7	9.7	55	61.7	26.7	15	5	50	77.5	12.5	5
56-Nelson .....	10.4	9.8	54.5	61	28.5	20	4.1	42.5	1.00	13.3	7.9
57-Trail .....	10	9.6	48.3	56.9	28.8	30	4.8	48.8	1.12	13.8	n5
58-New Westminster .....	9.2	8.7	50	49.5	30	21	4.6	48	91	11.7	6.1
59-Vancouver .....	9.3	8.7	54.4	54.7	28.8	22.8	5	43.7	76.6	10.6	6.2
60-Victoria .....	9	8.6	52	56	30.6	19.7	4.4	51	85	11	6.7
61-Nanaimo .....	9	8.8	54.3	60.4	32.5	23.4	5.2	51.7	71.7	14.2	n5
62-Prince Rupert .....	10	9.4	45	59.5	33	25	4.6	60	95	15	8

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.

d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tin cans costing 5c to 15c more per gallon than in bulk. z. Small bar. 1 Semi-anthracite.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1922—(Concluded).

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches parlour, (500), per box.	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month.	8-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month.
\$ 18.284	\$ 12.653	\$ 12.608	\$ 14.184	\$ 9.419	\$ 11.570	\$ 10.111	cents 31.1	cents 14.6	\$ 27.815	\$ 19.381
19.250	9.415	9.200	10.400	7.400	7.750	9.143	33.0	15.0	23.700	16.400
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
.....	a7.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	.....	.....	25.00	18.00
*18.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	39	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00
18.00-23.00	11.75-13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	33	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
19.50	10.50-11.50	13.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	b9.00	27-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
18.6-7	11.656	11.000	13.000	7.000	8.667	6.242	31.8	14.5	26.375	17.175
*18.00	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
17.00-22.00	10.00-15.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
*17.00-20.00	9.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00
.....	12.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	b3.125	32	15	18.00	12.00
17.4-4	12.2-6	13.086	15.500	9.570	11.562	10.667	29.7	14.4	22.273	14.813
*16.00-19.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....
18.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.50	16.50	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	22.00
16.00	11.50	b16.00	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
18.00	13.00	12.00	b20.00	8.00	b14.667	.....	22-32	.....	22.00	12.50
18.75	.....	12.00	14.00	.....	b10.00	b12.00	28-28	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
17.50	7.95-14.00	16.00	b12.00	10.00-12.00	b9.00	.....	28	15	15.00	10.00
16.50	.....	11.00	12.00	7.50-8.00	12.00-13.00	8.50	23-30	15	22.00-37.00	14.00-22.00
17.270	13.582	13.933	16.230	10.841	13.331	12.075	27.3	14.3	29.400	20.400
*16.50-19.50	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	8.00-10.50	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.00	10.50	.....	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b14.40	23-25	15	25.00	16.00
16.50	15.00	.....	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
16.00	12.00	12.75	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
18.50	13.00-14.50	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	28	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50-18.00	12.50-13.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.724	25-35	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	13.00-14.00	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	30-13	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-21.00
16.00-20.00	.....	c18.00	c20.00	c16.00	c17.00	bc20.00	26-27	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00	13.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	30	12-15	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00
17.00	15.00	.....	19.00	12.00	13.00	b10.00	28	15	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00
16.00	14.00	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	26	12.5	25.00	16.00
16.00-18.00	13.50	16.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	.....	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
16.00-17.00	10.00-11.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	14.00	b13.33	28-30	12.5	40.00	30.00
17.00	14.00	17.00	.....	16.00	12.00	.....	27	15	20.00	15.00
18.00	17.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	25	15	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00
18.00	14.00	12.00-13.00	17.00	.....	14.00	b16.00	25-30	15	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
18.00	14.00	b20.00	.....	.....	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	28	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
13.00-22.00	12.00-15.00	c	c	c	c	.....	25-30	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	.....	10.50	5.00-10.00	30	15-18	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
21.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	.....	12.00	.....	27-30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
18.50	10.00-13.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	28-30	15	22.00	14.00
17.00	11.25-14.50	11.50	14.00	9.50	12.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
17.00	11.50-14.00	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
24.375	13.000	11.000	12.250	8.500	9.750	.....	30.0	15.0	35.000	24.500
22.50-24.00	12.50	9.00	10.50	8.00	9.50	.....	30	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
25.50	13.50	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
26.500	11.219	10.750	13.333	.....	10.625	12.000	36.6	15.0	35.625	23.750
27.00	12.00-13.50	f14.00	f13.00	.....	10.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
26.00	d11.50	f7.50	f9.00	6.50	7.50	.....	32-35	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
.....	d6.50-10.75	.....	.....	.....	11.00	9.00-13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	12.00	.....	b18.00	.....	b14.00	.....	38	15	35.00	25.00
.....	8.208	.....	.....	.....	10.250	.....	36.7	15.0	31.250	20.750
.....	d5.50-6.50	c	c	c	c	.....	35	15	25.00	17.50
.....	d8.25-10.00	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00-8.00	12.50	40	15	40.00	25.00
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	35	15	20.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
.....	11.116	.....	.....	9.438	11.429	5.271	h40.3	15.3	25.500	18.813
.....	7.75-8.25	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	b4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00
.....	10.50-13.25	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.50-12.50	.....	.....	8.75	11.25	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	7.50	7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	.....	7.50	4.50	.....	17	29.00	25.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b5.053	27	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
.....	a8.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.00	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	11.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	20.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at

hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Retail Prices.

Continuing the decline since July, sirloin steak was down in the average from 27.7c per pound in November to 26.4c in December, the prices in each province averaging lower. Round steak also was 1c per pound lower at 21.6c, showing about the same general decline as sirloin. Rib roast and shoulder roast were each about 1c per pound lower in the average, the former at 19.7c per pound and the latter at 14.3c. Veal fell from 18.4c per pound to 18c, the decline being general. Mutton also averaged slightly lower at 26.5c per pound. Roast pork fell from 27.9c per pound in the average to 26.4c, but advanced in Nova Scotia. Mess pork was slightly higher at 26.1c per pound. Bacon was steady. Ham averaged  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound lower at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but was higher in Saskatchewan. In fresh fish, cod and white fish were higher, while halibut was down. Salt herring and salt cod advanced slightly. Canned salmon was down from 37.8c per one pound tin to 36.8c. Lard was steady.

Fresh eggs advanced in the average to 60.3c per dozen as compared with 51.6c in November, 41.7c in October and 35.8c in September. The advance was general. Cooking eggs, also, rose from 43.7c in November to 46.1c in December. Milk was slightly higher at 11.9c per quart, advances occurring in New Glasgow, Brockville, Brantford, Woodstock, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, while Vancouver and Victoria were lower. Dairy butter fell  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound to 38.2c in the average, but was higher in the Eastern provinces. Creamery butter was up from 43.7c to 44.4c but was lower in the Western Provinces. Cheese advanced about 2c per pound to 30.6c.



Bread was unchanged in the average, but was slightly lower in St. Thomas and Fernie. Soda biscuits were steady. Flour and rolled oats were unchanged. Rice and tapioca were slightly lower, the former at 10.4c per pound and the latter at 12.3c. Canned tomatoes were down from 18c per can to 17½c. Canned peas and corn were steady. Beans were slightly lower at 8.4c per pound. Potatoes averaged \$1.14 per ninety-pound bag as compared with \$1.15 in November and \$1.21 in October. Evaporated apples were down slightly at 22.5c per pound. Prunes were lower at 19.1c. Raisins fell from 23.3c per pound to 21.4c, while currants were up 1c per pound to 24.1c. Jam and canned fruits were unchanged. Corn syrup declined from 50.7c per five-pound tin to 50.2c. Granulated sugar rose from 9c per pound in the average to 9.3c and yellow from 8.5c per pound to 8.8c. Vinegar, salt, and pepper showed little change. Cream of tartar was down from 72.3c per pound to 70.7c. Laundry starch was also slightly lower at 11.9c.

Anthracite coal was down in the average from \$18.48 per ton in November to \$18.28 in December. Prices were lower in Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Stratford, Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William but advanced in St. John, Fredericton, Thetford Mines, Hamilton, and Saskatoon. Bituminous coal declined in the average from \$12.30 per ton to \$12.05. Declines occurred in Stratford, St. Thomas, Fort William, and Brandon, and advances in St. John's, Woodstock, and Sault Ste. Marie. Hard wood, four feet long, was slightly lower at \$12.61 per cord. Soft wood, also, declined from \$9.47 per cord to \$9.42. Coal oil was steady. Rent was slightly higher at Thetford Mines but other localities were unchanged.

#### Wholesale Prices.

**GRAINS AND FODDER.**—Wheat, No. 1 Manitoba Northern, at Winnipeg, which was quoted at \$1.14 per bushel the third week in November, fell to \$1.08 by the

end of November, and then advanced to \$1.13 by the end of December. Ontario winter wheat at Toronto rose from \$1.10 per bushel at the end of November to \$1.14 at the end of December. Western barley at Winnipeg advanced from 53c per bushel to 57c. Ontario barley was steady. Western oats rose from 45c per bushel to 48c. American corn advanced from 87c per bushel to 90c. Flaxseed declined from \$2.21 per bushel at the beginning of November to \$2.02 by the end of November, and then advanced to \$2.15 the last week, in December. Hay at Toronto declined \$1 per ton to \$14. Bran and shorts both advanced \$1 per ton, the former to \$24 and the latter to \$26 per ton.

**ANIMALS AND MEATS.**—Choice cattle at Winnipeg advanced from \$5.25 per hundred pounds toward the end of November to \$6 about the middle of December and later declined to \$5. Cattle at Toronto fell 50c per hundred pounds to \$6.50. Beef, dressed, hind-quarters, was slightly higher at 16c per pound. Hogs at Toronto fell from \$10.50 per hundred pounds to \$9.50, but later advanced to \$10.75. Dressed hogs were steady at the lower levels reached the latter part of November. Sheep declined \$1 per hundred pounds to \$6.50. Dressed turkeys at Montreal advanced from 42c per pound in the last week in November to 47c the third week in December and then declined to 40c.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**—Finest creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 36½c per pound to 40c while at Toronto the advance was 1c per pound to 43c. Dairy prints were also slightly higher at 34c per pound. Cheese rose from 23½c per pound to 24½c. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose from 60c-65c per dozen at the middle of November to 80c-90c by the middle of December and then declined to 75c-85c toward the end of December. Storage eggs at Toronto were steady at 38c-39c per dozen. Milk at Victoria declined 10c per gallon to 35c.

**FISH.**—No improvement was reported in the demand for codfish from Europe



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR DECEMBER, 1922, NOVEMBER, 1922, DECEMBER, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

	Number of commodities	INDEX NUMBERS										
		*Dec. 1922	*Nov. 1922	*Dec. 1921	*Dec. 1920	*Dec. 1919	*Dec. 1918	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1913
<b>I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—</b>												
Grains, Ontario.....	6	183.9	180.2	162.8	251.0	354.6	307.0	388.3	276.0	184.2	189.6	142.7
Grains, Western.....	4	166.2	166.8	155.9	227.6	883.9	292.8	312.8	211.1	165.0	162.3	116.0
Fodder.....	5	169.5	169.6	218.1	301.0	800.5	247.6	221.3	191.3	166.9	1.8.1	159.1
All.....	15	174.4	173.1	179.4	261.1	344.4	283.4	312.5	238.4	173.3	178.5	141.0
<b>II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—</b>												
Cattle and Beef.....	6	193.2	185.3	190.4	311.4	337.9	354.8	301.2	229.7	203.6	213.3	219.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	229.2	234.3	208.4	314.6	333.9	363.6	338.6	226.1	175.2	154.1	174.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	193.8	193.3	178.3	211.1	226.6	250.5	270.9	220.2	172.1	147.3	150.2
Poultry.....	2	233.5	359.6	397.0	481.6	419.2	387.2	327.8	264.2	206.3	158.1	195.1
All.....	17	228.4	224.5	219.6	320.8	326.4	343.3	312.0	234.5	188.3	174.2	188.4
<b>III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....</b>												
	9	246.0	235.1	261.9	340.0	355.2	293.0	254.7	245.7	189.6	180.1	185.5
<b>IV.—FISH—</b>												
Prepared fish.....	6	161.1	1162.6	183.5	215.5	227.2	264.9	241.6	180.6	151.8	160.7	151.7
Fresh fish.....	3	217.1	177.6	210.3	278.6	272.6	274.9	234.0	178.7	162.0	157.7	163.1
All.....	9	179.8	167.6	191.4	236.5	242.4	268.3	239.1	180.0	155.2	160.0	157.2
<b>V.—OTHER FOODS—</b>												
<b>(a) Fruits and Vegetables—</b>												
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	188.2	167.0	291.6	239.0	229.7	239.0	254.0	220.6	169.3	103.5	141.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	226.9	219.7	241.0	245.3	200.2	150.2	156.3	114.5	100.7	93.7	100.5
Dried fruits.....	4	224.5	221.6	201.5	221.5	270.7	248.7	256.0	203.6	163.6	115.9	116.9
Fresh vegetables.....	5	167.5	164.1	252.1	249.3	409.5	297.1	334.0	351.6	211.1	135.1	179.0
Canned Vegetables.....	3	147.0	144.6	172.5	173.4	208.3	244.4	264.6	181.6	108.1	101.2	96.9
All.....	16	190.3	185.4	224.6	226.1	286.6	249.6	263.2	230.1	156.6	114.2	130.8
<b>(b) Miscellaneous Groceries—</b>												
Breadstuffs.....	10	181.0	176.5	186.6	270.3	272.2	264.4	255.1	194.9	140.2	146.5	122.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	179.4	179.4	182.7	210.1	216.1	193.9	150.2	133.9	121.9	123.5	110.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	196.8	195.6	182.2	300.7	327.6	310.5	240.0	181.6	147.5	126.0	107.7
Condiments.....	5	161.8	160.4	178.3	212.9	225.9	253.4	197.2	155.3	132.3	118.3	96.4
All.....	25	176.7	176.6	183.2	256.3	267.3	262.0	223.1	174.1	137.4	132.2	111.9
<b>VI.—TEXTILES—</b>												
Woolens.....	5	225.4	219.0	190.6	306.7	395.8	430.1	369.2	236.7	200.7	151.1	138.6
Cottons.....	4	270.9	273.1	240.3	302.2	370.2	357.4	279.3	191.0	141.9	119.1	147.9
Silks.....	3	186.4	184.4	172.2	178.0	234.5	145.9	121.6	120.9	96.1	85.2	96.3
Jutes.....	2	364.5	344.9	283.4	394.8	643.3	609.5	615.9	381.4	250.9	147.8	243.5
Flax products.....	4	224.1	258.7	303.1	493.5	497.1	469.0	388.4	243.3	166.9	126.7	115.6
Oilcloths.....	2	186.2	186.2	198.8	266.0	277.8	173.7	173.7	139.8	118.7	101.1	104.7
All.....	20	238.4	241.9	230.4	328.6	399.7	379.5	322.9	216.3	163.3	124.6	136.6
<b>VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—</b>												
Hides and tallow.....	4	135.0	153.1	114.6	162.5	472.7	338.7	307.9	416.0	207.4	202.2	189.0
Leather.....	4	163.2	169.2	175.4	248.6	311.5	265.0	268.1	268.5	174.3	161.8	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	207.7	207.7	213.2	301.9	339.7	224.2	232.9	220.3	162.4	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	167.2	173.8	163.6	231.8	377.8	280.7	272.9	509.0	183.1	175.6	166.2
<b>VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—</b>												
Iron and steel.....	11	193.5	193.5	185.9	255.8	223.9	273.6	286.1	180.9	120.2	99.9	101.4
Other metals.....	12	161.2	158.8	151.2	171.4	208.1	214.9	243.1	233.4	20.2	124.8	128.4
Implements.....	10	220.7	220.7	245.0	273.2	245.3	226.4	197.8	151.5	114.8	108.2	106.9
All.....	33	193.0	192.2	191.2	230.4	224.7	254.1	243.7	191.1	158.6	111.9	113.8
<b>IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—</b>												
Fuel.....	6	281.0	273.6	252.0	352.5	249.2	258.2	235.3	211.6	129.9	120.3	129.2
Lighting.....	4	212.1	212.1	245.4	265.3	245.3	276.8	114.2	91.0	94.7	92.4	92.2
All.....	10	265.4	261.0	249.3	317.6	247.6	249.6	186.9	163.4	115.6	109.1	114.4
<b>X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—</b>												
Lumber.....	14	333.0	327.5	326.9	457.0	406.9	279.9	236.0	185.3	174.5	179.5	183.8
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	213.1	210.4	225.4	266.8	230.2	237.0	209.6	181.6	123.9	108.6	112.8
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	267.1	266.6	290.1	382.7	425.3	341.0	268.9	222.6	169.7	142.9	140.0
All.....	48	263.8	261.0	273.3	356.5	338.7	279.8	234.6	194.6	152.0	139.3	141.7
<b>XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—</b>												
Furniture.....	6	228.4	228.4	245.9	451.3	449.2	311.8	205.9	171.5	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	419.5	419.5	503.2	512.0	404.9	367.7	280.0	208.4	170.3	144.8	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	156.3	156.3	156.3	164.1	163.4	155.1	170.7	132.2	87.3	78.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	261.9	264.9	277.6	286.5	253.1	272.3	223.6	155.4	129.3	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	275.5	276.3	307.0	390.2	352.8	296.3	222.0	171.8	110.5	131.9	128.1
<b>XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS</b>												
<b>XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—</b>												
Raw furs.....	4	588.5	601.9	664.0	364.6	1608.3	742.3	465.3	351.0	279.1	96.1	230.6
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	264.4	264.4	265.6	298.0	316.2	218.1	203.7	169.1	144.0	138.3	134.6
Sundries.....	7	156.8	156.7	172.4	210.3	210.4	219.1	199.8	151.8	123.5	111.5	110.7
All.....	17	296.4	299.4	321.0	277.5	576.7	341.8	263.6	193.8	163.8	117.3	148.8
All commodities.....	262†	223.0	221.7	230.7	290.5	322.7	288.8	257.1	207.4	162.0	137.6	137.1

\*Preliminary figures. †Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. ‡Revised.

or the West Indies and the market was said to be very weak. In pickled fish, herring were reported at \$3.50 per barrel and spring mackerel at \$6.00-\$6.50 ex-store with little demand. Fresh white-fish and salmon trout at Toronto each advanced  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound to 16c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. — Lemons at Toronto fell from \$8 per box to \$6. Potatoes at Montreal declined from 95c per 90 pound bag to 90c. Beans rose 40c per bushel to \$3.65. Canned corn was slightly higher at \$1.25-\$1.45 per dozen tins.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS. — Tapioca was up 1c per pound to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. Flour, Manitoba patents, was up 10c per barrel to \$7.20. Granulated sugar advanced from \$8.14 per hundred pounds to \$8.39.

TEXTILES. — Woollen yarn advanced 10c per pound to  $87\frac{1}{2}$ c. A line of wool-len underwear was up 5 per cent. Cotton, middling uplands, fell from 26.3c per pound to 25.5c. Woven coloured fabrics were slightly higher at 78.55c per pound. Most other lines of manufactured cottons were steady. Raw silk was 10c per pound lower at \$8.30, while machine silk advanced from \$18.25 per pound to \$19. Jutes and hessians advanced the former 10.02c per pound to 10.78c and the latter from 12.05c per yard to 12.51c. Flax fibre was slightly lower at 18c-25c per pound. Tow was also down from 11c-15c to 7c-15c. Linen rope was 7c per pound lower at 40c and flax sewing twine was down from 50c per pound to 40c.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS, AND SHOES. — Hides, steers and cows, fell from 12c per

pound to 10c and calf skins from 16c per pound to 13c. No changes were reported in leather. Some lines of boots were higher.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS. — Aluminum rose from 22c per pound to 23c and antimony from 8c per pound to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Quicksilver was slightly higher at \$71-\$72 per seventy-five pound flask. Bar silver at New York fell from  $63\frac{1}{2}$ c per ounce to  $62\frac{3}{8}$ c.

FUEL AND LIGHTING. — Connellsville coke at the ovens advanced from \$6.75-\$7.25 per ton to \$7.50-\$8.00. Coal, gasoline, and coal oil were steady.

BUILDING MATERIALS. — Spruce deals at St. John advanced from \$25 per M to \$27. Pine, box boards, at Ottawa was higher at \$36 per M. Hemlock, log run, was also slightly higher at \$24-\$28 per M. Rough lumber at Victoria declined \$2 per M to \$14. Fire brick advanced from \$55-\$85 per M to \$60-\$90. Cement was steady. Sash weights were higher by 25c per hundred pounds at \$3.25. Copper wire was also higher about 1c per pound at 16.623c. Linseed oil advanced from \$1.08 per gallon to \$1.10 while turpentine declined from \$2.30 per gallon to \$2.10.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS. — Sad irons declined 10c per set to \$1.90.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. — No changes were reported.

MISCELLANEOUS. — In raw furs, muskrat skins declined from \$1.50 each to \$1.20. Raw rubber at New York advanced from  $21\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound to  $22\frac{1}{4}$ c.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices (1913=100) stood at 157.1 for November, an increase of 1.5 per cent on the October level, with an increase of 1.8 per cent in foods and of 1.4 per cent in industrial materials. The index number for industrial materials is greater than for any month of 1922 with the exception of January. Cereals were cheaper in November than in October, and meat, fish and other foods dearer. The iron and steel group index figure was down slightly, and that for other metals and minerals showed no change. The price of cotton reached the highest level of any month since November, 1921, and that of textiles other than cotton, the highest level since March, 1921.

The *Times* index number of wholesale prices of 60 commodities showed slight advances during October and November, the November level of 160.7 (1913=100) being the highest recorded since December, 1921. The upward movement was less marked during November owing to the declines in copper, tin and foreign wheat, which accompanied increases in cotton, jute and plantation rubber. Foods advanced 2 per cent during the month and industrial materials 1.2 per cent.

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices at the end of December

was 193.8 (1901-1905=100), showing a decline of 0.4 per cent from the level at the end of November. Textiles showed the largest decline, with slighter ones in cereals and meat, and miscellaneous products. Grocery foods (tea, sugar, etc.) rose slightly in price and minerals increased half a point.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures showed another slight advance in November, standing at 130.6 at the end of the month, an advance of 0.5 points over the level at October 31. All groups advanced except minerals, which declined 1.2 per cent, owing to drops in standard copper, Straits tin and English pig lead and coal (average export price). The largest increase is one of 3 per cent in the sugar, coffee and tea group, due to an increase in the price of tea.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of cost of living compiled by the Ministry of Labour was 178 for January 1, 1923, a drop of two points. Food prices fell 3 points to 175 and sundries fell 5 points to 185. The other groups showed no change from the figures of the previous month.

### Austria.

**COST OF LIVING.** — In Austria and Czecho-Slovakia prices in the autumn of 1922 showed a marked tendency to decline, while in other countries of Europe rising prices were the rule during the same period. Retail prices in Austria reached the peak in the month of September, 1922, and are shown in the index numbers of the total budget of the Paritätische Kommission of cost of living of one person at Vienna to have declined 9.2 per cent, or to 1,036,308, (July, 1914=100) owing to the stabilizing of the crown. Foods dropped 12.2 per cent, and clothing 8.1 per cent. Rent, and heat and light continued to increase.



**Czecho-Slovakia.**

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of foods and textiles compiled by the Government Statistical office shows the effect of the recent government proclamation asking for co-operation in an effort to bring down prices. This step was found necessary owing to the rise of the crown which seriously affected the export trade. The range in exchange value of the crown on New York was 3.09 to 3.59 cents in October, and 3.15 to 3.24 cents in November. The index number of foods reached its high peak in June, being 1475, on the base July, 1914=100. In July the index number was 1430; in August, 1290; in September, 1105; and in October, only 1016, or a total drop for the four months period of 31.1 per cent from the July level. Textiles, which had been decreasing in price since several months earlier, fell to 1219 by October, a drop of 29.8 per cent for the same four months period.

**Belgium.**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base prices in April, 1914=100, was 385 for October, an increase from the September level of nearly 5.8 per cent. All groups shared in the increase, except petrol and its products and construction materials, both of which groups declined slightly.

**Bulgaria.**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number published by the Director General of Statistics (1913=100) showed the slight increase of about 1.1 per cent from September to October, reaching the level of 2558.

**France.**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Statistique Générale (1901-1910=100), stood at 407.0 for November, an increase of 4.4 per cent from the October level. Foods increased 5.9 per

cent, all groups sharing in the increase. Industrial materials increased 3.3 per cent, textiles and the miscellaneous group showing increases, and minerals and metals a slight decrease. The general index number of wholesale prices rose again in December to 418.4 or 2.8 per cent. Index numbers of groups are not yet available.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number compiled by the Commission of Studies on the Cost of Living showing changes in the cost of living for a family of four in Paris, on the base 100 in 1914, dropped to 289 for the third quarter of 1922, or 4 per cent below the level of the second quarter. Foods declined 6.9 per cent to 288; heat and light rose 1.4 per cent to 291; rent rose 9 per cent to 175; clothing rose 3.5 per cent to 326, and sundries showed no change.

**Germany.**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Reichsmark fell in value from 3181 to the dollar in October to 7183 in November, and with this decline, wholesale prices doubled. The index number of the Federal Statistical Office rose from 56,601 to 115,100, or 103.4 per cent. Since the prices first began to rise so steeply it has been found necessary to calculate the index number for two intermediate dates during each month. The index number as at December 5, the latest date available, was 149,510. From October to November goods produced increased 91 per cent, and "goods imported," 137 per cent. Industrial materials rose considerably faster than foods.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number calculated by the Federal Statistical Office (1913-14=100) of the cost of living in 71 cities was 40,047 for the month of November. This figure which is for the old budget, without clothing, shows an increase of 105.3 per cent above the October level. The budget including clothing reached 44,610, or 102.2 per cent above the previous month. Food alone stood at 54,982; heat and light at 50,830 (25,172 in October); rent at 1,133 (795 in October); and clothing at

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada		Great Britain	France*		Belgium	Hol-land	Den-mark	Norway	Sweden	Fin-land	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	51 articles 44 to 100 (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living 71 cities (g) (h)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-14
	(b)	(b)	(c)			(f)			(e)			
1910 .....	\$ 6.95	94	(d) 96.3	1000	1000		113					
1913 .....	7.34	99	(d) 101.6				114					
1914-January..	7.73	105					(p) 116					
July .....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100	100	100	
1915-January..	7.97	107	118	(e) 1105	1295		128			(e) 113		
July .....	7.74	104	132.5	(e) 1235	1288		148	116		(e) 124	(e) 119	
1916-January..	8.23	112	145	(e) 1136	1439		153		143	(e) 130		
July .....	8.46	114	161	(e) 1420	1387		170	136	160	(e) 140	(e) 167	
1917-January..	10.27	135	187	(e) 1547	1491		186			160		
July .....	11.62	157	204	(e) 1845	1971		212	155	261	177		
1918-January..	12.42	167	206	(e) 2120	2056					221		
July .....	13.00	175	210	(e) 2446	2210		(p) 228	132	279	268		
1919-January..	13.78	186	230	(e) 2794	2665	639		190	279	339		
July .....	13.77	186	209	(e) 2897	2311	354	(p) 239	211	289	310	725.0	
1920-January..	15.30	206	236	(e) 3204	3119	410		238	242	295	819.4	
July .....	16.84	227	258	(e) 3898	4006	479		275	262	319	911.0	935
1921-January..	14.48	195	278	(e) 4303	4404	477		236	264	334	1065.4	1070
July .....	10.96	148	220	(e) 3516	3392	393		192	237	292	1139.0	1124
1922-January..	11.03	149	155	(e) 3239	3424	409		187	212	257	190	1825
April .....	10.26	138	173	(e) 3163	3272	389		184		234	182	1866.3
July .....	10.27	138	180	(e) 3135	3188	388		177	199	233	179	1118.4
August .....	10.44	141	175		3107	387		175		232	181	1136.2
September ..	10.28	139	172		3131	394		174		228	180	1136.8
October .....	10.23	138	172	(e) 3150	3120	398				220	178	1950.4
November ..	10.29	139	176		3191	405				216		4004.7
December ..	10.39	140	178		3276							

Country	Switzer-land (i)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Aus-tralia*	New* Zealand	Mex-ico	United States	
	49 articles 23 towns (c)	Cost of living Rome (l)	12 articles Capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and gro- ceries 70 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	Federal Dis- trict	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Mass. (l) (t)
Base period	June 1914	1st semes-ter 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909-13(r)	1910	1913	1913
1910 .....					1000			(r) 961	100	93	
1913 .....					1163			(r) 1037		100	100
1914-January..					(p) 1148			1099		104	101.8
July .....	(j) 100		(n) 106.9	(n) 106.0		100		1164	1070	102	102.1
1915-January..	(j) 107		(o) 107.7	(o) 110.8	(p) 1228			1240	1177	103	102.9
July .....	(j) 119		(n) 113.8	(n) 117.1				1322	1200	100	101.7
1916-January..	(j) 123	(m) 108.63	(o) 117.6	(o) 118.4	(p) 1275			1504	1236	107	105.1
July .....	(j) 140		(n) 120.3	(n) 123.4				1516	1276	111	109.9
1917-January..	(j) 149	(m) 122.21	(o) 123.6	(o) 125.6	(p) 1413			1453	1359	123	119.6
July .....	(j) 150		(n) 131.8	(n) 139.8				1470	1357	146	129.3
1918-January..	(j) 197	(m) 162.74	(o) 146.4	(o) 149.3	(p) 1437			1505	1426	169.14	144.6
July .....	(j) 229		(n) 161.8	(n) 172.8				1523	1491	162.62	155.1
1919-January..	(j) 232	241.48	(o) 167.5	(o) 178.5	(p) 1559			1627	1553	190.78	185
July .....	238	158.32	(n) 180.0	(n) 190.9		186		1714	1533	179.03	190
1920-January..	244	263.45	(o) 192.3	(o) 208.1	(p) 2049			1862	1638	215.85	201
July .....	246	312.55	(n) 202.6	(n) 220.3				2260	1791	239.37	219
1921-January..	243	374.08	(o) 175.1	(o) 185.5	(e) 1904	169		2167	1906	215.38	172
July .....	214	387.28	(n) 193.0	(n) 198.0	(e) 1556	177		1876	1752	186.35	148
1922-January..	189	429.69			1391	173			1574		142
April .....	167	420.33			1384	162			1540		139
July .....	158	423.97			1385	165			1537		112
August .....	158	430.95			1385	164	1731		1512		139
September ..	156	437.00			1344	165	1737		1492		140
October .....	157	444.00			1364	162			1491		143
November ..	160					160					145
December ..	160										157.7

\*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of prices returned at three dates in the month. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				Great Britain				France	Holland	Denmark	Sweden
Authority	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Mitchell <i>h</i>	Bank of Commerce <i>g</i>		Board of Trade (new) <i>f</i>	Economist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Statistique Générale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statistics	Finans-tidende <i>f</i>	Svensk Handels Tidning <i>g k</i>
Number of Commodities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 ex-ports	24 im-ports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period...	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July '13 June '14
1900	168.2					110.5	75					
1905	113.3					103.3	72		98.3			
1910	124.2		97.02	100.38		113.3	75		108.1			
1913	135.5		102.77	107.81	100	122.3	85	100	115.6	114		
1914-January	136.5		103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4			
July	134.6		105.86	97.18		116.6	82.4			a120	a100	a116
1915-January	138.9		109.00	101.29		136.5	98.4		143.9			
July	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	a195	a158	a145
1916-January	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6					
July	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6			
1917-January	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		240.2	a253	a164	a185
July	243.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		309.8			
1918-January	258.1		199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		361.6	a326	a228	a244
July	284.0		207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		381.9	a447	a293	a389
1919-January	286.5	223.2	188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8			
July	294.0	245.7	222.14	231.08		293.2	206.4		403.0	a339	a294	a320
1920-January	338.4	265.1	239.98	233.23	296.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7			320
July	346.8	269.4	270.12	271.96	318.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9			363
1921-January	281.3	214.2	199.02	186.69	245.9	275.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	243	341	267
July	238.6	174.8	158.47	150.25	194.1	213.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
1922-January	227.7	165.2	147.17	147.88	164.0	194.7	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
July	225.3	165.3	154.23	161.68	159.9	199.8	134.0	158.8	375.8	185	180	165
August	222.8	164.7	153.89	171.49	155.8	193.5	129.0	156.2	382.9	177	180	163
September	220.5	162.9	148.76	165.52	153.9	190.4	127.9	155.6	380.7	174	178	158
October	219.8	166.2	144.71	166.46	154.8	193.6	130.1	158.8	390.0		176	155
November	221.7	168.3	145.82	162.44	157.1	194.7	130.6	160.7	407.0		180	154
December	223.0	170.2	146.26	161.65		193.8			418.4		182	

Country	Germany	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Australia	*New Zealand	United States				
Authority	Federal Statistical Office <i>f</i>	Bachi <i>f</i>	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics <i>f</i>	Bank of Japan <i>f</i>	Com'n-wealth Statistician <i>h</i>	Government Statistician	Bureau of Lab'r Statistics <i>f</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>f</i>	Bradstreet <i>f</i>	Dun <i>f</i>	
Number of Commodities	38	76 <i>d</i>	23	188	75	56	92		404	100	106	200	
Base period...	1913	1913	Jan. 1'13 Jul. 31'14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913			
1900 .....	88						894				\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.355	
1905 .....	87						910				8.0987	99.315	
1910 .....	91						1003	984			8.9851	121.301	
1913 .....	100	100		1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576	
1914-January .....		102					b1085	b1045	98		8.8857	124.528	
July .....	a106	93		a1090	100	a126.3	b1185	b1073	97		8.6506	119.708	
1915-January .....		105					b1387	b1221	98		9.1431	124.168	
July .....	a142	131	a102	a1204	a112	a127.8	b1822	b1304	100		9.8698	124.958	
1916-January .....		184					b1502	b1323	113		10.9163	137.666	
July .....	a153	193	a124	a1379	a125	a154.9	b1505	b1403	123		11.5294	175.142	
1917-January .....		230					b1525	b1450	153		13.7277	169.562	
July .....	a179	304	a168	a1583	a142	a196.4	b1715	b1593	188		16.0680	211.950	
1918-January .....		363					b1877	1677	184		17.9436	222.175	
July .....	a217	429	a207	a1723	a178	a259.0	b1954	1808	196		19.1624	232.575	
1919-January .....		262	326			283.2	1959	1888	199	201	18.5348	230.146	
July .....		339	362	a225	a1854	a200	326.8	2008	212	216	18.8964	227.973	
1920-January .....		1256	507	318		218	398.0	2311	1999	233	248	20.3638	247.300
July .....		1367	694	282	a2512	209	316.6	2671	2262	241	254	19.3528	260.414
1921-January .....		1439	642	214	2064	178	265.8	2233	2233	170	168	12.6631	198.600
July .....		1428	520	164	1688	183	259.8	1813	2065	141	145	10.7284	190.833
1922-January .....		3665	577	168	1472	178	272.5	1673	1918	138	142	11.3725	164.444
July .....		10059	558	138	1423	181	266.0	1789	1828	155	165	12.1069	173.743
August .....		19202	571	139		178	258.3	1770	1829	155	165	12.0688	173.558
September .....		28698	582	138		176	355.2	1799	1802	153	164	12.0793	172.479
October .....		56691	601	140		177	252.0			154	165	12.5039	175.649
November .....		115100	596			178				156	164	13.3482	182.291
December .....												13.7835	185.462

\*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. *a.* Average for year. *b.* Quarter beginning in specified month. *c.* 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. *d.* New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913-100. *e.* The commodities in these two new index numbers are in the one case, articles chiefly exported, in the other case, articles chiefly imported. *f.* First of month. *g.* Middle of month. *h.* End of month. *i.* Monthly average. *k.* Now Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning.



74,162. The advance was general in all localities, being rarely below 100 per cent for the month.

#### Poland.

The official index number of cost of living in Poland on the base, prices in 1914=1 was 1284 in October as against 1077 in September and 908 in August, a total increase for the two months of 41 per cent on the August level. All groups shared in the increase.

#### Italy.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Wholesale prices in Milan, according to the index number published by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry increased 1.1 per cent to 107.14 in November on the previous month. The index numbers by groups for November (average prices, May-December, 1921=100) were as follows: Foods, 101.91, a decrease for the month of 1.4 per cent and industrial materials 109.42, an increase of 2.2 per cent.

#### Switzerland.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of food, heat and light compiled by the Federal Labour Office on the base June, 1914=100, shows the following changes since July, 1922.

	Non-manual workers	Skilled manual workers	Unskilled manual workers
August .....	156	154	152
September .....	156	154	152
October .....	157	155	153
November ....	159	158	155

#### India.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living at Bombay compiled by the Bombay Labour Office dropped 2 points during November and thus stood at 160 for the month, (July, 1914=100). Foods dropped 3 points, to 155. Of these all food grains except rice declined as well as refined sugar and ghee; potatoes declined and onions increased in price owing to seasonal

causes, and raw sugar, salt, beef, mutton, milk, tea and cocoanut oil showed no change. Fuel and lighting and house rent remained at the level of the previous month, while the index number of clothing showed a decline of 2.1 per cent. The figures for food grains, clothing, and the total budget are the lowest at least as far back as April, 1919, the first month for which information is available.

#### United States.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number showed an increase of 2 points for November, or of 1.3 per cent on the previous month's level. Prices of farm products increased  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent owing to advances in grains, cotton, cottonseed, hay, eggs, peanuts, sheep and wool. Foods and cloth and clothing advanced over 2 per cent, and chemicals and drugs almost  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Building materials, house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities also increased slightly. Fuel and lighting materials decreased owing to declines in the average prices of coal and coke, and metals and metal products showed a decline owing to the drop in pig iron and steel billets.

Gibson's average index number of wholesale prices for 22 articles of food for December was 73.1 against 72.2 for November, thus showing an increase of 1.1 per cent. The yearly average for 1922 is 70.9 against 71.8 for 1921, a drop of 1.3 per cent.

The *Annalist* index number of wholesale prices of a food budget of 25 foods showed a downward trend at the end of the year, falling from 195.619 on November 18 to 189.307 on December 16, or 3.2 per cent, and further to 186.967 at December 30.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of retail prices of 43 foods in 51 cities compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed an increase of nearly 1.4 per cent in November as compared with October. The chief increases were: strictly fresh eggs, 19 per cent; butter,

7 per cent; evaporated milk and cheese, 4 per cent. The chief decreases were: oranges, 17 per cent; pork chops, 10 per cent; potatoes, 5 per cent; raisins, 4 per cent. Twelve articles showed no change and the remainder rose or fell slightly. The year period from November 15, 1921, to November 15, 1922, showed a decrease in all foods of 5 per cent.

The index figures of cost of living in Massachusetts, compiled by the Special

Commission on the Necessaries of Life, were as follows for December, 1922 (1913=100): food, 139.8; clothing, 179.4; shelter, 162.5; fuel, 184.8; sundries, 168.8; combined, 157.5; for November: food, 139.9; clothing, 179.1; shelter, 162.5; fuel, 184.5; sundries, 169.7; combined, 157.7. The figures for October were: food, 138.2; clothing, 178.4; shelter, 162.0; fuel, 182.6; sundries, 169.7; combined, 156.6.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

**T**HE two legal decisions which are summarized below relate respectively to a case of workmen's compensation in the Province of Quebec, and an action for damages for the death of a workman in Alberta. In an article on another

page of this issue there is given in brief a judgment of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, with reference to the validity of the minimum wage law of that District which had been enacted by the United States Congress.

**Injured workman may bring action under Quebec Workmen's Compensation law while similar action under Common law is pending.**

A workman in the province of Quebec brought an action against his employer under the common law, claiming \$30,000 damages for an accident which he had incurred a few months previously. Before a decision had been rendered in this case, he instituted another action for a similar amount under the Workmen's Compensation law of Quebec, alleging inexcusable fault. The employer moved that this second action be dismissed on the ground that another action concerning the same case was pending. The Superior Court dismissed this motion and the employer appealed to the Court of King's Bench.

The workman declared that he had instituted the second action in order not to be debarred through the lapse of a year as prescribed by the Workmen's Compensation Act, in the event of the loss of his first action taken under the common law.

The Court of King's Bench held there was no doubt that, if the workman had sought to have recourse to both actions simultaneously the appellant would have had the right to force him to

choose between the two modes of procedure. Under the existing circumstances, the appellant could oppose the second action, and if the first action was maintained, then the second one would be dismissed with costs against the workman. On the other hand, the appellant could make a motion that the second action be stayed until judgment had been delivered in the first. For the application of the rule concerning concurrent actions, there are required, in addition to the identity of the parties, the identity of the object and the identity of the cause. There is identity of object in two legal actions if the same law is involved in both, and there is identity of cause if the claim which is being pursued has the same foundation in both cases. If these two identities appear there is concurrent litigation and both actions cannot be maintained because in declaring their judgments in the two cases the courts would be in danger of passing contrary judgments in the same action. In the first action the cause, the foundation of the claim, is the fault of the employer. In the second action it is the respon-



sibility which the law imposes upon the employer, as to whether he is at fault or not.

It was therefore held by the Court that there was neither identity of object

nor identity of cause and that the argument from concurrence of litigation must be rejected.

(*Quebec—Pontiac Lumber Company vs. Gentil.*)

**Proof of negligence of claimant does not avail if negligence of defendant is cause of accident.**

A section foreman of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company was killed in a collision when bringing an officer of the Company to Edmonton on a speeder. The accident occurred at night on a part of the line which is used jointly by this Company and the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, when the speeder collided with a velocipede on which an employee of the latter Company was riding from Edmonton to his place of work. Action was brought in the Supreme Court of Alberta against the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company on behalf of the widow and children of the victim, on the ground of negligence.

line, and further that he was negligent in not getting leave from the despatcher at Edmonton to travel over the joint section and in not reporting his presence on the line when he reached Carbondale, the junction point. Finally the defendant Company claimed that the deceased had failed to comply with a rule of his own company requiring conductors to telephone to the despatching office at Edmonton from Carbondale before bringing their trains on the joint section.

With regard to the first contention, the Court held that the deceased, though not in the performance of his usual duties, was acting under instructions of a superior officer, and under the agreement between the two companies had as much right to use the joint section for all proper purposes, as an employee of the other. With regard to the failure of the deceased to get leave from the despatcher at Edmonton, or to report his presence on the line, the Court declared that in this respect he was guilty of negligence, but that if he had asked for instructions he would have undoubtedly been told that the line was clear, as it then was, the other man not having left on the velocipede until later. Consequently, this negligence did not contribute to the accident, and "the negligence of a plaintiff which avails a defendant as an answer to his own is only that which contributes to the accident."

For these reasons judgment was delivered in favour of the plaintiffs, and they were awarded \$15,000 damages, of which \$10,000 would go to the widow and \$2,500 to each of the two children.

(*Alberta—Calper vs. Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.*)

On behalf of the plaintiffs it was alleged that the negligence consisted in the velocipede travelling without a light. Further evidence that was brought out in the trial showed that the workman riding the velocipede had not obtained a clearance order from the operator at the Edmonton railway yard before proceeding on the track. The Court held that this man's act in going on the track without a clearance order and without a light was evidence of negligence, and as it was to be presumed that he was then acting as an employee, the Company was liable to damages to the plaintiffs if they were otherwise entitled to recover.

On behalf of the defendant Company, it was claimed that the plaintiffs had no right to recover even had they succeeded in proving the charge of negligence against it, inasmuch as the deceased had acted wrongfully and was himself guilty of negligence. The Company alleged that the deceased had no right to go beyond his own section or to run his speeder over the joint section of the



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.  
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 23

FEBRUARY, 1923

Number 2.

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

**This issue  
in brief**

In addition to the regular monthly articles this issue of the

LABOUR GAZETTE contains articles covering the fourth quarter of last year in respect to unemployment among members of trade unions, the work of the Employment Service of Canada, immigration and industrial accidents. Among other articles might be mentioned one summarizing the employment situation during 1922 and another dealing with the changes in the cost of living by principal items in Canada and in other countries since 1914.

At the beginning of January the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 6.4 as compared with 6.2 at the beginning of December, and with 15.1 at the beginning of January, 1922. Employment as reflected in reports from employers showed a further decline at the end of December, due mainly to a continuation of seasonal reductions and to slackness incidental to the holiday and mid-winter inventory period. The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a further contraction in business.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was \$10.52 at the beginning of January as

compared with \$10.39 at the beginning of December. \$11.03 for January, 1922, \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the highest point reached), and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The total of the combined budget of food, fuel and rent was \$21.18 at the beginning of January as compared with \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the highest point reached), and \$14.49 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 223.0 for January as compared with the same figure for December, 1922; 227.7 for January, 1922; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the highest point reached), and 136.5 for January, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less during January than during December, 1922, and also less than during January, 1922. There were in existence during the month 14 strikes involving about 2,580 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 51,890 working days. The time loss in the previous month amounted to about 60,561 working days. One of the strikes commenced during January; this strike involving 670 workpeople, was terminated during the month, leaving 13 strikes involving about 1,910 workpeople on record at the beginning of February.

**Proceedings  
under the  
Industrial  
Disputes  
Investigation  
Act**

During January no report was received from any Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Two Boards were established and one application for a Board was received, which was subsequently withdrawn.

**Jottings**

Conventions of the following international and Canadian organizations will be held during the months of April and May:

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, at Warren, Ohio, on April 2 to 17.

Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees, at Toronto, Ont., on April 16.

United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, at New York, N. Y., on May 1.

International Longshoremen's Association, at Boston, Mass., on May 14 to 21.

American Federation of Musicians, at St. Louis, Mo., on May 14 to 21.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, at Montreal, Que., on May 18.

The Soldier Settlement Board reports that the settlement figures at the end of 1922 show 22,548 settlers with loans amounting to \$93,235,902. A further 6,392 men have been settled on crown lands without loans, making a total settlement of 28,940. The number who have given up their farms after a trial amounts to 13.7 per cent of the total who have received loans, a very slight increase over the percentage at the end of the previous year.

The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta published at the end of January the first orders issued under the Minimum Wage Act of 1922. These orders are six in number, and relate to female workers in the following occupations: manufacturing; laundries; dyeing and

cleaning; hotels, restaurants, refreshment rooms and boarding houses; personal service; offices; shop, stores and mail order houses. The minimum rate for experienced employees is in all these occupations \$14 a week, with special provision being made for learning periods. Full particulars of these orders which come into force on April 1, will be given in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Minister of Labour of Ontario, in reply to a question recently stated that the legislation on the Provincial statute books prohibiting the employment of white girls in Chinese restaurants or laundries had not been proclaimed. The number of girls, he stated, so employed was very small; in Toronto there were 121 Chinese restaurants which employ only 126 white girls. The legislation referred to is the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (R. S. O. 1914, chapter 229, section 31a. This section was added in 1914).

The average rate of wages per week that has been offered through the Ontario Government Employment Bureau to the unemployed by farmers requiring help in the province was recently stated by the Minister of Labour of Ontario to be \$8.36 per week and board.

The Alberta provincial mines branch reports that the coal production of the province for 1922 exceeded that for 1921 by 38,549 tons, the figures for these years being 5,975,744 tons and 5,937,195 tons respectively.

At the annual meeting of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, held in Calgary on January 12, the following officers were elected: President, John Shanks, general manager, Brazeau Collieries Limited, Nordegg, Alta; First Vice-president, Jesse Gouge, president Newcastle Coal Company, Limited, Drumheller, Alta; Second Vice-president, N. M. Morrow, chief operating officer, Canmore Coal Company, Limited, Canmore, Alta; Secretary, R. M. Young (re-elected).



The Edmonton Trades and Labour Council is now conducting its second University Extension course, "Studies of Canadian Public Finance", under the direction of Professor H. S. Patton, M.A., University Extension lecturer in Economics. The first of these tutorial courses, held last year, was on "Government of Modern Democracies."

At the convention of the Provincial Builders and Supply Association of Ontario, held at London on January 24, a resolution was adopted calling on the Ontario Employment Service Council to use every means possible to make the building trade an all-year work, because of the appalling falling off in apprentices to the building trade. A resolution was also adopted, favouring the formation of a provincial builders' accident association.

It is announced that the Foreign Concession Department of the Soviet Government has approved a contract giving the American-Russian Trade Industrial Workers' Association the privilege of participating in the operation of the Government clothing manufacturing trust which was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE issue of June 1922, at page 599. The contract, it is stated, calls for joint management of clothing factories employing 20,000 workers, the majority of whom are women. United States workers have raised \$300,000 of the \$1,000,000 contribution necessary for the capitalization of the enterprise, and the Soviet Government has guaranteed against loss of the capital and also an eight per cent dividend to be paid in dollars. The privilege of exporting furs and importing cotton from the United States for use by the trust is embraced in the contract. The clothing trust has a working capital of \$3,000,000 which gives the Soviets control to the extent of two-thirds.

It is reported that the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of Roumania is preparing a bill which provides for the establishment of a

Superior Council of Labour consisting of employers, workers and specialists in labour questions, which shall act as an advisory body to the minister on all questions concerning labour.

Immigration      Announcement has plans and aims.      been made by the Ontario Department of

Agriculture that it had completed arrangements with the Overseas Settlement Committee of Great Britain for the settling of boys and girls from that country on Ontario farms. The plan is to bring out boys and girls of about thirteen years of age in groups of ten, and to settle these groups on central farms in various parts of the province. They will live on these farms until they are eighteen years old, and will be hired out to neighbouring farmers, part of their wages being left to them for spending money and the remainder banked for them. The first party are expected to arrive during April.

It is reported that Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is awarding a full summer's course at the Agricultural Schools of Alberta to the four prize winners of the Young Farmers' Clubs of Great Britain. These boys will arrive in time to begin their course in May and it is planned to give them as thorough and comprehensive an impression of Western Canadian agricultural conditions as possible. They will return to England in the autumn and arrangements have been made for them to write on their experiences in the agricultural press of the British Isles.

Plans of the Salvation Army for the settlement in Canada of 25,000 young men and women and children selected in the British Isles have been approved by the Dominion government. This undertaking will be carried out in co-operation with the Overseas Settlement Committee of Great Britain as well as with the Dominion Government. Provision is made for giving the youths a short intensive course of training on



the Army's farm in England. The first party of settlers under this scheme are expected to sail early in March.

**Government  
railway  
employees  
and political  
life.**

An informal conference took place at Ottawa on January 5 between the management of the Canadian National Railways and the chairman of the railway labour organizations, representing about 97,000 employees of the railways. At this meeting Sir Henry Thornton, president of the system announced that the order which had been issued by former President Hanna, in October 1920, debaring employees of the railways from offering themselves as candidates for public elective offices was now rescinded.

**Restoration of  
pension and  
seniority rights  
of certain  
Grand Trunk  
Railway  
employees.**

With reference to the action taken by officers of the Canadian National Railways in restoring the pension and seniority rights of Grand Trunk Railway employees who participated in the 1910 strike of train and yardmen, resolutions of appreciation were passed by trainmen of the Grand Trunk Railway System, members of various divisions of the Order of Railway Conductors. These resolutions were forwarded to the Prime Minister of Canada; Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways; and others. In transmitting copies of the resolutions to the Prime Minister, the Canadian Legislative Representative of the Order of the Railway Conductors, wrote: "This satisfactory settlement of a long-standing injustice (1910 to 1922), is an encouragement to those who believe that grievances growing out of industrial relations can be adjusted between men of good-will by patient, industrious persistence, without resort to revolutionary methods."

**Fair Wage  
policy in  
Ontario.**

The Minister of Labour of Ontario, replying recently to a question in the Legislature as to whether he intended to introduce during the present session legislation to provide a Fair Wage clause in all public contracts and for all work undertaken on behalf of the Ontario Government, as requested by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and other labour organizations, stated that the following resolution was adopted by the Ontario Legislature in 1900, and that in the opinion of the Government it was as binding as any act:—

Resolved, that in the opinion of this House all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply include not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by a grant of Provincial public funds and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of public service and to all parties now performing services for the government. That this House is further of opinion that in all appropriate cases the legislation of this House should be in harmony with this resolution.

The Minister concluded by stating that the suggestion of organized labour for the better carrying out of the purposes of this resolution would receive the consideration of the Government.

**International  
Association of  
Industrial  
Accident  
Boards and  
Commissions.**

The ninth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions was held at Baltimore, Md., on October 9 to 14, 1922. Official representatives were present from twenty-one States and three provinces of Canada as well

as from the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, the United States Bureau of Standards and the United States Veterans' Bureau. At this meeting the Association dealt chiefly with questions of uniformity and adequate standards in compensation, administration and legislation. A standard permanent partial disability schedule which was outlined in a report by the committee on statistics was referred back to the committee for further consideration, but the following principles recommended by the committee were approved: (1) The schedule of permanent partial disability compensation shall be for compensation to be paid after compensation has been paid for temporary disability, whether total or partial. (2) Compensation for permanent total disability shall be valued on the basis of total disability for life. (3) Compensation for permanent partial disability shall be valued as a percentage of permanent total disability. (4) The permanent disability schedule shall be one designed to measure loss of earning capacity, considering all elements.

A resolution was adopted that the Association should appoint a committee to co-operate with a similar committee of the American Medical Association to work out a standard eye injury schedule for use by compensation commissions. Papers were read by various members on accident prevention, on methods of computing workmen's compensation claim reserves, death benefits, the status of farm labour under workmen's compensation, etc.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. F. A. Duxbury, chairman Industrial Commission of Minnesota; vice-president, Mr. C. A. McHugh, member Industrial Commission of Virginia; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics.

A number of Canadian representatives were elected to various committees. Mr. Fred W. Armstrong, vice-chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, was placed on the Executive Committee. Mr. H. G. Wilson, Commissioner of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba, was placed on the Committee of Statistics and Costs. Dr. M. D. Morrison, chief medical officer of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, was placed on the Medical Committee, and Mr. R. B. Morley of the Ontario Safety League, was placed on the Safety Committee.

The following Canadian bodies are among the active members, the Department of Labour of Canada, and the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario. Among the associate members are: The Industrial Accident Prevention Association, Toronto, and the Ontario Safety League, Toronto. As a former president of the Association, Mr. George A. Kingston, member of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board is an honorary life member.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in St. Paul, Minn., next September.

#### **Workmen's compensation for farm workers in France.**

The government of France by an Act dated December 15, 1922, has extended the existing legislation on workmen's compensation for accidents, with suitable modifications, to cover manual and non-manual workers and servants (other than exclusively personal servants) employed in agricultural undertakings, as well as in stock-raising and training establishments, stud farms, and in warehouses, shops and enterprises of all kinds subsidiary to agricultural undertakings. Men employed as gardeners are regarded as agricultural workers. Small farmers, working alone, or with the aid of members of their



family, or with occasional assistance, are exempted from liability under the Act; but they may place themselves within its scope by insuring the members of their family or their occasional assistants against accidents. By this means the benefit of certain guarantees, in regard to the payment of compensation, provided for under existing legislation, is secured for the latter class of workers. A similar concession is made to all farmers, whether subject to the law or otherwise, who insure themselves against accident. The new act comes into force one year after the official publication of the regulations for its administration, which are to be issued within six months of the date of its promulgation.

The original Workmen's Compensation Act of 1898 covered, by implication, only such agricultural workers as were employed in establishments in which machinery run by motive power other than that of men or animals was utilized.

**Franco-Belgian  
Convention for  
reciprocal  
treatment  
of miners.**

A convention has recently been concluded between France and Belgium for the purpose of securing for their respective workers when employed in the other country the benefits of the special miners' pension schemes in effect in the country in which they are employed. This convention is in accordance with the recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers which was adopted at the First International Labour Conference (League of Nations) held at Washington in 1919. Under the terms of the convention, a French worker who proves that he has been employed for thirty years in Belgium mines and also fulfils the other conditions as to age and continuity of employment required by legislation on the subject is entitled to grants from the State and provident funds. A French worker in a Belgian mine is

entitled to the State premiums respecting old age pensions, without regard to the conditions respecting residence. A Belgian worker, who at the age of 55, proves that he has been employed in French mines for thirty years representing 7,920 actual working days, or has spent thirty years as a wage-earner in France, fifteen of which have been spent in the mines, is to be on terms of equality with the French worker respecting grants and bonuses paid by the French Government and by the Independent Fund for miners' pensions.

It is reported that similar conventions have been agreed upon in a large number of countries, and the International Labour Office has been informed that Acts providing for reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers have been passed in Argentine, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and Poland.

**Wages of  
unskilled and  
skilled workers  
in Germany.**

Press reports state that recent adjustments in the pay of common labour in Germany have constantly reduced the spread between skilled and unskilled groups, so that there is no incentive to an ambitious worker to increase his efficiency. Employers in the Berlin chemical industry early in November proposed a reduction in wages in the group of unskilled workers, but met with a flat rejection by the unions. The probability now is that the very small margin between the two classes may be entirely wiped out. A recent report from the United States commercial attaché in Berlin furnishes detailed statistics which show that in coal mining unskilled labour received 92 per cent of the pay given to skilled labour; in the paper industry the percentage runs from 96 to 99; in textiles from 89 to 92; and in metal industries from 92 to 98, with the exception of plants at Breslau and Nuremburg, where special conditions obtain. At



the present time untrained boys are doing the work of skilled mechanics and artisans and receive almost the same pay. It is unlikely that they will voluntarily undergo an arduous course of training, unless it promises ample reward in pay far above that which they at present receive.

#### **Workers' Education in United States.**

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labour, a resolution was passed which declared that "Workers' Education is the very basis of a permanent and responsible workers' organization" and that "adult education is an indispensable part of democratic citizenship and should be universal and life long." It recommended that negotiations with the Workers' Education Bureau be continued for the promotion of a comprehensive scheme of adult workers' education, and urged upon all labour organizations "the appointment of educational committees for furthering such a programme of adult workers' education." The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour has since named the following representatives to fill three vacancies on the executive committee of the Bureau: John Frey, editor Moulders' Journal, International Moulders' Union; Matthew Woll, vice-president American Federation of Labour; and George W. Perkins, president Cigar-makers' International Union. In addition to these the executive committee of the Bureau is composed of seven other representatives of labour. It is proposed to issue an appeal to the American labour movement to join forces under the leadership of the Workers' Education Bureau to establish trade union colleges and study classes throughout the country. It is stated that over a hundred study classes with upwards of 20,000 members have already been organized by workers for such subjects as history, economies, government labour law and

public speaking. The Bureau has in preparation a series of text books for class use, which are to be issued under the general title "The Workers' Bookshelf."

The Amalgamated Temple Library of New York City has recently been opened by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It contains at least 1,000 volumes, also magazines, pamphlets and newspapers in English, Yiddish, Italian, Russian and other languages. It is free to all members both for reading at the library and as a circulation library. The education department, it is stated, hope to build up around the library a regular centre for reading, study and constructive instruction. In December, the library of the Cleveland Joint Board of the Clothing Industry was opened officially. This library will serve as a branch of the Public Library of the City of Cleveland. It contains volumes in many languages.

#### **Department of Social Affairs in Japan.**

A new Department of Social Affairs was created in Japan by an Imperial Ordinance which came into force on November 1, 1922. In this new department will be concentrated departments which have recently dealt with labour questions, the Department of Social Affairs of the Home Office, the Labour Section of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Factory and Mining Departments. It will be under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs and will deal with the following matters:—(1) General labour questions; (2) the administration and enforcement of the Factory Act; (3) protection of miners as prescribed by the Mining Act; (4) social insurance; (5) relief and prevention of unemployment; (6) international labour; (7) poor relief; (8) protection of children; (9) relief of families of soldiers on service; (10) other social welfare work; (11) labour statistics.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

### The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices.

#### The Labour Market.

**F**URTHER contractions in employment were reported during December, representing a continuation of the seasonal losses recently noted, augmented by decreases incidental to the holiday and mid-winter inventory period. In spite of these very large declines, the level of employment continued to be higher than during the same month of 1921, when important reductions in staff had also been indicated. At the beginning of January the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions stood at 6.4 as compared with 6.2 at the beginning of December, and with 15.1 at the beginning of January, 1922. In those percentages no account has been taken of part-time workers, these being included among those employed. The offices of the Employment Service reported a further contraction in business during December, the number of applications registered, vacancies reported and placements made showing considerable declines.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The volume of employment as reflected in reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a further decline at the end of December. The seasonal losses indicated during the preceding month continued and were supplemented by heavy contractions in the manufacturing industries due to the holidays and to inventory taking. The index number, however, continued to stand several points higher than during the same period of the preceding year. Reductions in employment were recorded in every district, those in Quebec and Ontario being the most extensive. Firms in all cities registered curtailment of operations. The shrinkage in

Montreal was especially pronounced, the temporary closing of the railway car shops over Christmas and the New Year causing large reductions in staff which were supplemented by important losses in other branches of the manufacturing industries, notably in textile, tin, sugar, and tobacco factories, and in shipping and stevedoring, in construction and on the street and electric railways. In Toronto large reductions in personnel were indicated in garment, biscuit, chocolate, confectionery, lead, tin and box factories. The construction industries, moreover, were very much slacker and further losses were registered by the street railways. Sawmills in Ottawa reported another decrease; contractors also afforded less employment, while telephone staffs were somewhat reduced owing to holidays. In Hamilton knitting mills, iron, steel and tobacco works reported the bulk of the shrinkage. Biscuit, confectionery, brick and textile plants in Winnipeg recorded considerable declines in activity, while the construction trades also were slacker. In Vancouver the decreases were of a general character; tanneries, sawmills and shipyards registered contractions, and employment on building construction and on the street railways also declined. An analysis of the returns by industrial groups shows that all industries except logging and retail trade suffered from the general depression recorded at the end of the year, the gains in those two groups being of a seasonal character. The manufacturing industries were especially slack; the construction, transportation, mining, communication and service group also reported curtailment. Employment in the majority of these industries, however, was on a higher level than at the end of December, 1921.



An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation during December as reported by employers.

**TRADE UNION REPORTS**      Statements tabulated from 1,469 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 155,006 persons indicated a slightly less favourable situation at the end of December than at the close of the preceding month, the percentage of idleness standing at 6.4 as compared with 6.2 on November 30, and with 15.1 on December 31, 1921. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) Less work was afforded in all provinces, except Quebec, where, owing to greater activity among garment workers, employment was on a somewhat higher level. In comparison with the corresponding month in 1921 increases were registered in all provinces, the improvement being especially marked in Quebec. Unions in the manufacturing industries reported a smaller percentage of idleness than in the previous month, garment workers being much more fully engaged. In the other branches of the manufacturing industries less employment was manifest, but the decreases were not sufficient to counterbalance the increase in the garment trade. Within the iron and steel group more employment was afforded boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, and carmen, a considerable amount of short time being reported

by the latter. Machinists and moulders registered considerable unemployment due to holiday closing. Glass workers, who form a small percentage of the members reported in the manufacturing industries, indicated considerable slackness during the month. The installation of a new furnace in an Ontario plant was responsible for the unemployment reported in that province. Coal miners in Nova Scotia reported slightly improved conditions while in Alberta and British Columbia practically no change in the situation occurred. Unions in the building trades registered over 8 per cent more unemployment than in November, all provinces sharing in the decline. Bridge and structural iron workers, and electrical workers were busier, but considerable declines were shown by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners, whose returns compose over 64 per cent of the total membership reported for the group. All tradesmen, with the exception of steam shovel and dredgemen, were better employed than in the same month of 1921. The percentage of idleness in the transportation group was slightly greater, owing to slackness in the steam railway division. Street and electric railway employees registered slight improvement, and a nominal change only was reported in the shipping and stevedoring division. Fishermen indicated much larger percentages of unemployment than in November, but the percentage out of work was not so great as in December of 1921. Retail clerks, civic employees, and lumber workers and loggers were less fully engaged than in the previous month. Hotel and restaurant employees and barbers were busier, but theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen were slightly less active.

A summary of employment during the quarter ending December 31, 1922, as reported by trade unions, appears elsewhere in this issue.



# EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of December, 1922, the offices of the Employment Service made 22,290 references to positions and effected a total of 20,944 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 13,971 (11,969 of men and 2,002 of women), while those in casual work totalled 6,973. Vacancies reported by employers to the Service during December totalled 24,456, of which 17,616 were for men and 6,840 for women workers. The number of applications for employment registered at the offices was 32,877, of which 25,796 were from men and 7,081 from women. When a comparison is made with the month of November, 1922, a slight decline is shown in the volume of business, while compared with the month of December, 1921, an improvement in employment is noted.

A detailed report of the employment offices for the month of December, 1922, and a report covering the fourth quarter of 1922 (October-December) may be found elsewhere in this issue.

# BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during December showed a slight decline from the November level, although the total was considerably higher than in December of any recent year. The estimated value of the permits issued during the month was \$9,058,473, as compared with \$9,176,861 in November and \$5,183,280 in December, 1921. Particulars with respect to the permits issued are given elsewhere in this issue.

According to the Canadian Building Review, issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during December amounted to \$52,472,400 as compared with \$21,453,900 in November and with \$19,118,500 in December of last year. There was, therefore, an increase

of 144.6 per cent in the former and of 174.5 per cent in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month under review, \$256,100, or .5 per cent was to be spent in the Maritime Provinces, \$48,829,700, or 93.0 per cent, in Quebec and Ontario; and \$3,386,600, or 6.5 per cent in the Western Provinces. A further analysis of the total for the month shows that \$6,526,300 was to be spent on residences, \$6,890,300 on business establishments, \$2,523,000 on industrial buildings, and \$36,532,800 on engineering contracts.

# PRODUCTION REPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron during December was 4.7 per cent above the record of the previous month, the tonnage being 35,891 long tons and 34,289 long tons respectively. The average monthly production throughout the year was 31,921 tons and the December output exceeded the average by 12.4 per cent. The total production of pig iron in 1922 was 383,057 tons, a drop of 211,297 tons, or 35.5 per cent from the previous year. The production of ferro-alloys during December was 2,246 tons. Four blast furnaces were active in December as in the previous month, two of these being at Sydney and one each at Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton.

Steel production in December fell 4,763 long tons below the November output, the tonnage being 46,655 tons and 51,418 tons in the previous month. The total production during 1922 was 485,643 tons, a drop of 181,841 tons, or 27.3 per cent from the previous year.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that seven cars containing about 484,500 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt Camp during December, as compared with 17 cars containing about 1,308,400 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing Mine shipped 352 bars containing 405,297 ounces of silver, and the Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 405 bars containing

410,735 ounces, making a total of 757 bars containing 606,032 ounces of silver for December, as compared with 422 bars containing 455,986 ounces for the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 120,934-475 feet B.M. were scaled in that Province during December. This total includes Douglas Fir, 59,741,650 feet, Red Cedar, 24,228,466 feet, Hemlock, 16,720,201 feet, Spruce, 7,919,119 feet, Larch, 5,723,013 feet, Yellow Pine, 2,377,284 feet, White Pine, 1,465,232 feet, Jack Pine, 1,663,873 feet, Balsam, 1,042,694 feet, Cotton Wood, 37,625 feet and other species, 15,318 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways (including electric lines), according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$10,685,573 in December, as compared with \$11,666,289 in December, 1921. The total earnings for the year are given as \$120,086,243 as compared with \$127,002,467 for 1921. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for December were given in a preliminary statement as \$17,365,639 in comparison with \$15,756,923 for 1921. The total earnings for the year 1922 were given as \$186,675,035 in comparison with \$193,021,854 for 1921.

### Strikes

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during January was less than during December, 1922, and also less than during January, 1922. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 14 strikes involving about 2,580 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 51,890 working days, as compared with 15 strikes involving 3,018 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 60,561 working days in December, 1922, and 23 strikes, 3,357 workpeople and 76,070 working days in January, 1922. On January 1, 1923, there were on record

13 strikes, affecting 2,365 workpeople. One new strike was reported as having commenced during January, as compared with three during December. This strike, involving 670 workpeople and a time loss of 2,600 working days, was terminated during the month, leaving 13 strikes involving 1,910 workpeople on record at the beginning of February.

### Prices

The movement in wholesale prices during January was slight, the index number for the month standing at the same level as in December, while the cost of the family budget in terms of retail prices at the beginning of January advanced somewhat over that at the beginning of December.

In wholesale prices the index number stood at 223.0 for January, the same figure as for December, 1922, as compared with 227.7 for January, 1922; 281.3 for January, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the highest point reached), and 136.5 for January, 1914. Agricultural products and foods were generally lower, while nearly all other groups were slightly higher. The principal declines were in grains and fodder, dairy products, fish, fruits and vegetables, though these groups also showed some advances. The chief advances, however, occurred in miscellaneous foods, such as bread-stuffs and sugar, in fuel, building materials, textiles and in sundries.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in sixty cities was \$10.52 at the beginning of January as compared with \$10.39 at the beginning of December, 1922; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the highest point reached), and \$7.73 for January, 1914. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the figures averaged \$21.18 at the beginning of January as compared with



\$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the highest point reached), and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Meats and dairy products account-

ed for most of the increase in foods though potatoes and sugar were also slightly higher. Evaporated apples and salt pork were down somewhat. Fuel and rent were slightly higher.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING DECEMBER, 1922.

Summary for calendar years 1921 and 1922.

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of December, 1921 and 1922, and for the nine months ending in December of those years, and the ex-

ports domestic and foreign of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports free and dutiable and the exports, domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of December, 1922:

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	\$ 2,520,951	\$ 6,398,395	\$ 61,373,047	\$ 54,671
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	1,640,408	3,205,512	3,618,426	326,020
Animals and animal products.....	1,995,201	2,333,792	11,507,316	157,715
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	6,090,343	8,112,977	418,948	124,534
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,131,130	1,795,363	19,290,437	27,709
Iron and its products.....	931,040	8,834,718	5,605,552	205,270
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	711,125	2,210,275	4,286,260	41,910
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	7,695,982	8,375,129	2,223,609	106,793
Chemicals and allied products.....	935,895	1,134,503	1,258,702	10,798
Miscellaneous commodities.....	1,531,234	2,648,915	1,288,728	109,178
Totals .....	\$25,183,309	\$45,049,579	\$110,870,825	\$1,164,596

In December, 1922, the duty collected amounted to \$10,347,028 as compared with \$9,911,508 in December, 1921.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise en-

tered for consumption and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of December, 1921 and 1922, and in the nine months period ending December of those years, respectively:

	Month of December		Nine months ending December	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	60,050,166	70,232,888	562,655,098	577,218,075
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	86,304,163	110,870,825	588,456,838	732,576,141
Total .....	146,354,329	181,103,713	1,151,111,936	1,309,794,216
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	881,551	1,164,509	10,520,520	10,649,459
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	147,235,880	182,268,309	1,161,632,456	1,320,443,675



## Summary for years 1921 and 1922.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued a report respecting imports and exports during the past three years by classes of goods which

practically correspond to the classes used in the table above. The report gives the following figures for 1921 and 1922.

Classes of goods	Imports for year		Exports for year	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	197,683,617	159,059,173	357,523,011	397,375,826
Animal products.....	43,793,277	47,657,342	141,335,176	135,441,651
Fibres and textiles.....	129,294,178	160,120,522	7,875,525	6,918,006
Wood and paper.....	38,239,672	35,038,429	186,092,991	213,145,383
Iron and its products.....	127,410,117	126,467,856	32,620,942	41,800,812
Non-ferrous metals.....	31,516,560	34,952,616	27,214,004	39,549,486
Non-metallic minerals.....	153,017,057	127,363,257	25,034,872	21,140,005
Chemical products.....	25,014,118	25,690,382	10,292,343	12,484,006
Miscellaneous.....	53,449,887	45,989,682	14,710,956	13,503,828
Total imports.....	799,478,483	762,339,309		
Dutiable goods.....	546,857,816	513,330,771		
Free goods.....	252,620,667	249,008,538		
Duty collected.....	122,575,653	132,167,544		
Total exports (Canadian).....			802,690,820	884,362,583
Foreign exports.....			13,994,461	13,815,268
Total exports.....			816,694,281	898,177,851

### PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1923.

**N**O reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received by the Department in January.

#### Applications received.

An application for the establishment of a Board was received from the Mayor of Edmonton, which was made under Sections 63a and 63b of the Act, in connection with a dispute between various coal mining companies operating in the Edmonton district and their employees, being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The application was subsequently withdrawn.

#### Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, and certain of its employees, being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and

Dredgemen, District No. 6, a Board was established composed as follows: Mr. W. H. Trueman, K. C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a point recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. C. E. Dafoe and David Campbell, both of Winnipeg, nominees of the Railways and employees respectively.

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, and certain of its employees, being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, District No. 6, a Board was established composed as follows: Mr. W. H. Trueman, K. C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. C. E. Dafoe and David Campbell, both of Winnipeg, nominees of the Company and employees respectively.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1923.

THE following table shows the number of strikes in existence in Canada at some time or other during January, 1923, reported to the Department, together with the number of employees involved and the time loss in working days, as compared with the previous month and with January, 1922.

	Dis- putes	No. of employees involved	Time loss in working days
January, 1923.....	14	2,580	51,890
December, 1922.....	15	3,018	60,561
January, 1922.....	23 <sup>1</sup>	3,357	76,070

Of the total time loss in January, 51,890 working days, about 70 per cent, that is 35,820 working days, appeared in the printing and publishing group, due to the ten strikes of compositors and pressmen, most of which began in June, 1921, for the forty-four hour week. There was, however, a time loss of 13,000 working days in the mining group, due chiefly to two strikes of coal miners in the neighborhood of Edmonton.

One new strike was reported during January, that of coal miners at Michel, B. C. This strike involved 670 men for four days, the resulting time loss being, therefore, only 2,680 working days.

Thirteen strikes involving 2,365 workpeople were carried over from December, but by the end of January the number of workers involved was reduced to 1910, the time loss for the month due to these strikes being estimated therefore at 49,660 working days. At the end of the month there were still on record the same thirteen strikes as at the end of December, namely: coal miners, Cardiff coal fields, Alberta; coal miners, Edmonton, Alberta; photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors,

Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors, Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, and street railway motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls.

### Disputes by Industries.

The following is a review of disputes by those groups of industries in which strikes or lockouts occurred during the month, in the order in which they appear in the statistical table.

### MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING

The two strikes of coal miners in the immediate neighborhood of Edmonton and in the Cardiff field a short distance North of Edmonton, which had begun early in December and at the end of November respectively, for recognition of union and better working conditions, were unsettled at the end of January, but a number of miners in both cases had returned to work and a number had been replaced. A number of pickets were arrested in some cases for assault and in other cases for unlawful assembly, but most of these were released on suspended sentence.

At Michel, B.C., 670 coal miners went on strike on January 3 as a result of a dispute over working conditions and were out for four days, returning to work on January 8, on the understanding that the dispute would be settled by negotiations between the union officials and the employing company's representative. Some of the points of the dispute together with a number of other disputes between the employees and the coal mine operators in several mines in

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JANUARY, 1923.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Particulars
(a) Strikes commencing prior to January, 1923.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Cardiff coal field, Alberta.	200	5,200	Commenced November 21, 1922, for recognition of the union and improved working conditions. Terminated.
Coal miners, Edmonton coal field, Alberta.	300	7,800	Commenced December 1, 1922, for recognition of union and improved working conditions. Terminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que...	30	780	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours. Terminated.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	38	988	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Terminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	21	546	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Terminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	205	5,330	Commenced July 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	25	650	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the Union. Terminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	662	17,212	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	190	4,940	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Terminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	51	1,326	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly wages. Terminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	139	3,614	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B.C.	34	884	Commenced May 2, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	15	390	Commenced July 1, 1922, for recognition of the union. Terminated.

## (b) Strike commencing during January, 1923.

MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Michel, B.C.....	670	2,680	Commenced January 3, 1923, dispute as to working conditions. Work resumed January 8, 1923; dispute referred to Joint Committee under existing agreement.



District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America in Alberta and British Columbia, were referred to a Joint Committee as provided by clause C in the agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America. (This agreement was in effect from April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1922, and was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1920, page 1048. The general terms of this agreement were renewed until March 31, 1923, by an agreement dated August 23, 1922, at the close of the strike which began on April 1, 1922. This new agreement was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE September, 1922, page 955.) Under the terms of the agreement Mr. W. E. Knowles, who had been chairman of a Conciliation Board in the District in April, was appointed Independent Chairman by the Minister of Labour.

## MANUFACTURING

*Printing and Publishing.*—No changes were reported in the strikes in this group during the month except that a number of the strikers secured work elsewhere. Ten strikes were still in existence and involved 1,395 workpeople and an estimated time loss of 35,820 working days. Nine of these had begun in the spring or summer of 1921 and the other in September, 1922.

## TRANSPORTATION

*Street and Electric Railways.*—The strike of the motormen and conductors of the Park and River Division of the International Railway at Niagara Falls, Ontario, was unsettled at the end of January but the number of employees on strike was reduced to fifteen by the end of the month, a number having found work with other employers.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING DECEMBER, 1922.

### Summary of disputes for 1921 and 1922.

**T**HE British Ministry of Labour Gazette for January contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, during December, 1922, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in December, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 21, as compared with 34 in the previous month and 31 in December, 1921. In these new disputes 2,800 workpeople were directly involved and 600 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, 4,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 28 dis-

putes which began before December, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 49, involving 7,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during December of 72,000 working days.

The number of disputes in progress in December and the number of workpeople involved therein were lower than for any month since the early part of 1917.

The number of working days lost through disputes, though slightly higher than in November, was lower than in any previous month since February, 1917.

**CAUSES.**—Of the 21 disputes beginning in December, 9, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 5, directly involv-

ing 400 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4 directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 3, directly involving 200 workpeople, on other questions.

**RESULTS.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 15 new and 15 old disputes, 8, directly involving 800 workpeople in both instances. Of these disputes, 8, directly involving 800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of three disputes, directly involving 800 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The accompanying table analyses the disputes in progress in December, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all the disputes in progress.

#### Trade Disputes in 1921 and 1922.

The total number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in 1922, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 565, compared with 763 in 1921. About 555,000\* workpeople were involved, either directly or in-

Groups of Industries	No. of disputes in progress in December			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in December	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in December
	Started before December 1.	Started in December.	Total		
Building .....	5	2	7	200	1,000
Mining and quarrying .....	5	4	9	2,700	30,000
Metal engineering and shipbuilding .....	8	3	11	1,300	14,000
Transport .....	3	4	7	700	5,000
Other trades .....	6	7	13	1,900	8,000
Employees of public authorities...	1	1	2	600	14,000
Total, Dec., 1922	28	21	49	7,400	72,000
Total, Nov., 1922	21	34	55	9,100	68,000
Total, Dec., 1921	48	31	79	13,700	118,000

directly, and 19,900,000 working days were lost through disputes which began in 1922, or which began before 1922 and were still in progress at the beginning of that year. These totals are the lowest recorded for any year since 1918.

In 1921 about 1,829,000\* workpeople (including over 1,100,000 workpeople involved in a notional stoppage in the coal mining industry) were involved in disputes having an aggregate duration of approximately 86,000,000 working days.

\*Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals of the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable, except in the coal mining group, where, in 1921, about 100,000 workpeople were involved in more than one dispute.

### ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

**T**HE tenth annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held at Medicine Hat on January 8 to 12, under the presidency of Mr. Frank Wheatley, with about 100 delegates present.

The officers' reports showed that despite general depression in business there was no decrease in membership from the previous year and that new

affiliations during the year included locals of the following trades: fire fighters, Lethbridge, and railway carmen, steam and operating engineers, teamsters, and railway and steamship clerks, of Edmonton. The United Mine Workers of America were reported to have become re-affiliated with the Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council. The miners in the Edmonton district



were reported to have been organized and their locals, as well as nearly all the other labour organizations to have affiliated with the Edmonton central council of the Canadian Labour Party, which had been formed to consolidate the labour forces in so far as the political field was concerned. The financial statement showed the receipts for the year as \$2,967 and the expenditures as \$2,209, leaving a balance of \$758. The co-operative store started at Lethbridge in 1921 was reported as being a success. A delegate from District 18, United Mine Workers of America, reported that a successful educational campaign was being carried out at Canmore, that a debating club met every two weeks, and that the Alberta University Extension Lectures were given monthly and a class on political economy met weekly, the attendance at the debates and lectures ranging from 50 to 75 while the economic class had 16 students. The Canmore local of the United Mine Workers had also interested itself in the naturalization of eligible foreign-speaking people and been successful in having a large number of them become citizens of the country.

#### REQUESTS FOR LEGISLATION.

The reports further showed that following the last convention some 41 requests for legislation were presented by the executive to the provincial government, with regard to many of which it was claimed no action had been taken at the 1922 session of the legislature. A Minimum Wage Act had been passed, however, also an act providing for the creation of a Bureau of Labour. Mr. Walter Smitten, the Federation's secretary, had been appointed Commissioner of Labour for the Bureau and assumed office on July 1, last. In December last, at the request of the Government the executive again presented a memorandum asking for legislation as follows: Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act and for a medical aid scheme to guarantee adequate medical and hospital treat-

ment for sickness and accident for workers and their families, the cost of administration to be borne by the workers themselves; an Industrial Conditions Act; amendments to the Coal Mines Act; a new Mechanics' Lien Act to guarantee adequate protection to the wages of the workers; free treatment and care of consumptives in sanitoriums; a measure to compel operators of industries (where townsite and houses are owned exclusively by operators) to provide adequate family accommodation for their employees and rooming accommodation for single men with not more than two men to one room; amendments to the Boilers Act to permit competent and qualified persons to sit for examinations without having to have previously worked at firing boilers; regulation of employment of women in factories, shops and offices, for a period before and after childbirth, and of women and young persons on night work; the financing by the government of educational facilities of the province and the providing of all school supplies, and medical, surgical, dental and optical treatment to all school children; compulsory school attendance for all children up to 16 years of age; the proportional representation system of voting for provincial and municipal elections, and that persons whose occupation requires them to be absent from their electoral district on election day, or who are patients in hospitals, be enabled to vote; that election day be a public holiday; the prohibition of air or electric hammers in the fabrication of cut stone; the sale of beer under government control, with a maximum alcoholic content of 3½ per cent; regulation of the hours of labour of permanent fire department employees; amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act; pending a scheme of unemployment insurance, employment through public works, or, failing such, relief in needy cases; a maximum 44-hour week for all workers and at least one day's rest in seven; prohibiting government labour bureaus from receiving and filling orders for workmen at wages and conditions



not in accordance with those agreed upon between groups of employers and workmen.

The government had assured the delegation that some changes would be made in the Workmen's Compensation Act, possibly increased indemnities to 66 2/3 per cent of earnings instead of 55 per cent, as at present, and that the executive would receive a copy of the proposed changes before they were introduced in the legislature. The government would not consent to introduce an Industrial Conditions Act such as was submitted by the Federation, but stated that it was contemplating the introduction of an Industrial Disputes Act, a draft of which was then being prepared. Consideration was promised in regard to amendments to the Coal Mines Act, that the hours of labour in fire departments would be taken up with the cities affected, that it was probable proportional representation would be adopted before another provincial election and a new election act passed, also that a petition for a referendum on the Liquor Act would likely be presented. The financing of educational facilities and supplying of school books, it was claimed, were matters to be dealt with by the municipalities, and that the question of employment of women and young persons on night work would be dealt with by the Minimum Wage Board. There were not enough women employed in Alberta to call for legislation prohibiting the employment of women before childbirth. It was announced that the government had been considering amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act but the increased expense would be considerable and it was doubtful if the Act would be amended. Every possible attention was promised regarding the unemployment problem; it was stated that public works were being carried on including clearing roads, getting out timber for bridges and ties, and the building of two new court houses. No action was promised regarding other items mentioned in the memorandum.

## RESOLUTIONS.

The convention appointed a committee to investigate conditions surrounding the strike at the Edmonton coal fields, and decided to request labour members of the Dominion and provincial parliaments to co-operate with this committee, and that District 18 consider the necessary action to bring about a successful issue of the strike and advise the Federation. Several proposed amendments to the Mines Act were endorsed. These included a six-hour day and a five-day week; no workman to be underground more than six hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours; wages to be paid weekly on Friday between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; first-aid stations to be established inside the mines at convenient places, accessible at all times during working hours; a minimum scale of wages to govern all coal mines in the province, to be agreed upon and recognized by coal operators and the executive of District 18.

Several proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were again endorsed. With regard to the Minimum Wage Act it was recommended that clause 3 of the act regarding female labour applying simply to the cities and towns be struck out; that there should be no provision for probationary periods; that the remuneration for periods of apprenticeship are not sufficient; that the minimum wage in the award is not a sufficient amount; that the act should include boys under 18 years of age; that the Board should keep up to date a tabulation of all apprentices and at stated and definite periods take note of the progress of each apprentice; that a stated number of hours should be provided for females in mercantile stores; and that no female, except nurses, should be employed at any time between 11.30 p. m. and 6 a. m. It was decided to ask the government to introduce a form of legislation that would insure adequate conciliatory measures being taken in all industrial

disputes, and to request the government to fill boiler inspectors' positions with practical boilermakers instead of with civic engineers with no practical experience at the trade; to place contracts for school books within the province; to have wages of one-man street car operators standardized at 15 cents per hour over and above the rates paid to two-men car operators; to have the eight-hour day strictly enforced in bakeries and bakeshops and that no actual work be done in such concerns, except by dough mixers, between 11 p. m. and 5 a. m.; and that legislation be enacted to provide pensions to members of paid fire departments. It was also decided that the secretary of the Federation should open up a circulation library of pamphlets and books that will at all times be available to members at minimum cost, and to urge the Trades and Labour Congress to promote the amalgamation of the existing

craft unions into industrial unions, one union for each industry. The convention also requested that charters of federal labour unions be opened with a view to organising the unorganized workers in the province. It was decided to urge the government to hold a plebiscite on liquor control and sale and that the voting be by preferential ballot. A motion expressing disapproval of what appeared to be discrimination against single men by labour bureaus was adopted and the executive instructed to take the matter up with the government. A resolution favouring affiliation with the "Moscow Red International" of Labour Unions was rejected.

Mr. Frank Wheatly was re-elected as president of the Federation and Mr. Elmer E. Roper was elected as secretary-treasurer.

Drumheller was chosen as the place of meeting for the next Convention.

### LEGISLATION REQUESTED BY ORGANIZED LABOUR.

**I**N the month of January representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and other labour organizations waited upon members of the Dominion government and the provincial governments of Ontario and Manitoba and presented requests respecting legislation.

#### Requests made to Dominion Government.

On January 22, requests for legislation in accordance with resolutions adopted at the last Trades and Labour convention were made to members of the Dominion government by representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on the following subjects: With regard to unemployment, the provision of work was requested by means of (1) the carrying on of all public works and the purchase of public supplies during periods of depression, and the allocating of same to districts where unemployment is most

acute; (2) construction during such periods of needed public buildings and the renewal and repairing of old ones; (3) road building on a large scale; (4) afforestation; (5) clearing and development of agricultural lands; (6) limitation of the work-day to eight hours on all government works; (7) Restriction against unwarranted immigration; (8) loans for the building of workmen's houses.

Control of private industry was advocated with a view to prevent (a) the undue flooding of the labour market by hiring outside of Canada labour obtainable in Canada or labour needed for a limited period only; (b) the laying off of large numbers of workers while orders still remain to be executed or until the hours of all employed in the industry have been materially reduced; (c) by the equalization of employment over longer periods, the elimination as far as practicable of the



rush periods with overtime and quiet periods.

Other requests relating to unemployment included the abolition of private employment agencies and the fullest development of the Employment Service of Canada with Dominion, Provincial and local advisory councils; the institution of unemployment insurance to be paid out of a State unemployment insurance fund obtained by assessments on industry similar to the plan adopted for Provincial compensation funds; the export of raw materials in their highest manufactured form; the release of our natural resources held out of use by private interests and their fullest development, and the encouragement of scientific industrial research to discover commercial uses for articles now considered valueless.

With reference to immigration the delegation recommended:—The continuance of the Canadian National Council of Immigration of Women until the formation of a Dominion Advisory Council of Immigration formed along the lines of the Employment Service of Canada with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada represented on it; the placing of the Immigration Department under a separate Minister of the Crown, or under the direction of the Minister of Labour; that representation be made to the British Government which would make possible closer supervision of all immigration advertising and control of booking agencies in Great Britain; that no bonus or grants be made to private agencies; that land settlement and colonization schemes be made available for Canadians and others already in Canada; and that immigrants be examined so far as possible at port of embarkation; that the Immigration Act be amended by repeal of those sections which discriminate against British born citizens making them liable to arbitrary deportation, by repeal of amendments passed in 1919,

which they claimed brought within the prohibited classes those exercising the reasonable right of assembly and freedom of speech; by the inclusion amongst prohibited classes of all labour hired outside Canada except it be secured through the Employment Service of Canada, and by the insertion of a clause granting the right of trial by jury before any deportation for political offences. The total exclusion of all Orientals was demanded, and legislation to control more effectively the Orientals already in Canada. The Government was also requested to endeavour to obtain the repeal of the clauses in the Treaty with Japan fixing the status of Japanese in Canada.

Amendments to the Criminal Code were requested to re-establish the right of peaceful picketing, and to repeal those sections referring to "sedition", etc.

Amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were requested to impose penalties on companies or corporations violating Section 57 of the Act; to compel parties seeking a change in wages or conditions to make application for a Board in case an agreement is not reached; to substitute in the application for a Board, in place of the declaration under oath "that to the belief of the declarant a strike or lockout will be declared" a simple declaration of failure to reach an agreement by direct negotiation.

Legislation was requested to give effect to the eight-hour day convention of the International Labour Organization in so far as the Dominion government had accepted jurisdiction.

A number of requests made in previous years were repeated. These included amendments to the Election Act to provide for proportional representation and the transferable vote, to make election day a public holiday, to abolish forfeiture of election deposits, and to repeal the clause prohibiting trade unions from contributing to



election campaign funds; legislation in favour of old age pensions, registration of union labels, establishment of joint councils in the civil service, and public ownership and control of natural resources and public utilities. Amendments to the Naturalization Act were requested to enable married women in certain cases to become naturalized, to reduce the period of residence required to three years, and to reduce the fee for naturalization to one dollar.

The abolition of the Sales Tax was urged and action was requested on various other subjects.

#### Ontario.

On January 18, a delegation composed of representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Workers' Educational Association submitted to the Ontario government a programme of labour legislation, on the line of resolutions passed at the convention of the Congress which was held at Montréal last August, an account of which appeared in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The programme included the following proposals: extension of the eight-hour day to all commercial and industrial undertakings, in accordance with the draft convention of the First International Labour Conference (League of Nations); prohibition of the employment of women six months before and after childbirth; further protection of women and children in industrial employment; that proportional representation be given a trial at the next provincial elections; that election day be made a public holiday; the abolition of property qualifications for voting on money by-laws, the adoption of the principle, one-man one vote; provision for the rehabilitation of injured industrial workers by fitting them for

suitable employment; prohibition of the employment of white girls by Orientals; appointment of a labour representative on the Hydro-Electric Commission and on other bodies; government aid for the development of co-operative societies; the licensing of barber shops for the purposes of securing sanitation.

#### Manitoba.

A delegation of labour representatives waited on the members of the provincial cabinet of Manitoba and submitted a programme of labour legislation. Their requests included amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide for the retraining of injured workmen; an increase in the scale of compensation payments and the granting of compensation payments to a foster mother who assumes the care of the children of a deceased workman on the death of his widow; amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act to include mothers with one child, mothers whose husbands are confined in public institutions or are physically unable to support their families, and mothers who have been deserted by their husbands for five years; provision that provincial printing be carried out under fair, or trade union conditions; the enactment of a Trade Disputes Act similar to that of Great Britain, which legalizes peaceful picketing; provision for an eight-hour day and a forty-four hour week except for men operating trains; prohibition of the employment of women in industries for two months before and after childbirth, their maintenance during that period to be paid by the provincial government; and the appointment of a commission to collect data with a view to legislation respecting old age pensions and unemployment, sick and disability insurance.

## UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA NOT PERMITTED TO AFFILIATE WITH "RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL."

THE executive of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, which has jurisdiction in Nova Scotia, recently wrote to the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers asking whether affiliation with the "Red Trade Union International" was permissible. A committee of the Executive Board to whom this matter was referred submitted a report which was unanimously adopted by the Board on January 10. The report was in part as follows:

"Upon an examination of the program and constitution of the Red International, together with resolutions adopted at the last convention of this Organization, we find that among the objects for which the Red International was originally founded, it has for its purpose, first—control, and afterwards the destruction of the bona fide trade union movement. . . . The Red International is an organization similar in character and make-up to the One Big Union. Its program and policies being so shaped that it not only sanctions, but in fact urges the workers to resort to street uprisings, mob demonstrations, violence, or any other method that they may deem expedient for the accomplishment of their purpose. For example, section 45 of the Red International program reads as follows:

The fundamental policy of the trade unions is the direct action of the revolutionary masses and of their organizations against Capital. . . . the task of the revolutionary class-conscious trade union consists in transforming all the expressions of a struggle into an instrument for the social revolution of the working class and its militant training for the social revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Whilst section 54 of this same organization's program, dealing with the question of collective bargaining, has this to say:

The belief in the sanctity of collective bargaining propagated by the opportunists of all countries must be met with a resolute and decided resistance on the part of the revolutionary trade union movement. Collective bargaining is nothing more than an armistice. The owner also violates these collective contracts whenever the slightest opportunity presents itself. The respect toward collective bargains only proves that bourgeoisie conceptions are deeply rooted in the minds of the leaders of the working class. The revolutionary trade unions without, as a rule, rejecting collective bargains must realize their relative value and clearly define methods which will abolish these contracts when it proves to be profitable to the working class.

"It must be apparent to all who read and think, that this program is in contravention to the policies, customs, practices and laws of the United Mine Workers of America. The membership of our great organization not only believe in the principle of collective bargaining, but also the sanctity of contracts honourably entered into between the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators. In fact, this is the rock upon which our union was founded, and in the practice of this policy we have not only made substantial gains in members, but we have also strengthened our organization in power and influence. . . . It may not be amiss to also add that Section 2, Article 14, of the International Constitution, deprives from membership, and also provides other penalties for those of our members holding membership in any dual organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. . . .

"Toward this union-wrecking movement the usual sentiment within the great and genuine trade unions is regret that anywhere working people can be found so woefully deficient in the knowledge of trade unionism that they will blindly follow the false teachings of the



propagators of such movements. Invariably from their beginnings mushroom organizations of this kind are doomed through their faults of intention and organization to dissension, disruption and destruction. With the passing of time, less and less excuse exists for anything of their nature being brought into existence. Impatient resentment at social wrongs may prompt wild attempts for the abolition of capitalism. Organizations like the Red International may proclaim world happiness through the abolition of collective bargaining, or the inequitable wage system, but it remains for the trade union movement to continue its work with unflinching and direct practicality. It proceeds in safe steps from accomplishment to accomplishment as necessity develops, naturally one step after another. It takes no leap in the dark. It is our purpose to continue the onward march of progress to greater and better days for the United Mine Workers of America through the safe, sane, orderly and lawful methods of the American Labour movement. Our organization has brought to its members

notable and beneficial results, and in the performance of those duties it is destined to ever go forward. We cannot subscribe, give comfort, or sympathy to the promotion of an organization whose chief claim to fame lies in its attempt to destroy institutions such as the United Mine Workers of America.

"It is the decision of your Committee that no unit affiliated with the International Union, United Mine Workers of America, can in conformity with the constitution of our organization, affiliate with the Red International. We would therefore recommend that District 26 be required to withdraw their application for affiliation with this organization, and providing they refuse to comply with the decision of the International Executive Board on this question and affiliate with the Red International, that the autonomy of District 26 be suspended, the International organization assume control of the government of the affairs of that District, and this status be maintained until it has been fully demonstrated that it is the purpose of the membership of District 26 to comply with this ruling."

## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA.

Reports by Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industry, 1921; (b) Automobile Industry, 1921; (c) Pulp and Paper Industry, 1921.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports for the calendar year, 1921, on the slaughtering and meat packing industry, the automobile industry, and the pulp and

paper industry. Previous reports in this series relating to various industries for the year 1920 were outlined in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1922, and in previous issues.

### The Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industry in Canada during 1921.

A report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the slaughtering and meat packing industry in Canada during 1921 shows that there were in operation 84 establishments engaged in this industry as compared with 86 in 1920. The following table shows the number by provinces.

Prince Edward Island.....	6
Nova Scotia.....	2
New Brunswick.....	8
Quebec.....	17
Ontario.....	29
Manitoba.....	7
Saskatchewan.....	2
Alberta.....	7
British Columbia.....	6



The total value of production in 1921 was \$153,136,289 compared with \$240,544,618 in 1920. The article most largely dealt in was fresh beef, of which there was sold 264,356,063 pounds with a selling value of \$35,636,366. These figures show a large decrease compared with the previous year when there was sold 297,297,935 pounds of the value of \$55,239,777. The total capital invested in this industry in 1921 amounted to \$58,459,555, compared with \$84,288,306 in 1920. This large decrease is stated to be due to reductions in materials and products on hand, in trading and operating accounts, and in the value of land, buildings, machinery and tools.

The number of employees of different classes, by sex, and the amount paid in salaries and wages is shown in the following table:

	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, managers, etc.	446	17	\$ 5,034,737
Clerks, salesmen, etc.	1,824	432	
Wage earners, 16 years and over.....	6,712	462	\$ 8,547,262
Wage earners, under 16 years.....	42	9	

A classification of employees according to weekly wage payments within specified groups is given below:

Weekly wage	16 years of age and over		Under 16 years of age		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under \$5.....	33	3	.....	.....	36
\$5 but under \$10.....	83	60	14	4	161
\$10 but under \$15.....	324	307	21	5	657
\$15 but under \$20.....	1,435	81	7	.....	1,523
\$20 but under \$25.....	2,613	11	.....	.....	2,624
\$25 but under \$30.....	1,256	.....	.....	.....	1,256
\$30 but under \$35.....	540	.....	.....	.....	540
\$35 but under \$40.....	264	.....	.....	.....	264
\$40 but under \$45.....	92	.....	.....	.....	92
\$45 but under \$50.....	34	.....	.....	.....	34
\$50 and over..	38	.....	.....	.....	38
Total.....	6,712	462	42	9	7,225

The following is a summary of some of the principal statistics of the industry by provinces:

Province	No. of plants	Capital invested	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of animals slaughtered and materials used	Value of product
Maritime provinces.....	16	\$ 586,063	174	\$ 124,904	\$ 1,512,232	\$ 1,926,144
Quebec.....	17	7,595,428	1,609	2,127,098	15,856,361	20,255,231
Ontario.....	29	34,421,821	5,409	7,549,156	70,723,098	94,732,180
Manitoba.....	7	4,179,919	1,074	1,374,461	9,457,891	14,719,684
Saskatchewan.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	77	9,420,526	1,315	1,848,828	9,617,843	13,540,678
British Columbia.....	6	2,255,798	347	523,331	6,242,410	7,962,372
Total.....	34	58,459,555	9,928	13,547,778	113,389,835	153,136,289

With regard to the length of time these establishments were in occupation, 70 worked for 240 days and over,

7 for from 180 to 239 days, one from 120 to 179 days, and six less than 120 days.

#### The Automobile Industry in Canada during 1921.

A report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the Automobile Industry in Canada in 1921 states that there were 14 plants manufacturing automobiles and 64 producing bodies and parts

as compared with 17 manufacturing cars and 62 producing accessories in 1920. The number of motor cars manufactured in Canada during 1921 was 66,246, which was 30 per cent less than

the production in 1920, and 23 per cent less than the average production of the four-year period, 1916 to 1921. There was a decline also in the output of motor trucks, the decrease amounting to 49 per cent of the output of 1920, and 33 per cent as compared with 1919.

The following tables give some of the principal statistics of the automobile industry by provinces during 1921:

Items	Automobile plants		
	Canada	Ontario	Quebec
No. of plants.....	14	12	2
Capital.....\$	40,080,269		
Employees on salaries—			
Males.....No.	759	748	111
Females.....No.	267	265	2
Salaries paid.....\$	1,402,536	1,373,675	28,861
Employees on wages, average No.—			
Males.....No.	4,311	4,290	21
Females.....No.	138	138	
Wages paid.....\$	6,484,637	6,452,117	32,520
Cost of materials..\$	45,119,345		
Value of products..\$	67,050,209	66,795,727	254,482

Items	Automobile Supply Plants				
	Canada	Ontario	Quebec	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
No. of plants.....	64	41	5	10	8
Capital.....\$	15,700,288				
Employees on salaries—					
Males.....No.	355	322	7	7	19
Females.....No.	53	49	1	2	1
Salaries paid.....\$	980,549	911,387	17,298	11,558	40,306
Employees on wages—					
Males.....No.	1,716	1,595	19	86	66
Females.....No.	108	91	5	10	2
Wages paid.....\$	2,254,636	2,086,724	25,528	60,240	82,144
Cost of materials..\$	8,229,855				
Value of products..\$	14,783,017				

The average working time of the automobile manufacturing plants was 9 hours per day and 49 hours per week, and they were in operation for 281 days as compared with 278 days in 1920. In the plants manufacturing accessories the average working time was

9 hours per day and 48 per week, and the days in operation averaged 272, as compared with 278 days in 1920.

In the following table the employees are classified in specified groups of weekly wage earners according to sex.

Weekly rates of pay	Number of employees		Total number of employees	Weekly rates of pay	Number of employees		Total number of employees
	Male	Female			Male	Female	
<i>In Automobile Plants:</i>				<i>In Automobile Supply Plants:</i>			
Under \$5.....	5	.....	5	\$ 5 but under \$10 ..	47	11	58
\$ 5 but under \$10...	29	84	113	\$10 but under \$15...	83	43	126
\$10 but under \$15...	125	22	147	\$15 but under \$20...	244	44	288
\$15 but under \$20...	383	40	423	\$20 but under \$25...	255	19	254
\$20 but under \$25...	2,174	4	2,178	\$25 but under \$30...	315	14	329
\$25 but under \$30...	1,100	1	1,101	\$30 but under \$35...	321	2	323
\$30 but under \$35...	245	.....	245	\$35 but under \$40...	228	2	230
\$35 but under \$40...	67	.....	67	\$40 but under \$45...	147	3	150
\$40 but under \$45...	28	.....	28	\$45 but under \$50...	88	1	89
\$45 but under \$50...	18	.....	18	\$50 and over.....	81	.....	81
\$50 and over.....	6	.....	6				
Total.....	4,180	151	4,331	Total.....	1,789	139	1,928

#### The Pulp and Paper Industry in 1921.

The preliminary report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the pulp and paper industry in Canada during 1921 shows that there were 100 mills of all classes in operation in that

year, including 40 pulp mills, 27 combined pulp and paper mills and 33 paper mills, being the same number as in 1920. The following table shows their distribution by provinces:

Province	Pulp Mills	Pulp and Paper Mills	Paper Mills	All classes of mills
British Columbia.....	4	2	.....	6
Ontario.....	8	13	18	39
Quebec.....	17	12	15	44
New Brunswick.....	5	.....	.....	5
Nova Scotia.....	6	.....	.....	6
Totals.....	40	27	33	100

These mills had a production of 1,549,082 tons of wood pulp, of which 870,543 tons were for their own use, 97,339 for sale in Canada, and 581,200 for export. The quantity of paper produced was 841,114 tons of newsprint, 53,530 tons of book and writing paper, 55,898 tons of wrapping paper, 89,114 tons of boards and 18,285 tons of other paper and paper products. The total

value of the paper production was \$108,676,952 as compared with a value of \$136,639,931 in 1920. The total capital invested in this industry was \$379,812,751, of which the sum of \$133,554,147 was invested in pulp mills, \$223,636,392 in combined pulp and paper mills, and \$22,622,212 in paper mills.

The investments by provinces were as follows:

British Columbia.....	\$ 39,152,821
Ontario.....	139,666,276
Quebec.....	171,477,753
New Brunswick.....	23,394,271
Nova Scotia.....	6,121,630

The following table shows the number of employees of various classes in the different provinces with their aggregate salaries and wages:

	Officers superintendents, etc		Technical experts, etc.		Clerks, typists, etc.		Employees on wages	
	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries	No.	Salaries
British Columbia.....	36	\$ 227,464	26	\$ 76,675	118	\$ 192,435	1,643	\$ 2,708,835
Ontario.....	179	1,194,194	68	176,267	584	981,166	7,606	10,601,262
Quebec.....	240	1,439,472	146	420,698	857	1,413,029	11,800	13,453,517
New Brunswick.....	23	111,554	23	50,173	32	43,843	973	945,659
Nova Scotia.....	10	26,333	1	1,500	10	8,501	233	126,493
Totals.....	488	\$2,999,017	264	\$725,313	1,601	\$2,638,974	22,255	\$27,835,786

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

THE Ontario Department of Labour recently issued its second annual report containing an account of the work accomplished in 1921. This includes a report of Labour Legislation in Ontario and reports of the administration of The Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act, The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, The Employment Agencies' Act, The Steam Boiler Act, and the Ontario Government offices of the Employment Service of Canada. The report also contains a record of industrial accidents and sections dealing with safety suggestions and statistics respecting the forty leading industries in the province. These statistics were printed in the February, 1922, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE).

### EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

During 1921, there was no improvement in the employment situation as compared with the 1920 period, in fact trade union reports gave the average unemployed membership during 1920 as 3.55 per cent and for 1921 as 9.43 per cent. There were 175,925 registrations for work at the Employment Bureaus in 1920 and 185,946 in 1921, while 172,767 positions were offered by employers in 1920 as compared with 136,858 in 1921. The industrial depression, it is stated, had a considerable effect on the basic industries of the province, and the development of home and export trade was hampered by the money market.



An appreciable decline was shown in wages during the year; in the building trade there was a decline of 10 per cent, wages for bushmen fell 50 per cent and practically went back to the 1913 level, in the manufacturing industries there were declines as high as 25 per cent, the greatest reductions being in the metal trades and iron and steel works, and declines of from 5 to 15 per cent took place in the textile groups and in pulp and paper mills. In the printing trades, however, there were some increases in wages shown. Wages for farm workers in the summer ranged from \$25 to \$45 as compared with from \$40 to \$60 in 1920. In the Men's Farm Section of the Employment Service at Toronto there were 6,786 applications and 5,695 placements. An analysis of 2,110 orders for farm placement work showed that 192 were for married couples and 1,918 for single men. Fifty-three of the requests for married couples were on a yearly basis at wages ranging from \$400 to \$700 per year, \$600 being the most frequent offer. The report states that "the employing farmer has found that this type of labour makes for continuity of help through the busy seasons and it is on the whole more satisfactory, particularly where a separate house can be provided." Very few offers were made for single men on a yearly basis. Three new sections were added at the Toronto offices; a Men's Handicap Section began operations in April, a Professional and Business Section was organized on May 1, and a Boys' Section for boys between 14 and 18 years was started on September 10. It is stated that there were 500 registrations in the Handicap Section and 86 were referred to positions. Situations for these men were hard to obtain; 60 per cent are unskilled labourers and the Section has not facilities for a detailed study of each case which would be the necessary preliminary to any system of retraining. The Civil Service Section was discontinued owing to the Dominion Civil Service Commission taking over this work. During its time in operation there were 719 applications

and 190 placements in various federal departments in Toronto. In the Women's Houseworkers' Section there were 2,938 permanent placements as compared with 1,997 in the previous year. Casual placements were 11,843. The report stated that the demand for cook-generals could not be met and that the need for a training school for this class of worker is very great, the employers refusing to take factory workers into their homes to train them as house-workers.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Fifty-three industrial disputes took place during 1921 and of these only eleven were due to causes other than disagreement regarding wages. A table showing the industrial disputes in Ontario for the years 1916 to 1921 is given as follows:

Year	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in working days
1916.....	33	4,619	62,686
1917.....	54	9,707	65,148
1918.....	71	11,867	134,234
1919.....	116	43,288	1,021,655
1920.....	102	12,256	228,992
1921.....	53	10,800	521,210

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

Between January 15 and April 12, 1921, some 10,346 cases from 15 municipalities came under the Dominion Government's plan for relief for unemployment, of which 4,830 were in Toronto. An analysis of 5,229 cases where complete data could be secured shows relief cases more numerous among the British born, 48.8 per cent being in this group which constitutes about 14 per cent of the population; 35.3 per cent were Canadian born; and about 15 per cent were from non-English speaking countries of which 12 per cent were from Continental Europe, the majority of these being recent immigrants. The fact that so many British born required relief is stated to be partially due to their having purchased homes, and lack of employment had brought them to the limit of their resources. About 50 per

cent of the relief cases were unskilled labourers and 25 per cent were formerly employed in manufacturing. Very few cases received assistance over long periods, 50 per cent being for less than two weeks and 37 per cent were aided only once.

#### PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

In 1914 there were 98 of these agencies operating in Ontario, while in 1921 there were but 16, of which 4 were nurses' registries filling a need not met by the Employment Service.

#### HOISTING AND ENGINEERS' ACT.

Under the Hoisting and Engineers' Act, 10,795 certificates were granted during the fiscal year ended October 31, 1921, to stationary engineers; 1,002 qualified for examination in the 4th class, 180 in the 3rd, 79 in the 2nd, 23 in the first, 17 by provisional certificates, and the balance by renewal fee. The number of hoisting engineers' certificates for the same period was 2,086.

#### INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, SHOPS AND OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Inspection was carried out by a staff of sixteen inspectors, of whom four were women. Inspections during the year numbered 14,349, of which number 5,636 were second inspections. The total number of employees in the industries inspected was 238,472. Of these 31 were children under 14 years, 4,775 were females between 14 and 18 years, 69,740 females over 18, 1,651 males between 14 and 16 years, and 162,275 males over 16. Four prosecutions were instituted for violation of the Factory Act. There were 117 complaints received during 1921 and 63 were sustained. The subjects of complaint were: heat, 22; elevator, 9; fire protection, 5; child labour, 8; hours of labour, 9; sanitation, 2; exhaust system, 9; boilers, 14; toilet accommodation, 19; safety, 9; miscellaneous, 11. The accidents reported during 1921 numbered 4,013 of which

46 were fatal, as compared with 5,185 in 1920 with 55 fatal. Eleven of the fatalities were due to machinery and its connections, 6 to elevators, 5 to cranes and derricks, 4 to burns and scalds, 4 to cars and engines, 3 to falls, 2 each to suffocation, drowning, electricity and natural causes, and one to gas fumes.

In the section dealing with safety suggestions, it is pointed out that there was still need for a good deal of safety work particularly in the smaller manufacturing plants where only a few men are employed.

#### STEAM BOILERS' ACT.

The report states that although there had been during the year a number of explosions of boilers, air tanks and hydro-pneumatic tanks only two were reported to the Department, due to the Act not insisting that such accidents be reported. Numerous complaints were received from Canadian manufacturers and dealers in steam boilers and other pressure vessels that a number of pressure vessels were being shipped into Ontario for which drawings were not submitted for approval and given a registration number. Inspections were made where necessary and the allowable working pressure fixed and the certificate issued. In a number of cases the vessels were found not constructed sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure for which they were sold, and the reduced pressure fixed by the inspector was not sufficient for the purpose desired. This had created a hardship on the purchaser, who in a number of cases was not aware of the requirements of the Steam Boiler Act. It was pointed out that to avoid trouble of this kind in future an arrangement should be made with the Dominion authorities at the point of entry to notify the Boiler Inspection Branch of the Department when shipments of pressure vessels were made and to whom consigned.



## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF ONTARIO AND SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT.

**T**HE Employment Service Council of Ontario which was constituted last August by the Ontario Government to act as an advisory council to the Minister of Labour, with reference to the general policy of the Employment Service in Ontario, has made public its views on seasonal unemployment, relief work and the purchase of supplies by public bodies, which were adopted at its monthly meeting on January 11. The memorandum embodying its views was in part as follows:

(1) *Seasonal Unemployment.*—In the highly variable climate of Canada most occupations are to some extent affected by the seasons, the most conspicuous example is, however, to be found in the building trades. The Employment Service Council finds that building operations in this Province are mainly conducted at very high pressure during about eight months of the year and that there is a slack season of about four months during two of which very little building is done.

This makes for the convenience neither of employers nor of workers in the building industry.

From the standpoint of employers a great deal of the work—an unnecessarily large amount—is rush work which involves bidding for workers against other employers at a time when there are no further supplies of labour available. The two necessary consequences are, firstly, that much overtime is done at an unnecessary labour cost to the employer and secondly that a certain amount of the work is done by workers who cannot be considered fully competent.

From the standpoint of the workers this situation means that it is necessary to earn enough by work at very high

pressure during a limited part of the year to tide over the slack season in case the worker is unable to find alternative employment during the slack season.

From either point of view, therefore, anything which can be done to increase the length of the building season will be wholly beneficial to the employer in increasing efficiency and reducing labour cost, and to the worker, in providing steadiness of employment and income in the place of uncertainty.

With a view to making recommendations on this question a sub-committee of the Council has conducted an enquiry among contractors and other interested bodies in Ontario and has received replies from about 60 leading contractors, and has consulted personally with a number of them. The replies to the questionnaire are generally unanimous and may be summarized as follows:

(1) Building in the coldest part of the winter is on the whole somewhat dearer than in other seasons of the year.

(2) Underground work, such as the laying of sewers, can be carried on as cheaply in winter as in any other time, owing to the economy in cost of shoring up which is made possible by the frost.

From this it appears that some building operations can be carried on continuously throughout the year without unnecessary expense, but that during the months of January and February building is likely to prove uneconomical in most cases. Nevertheless the Council believes that except for the period during which the Province is actually snow-bound it is not only possible but very desirable to carry on building operations without interruption.

The fact that the building season is unnecessarily short at present the Council attributes mainly to the "custom of



the trade" which is based partly on the failure of the public to realize how much the building season can be lengthened. The "custom of the trade" leads to the placing of a large number of orders with a view to simultaneous completion at the beginning of October, and results in a great congestion of orders in the Spring. If the public could be convinced, as it might if it were acquainted with the recent experience of many large contractors, that there would be a balance of gain in the placing of orders in the later months of the year instead of almost wholly during the first weeks of Spring, much could be done to lengthen the building season and so lessen the social cost of unemployment.

The most helpful step towards the lengthening of the building season would be the development of a habit among school boards and other public bodies of placing their orders some months earlier, than is now the custom, with this object in view.

The Council accordingly believes:—

1. That, although building in the coldest months would cost somewhat more than in warm weather, the larger construction work such as schools, banks, factories, municipal and provincial buildings coming under this increase—growing experience in the handling of work in the winter months, will make possible economies offsetting this increase.
2. That, since it has been found feasible to have building construction carried on during the late fall and winter months with every degree of safety as to construction; municipalities, departments of the provincial government and boards of education particularly should be asked to arrange their finances so as to start such work in the fall instead of the late spring so as to get well under way before the cold weather sets in.

3. That municipalities and other similarly constituted bodies should be urged to commence their sewer and other underground work in the fall of the year, instead of the spring, as the costs will not be increased thereby; and that publicity be given to the above recommendations with a view to getting prompt action.

(2) *Relief Work*.—The Council believes that the provision of relief for the unemployed on the dole system is demoralizing. It tends to lessen the prestige of the Employment Offices and to diminish their sphere of usefulness by creating an impression that their primary function is to fit in with a dole system, as well as to demoralize the worker whose own interest demands that he should have an opportunity of earning the means of providing for his needs and not be humiliated by resorting to a mechanical system of relief for which his main qualification is lack of earnings.

Evidence is accumulating that there is a good deal less unemployment in the present winter than there has been in either of the last two winters. On the other hand some of those who are unemployed have had relatively few opportunities of saving against this contingency partly owing to the reduction of wages during the last two years and partly owing to the irregularity of their earnings, during the same period. The result is that they are likely to face considerable hardship and may be compelled to depend on public assistance once more.

Under the circumstances the Employment Service Council believes that the need of unemployed workers should be met by the provision of work instead of by the provision of a dole without work.

(3) *Purchase of Supplies by Public Bodies with a view to economy in Expenditure and the Prevention of Unemployment*.—If the Government or other public bodies place orders for supplies at the height of a trade boom when labour and capital are already in full

employment, the influence of these orders serves only to raise the price of the supplies still higher and so to increase the shock which is felt when the bubble bursts and a trade depression inevitably follows. On the other hand if these supplies could be ordered during the advanced stages of a trade depression rather than during times of brisk trade they would serve to lessen the unemployment inevitable at such a time. In so far as such purchases could be made during the advanced stages of a trade depression by allocating them so far as possible to districts where unemployment is most acute, the best possible use might be made of such expenditure and work of a purely commercial character might be made to take the place of the relief work which would otherwise be necessary and which is almost always inefficient. Road-building reforestation and the clearing and development of

agricultural lands might be used at the same time for a similar purpose.

The Council further recommends that in order to minimise the distress resulting from future trade depressions, steps be taken by the Provincial Government to consider the purchase of supplies by the Government Departments with a view to withholding the demand for such supplies as do not require to be purchased at a particular moment, and the ordering of them during the months in which the most severe unemployment is to be found. Since the culmination of a trade boom is the time at which both the prices of goods and the rate of interest are at their highest, we believe that such a course would prove economical from the standpoint of the purchasing department, besides increasing the volume of employment in the later stages of the depression, and diminishing the need for the provision of relief.

### WORK OF THE MANITOBA JOINT COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY.

THE Manitoba Joint Council of Industry has issued a report on its activities during the first two and a half years of its existence, from May 1920 to November, 1922. The Board which was appointed by the provincial government under the Industrial Conditions Act, is composed of Dr. Charles W. Gordon, chairman, and Messrs. H. B. Lyall and W. S. Fulton, nominees of the Employers' Association of Manitoba, and Ernest Robinson and W. B. Simpson, nominees of the Trades and Labour Council, with Messrs. W. S. Cameron and George E. Wright substitute members, nominees of the Employers' Association and of the Trades and Labour Council respectively. During the period under review the Council dealt with 91 cases of industrial disputes, of which 14 were referred to the Council by employers, 61 by employees, and 3 by mutual agreement of both parties. Action in the remaining 13 cases was initiated by the Council.

The disposal of the cases was as follows:

	No. of Cases
Beyond Council's jurisdiction.....	1
Settled on basis of Council's findings	45
Settled by negotiation between parties after conference with Council.....	27
Settled in conference with chairman without reference to Council.....	14
Findings of Council rejected and strike or lockout declared.....	2
Pending.....	2
Total.....	91

The dispute which was adjudged beyond the Council's jurisdiction was a strike of printers at Winnipeg, which the Council held to have been international in scope. In one of the two cases in which the findings of the Council were rejected, the employers forced the employees to accept a lower rate of wages than that recommended by the Council; in the other case the workers' union succeeded in enforcing a higher rate of wages than had been recom-



mended. In 11 disputes both parties agreed beforehand to abide by the decision of the Council. In several cases where a cessation of work had taken place before the dispute had come to the attention of the Council, work was resumed with slight loss of time, on the understanding that the Council's findings would be accepted by both parties. In several industrial agreements a clause has been inserted providing that in case of a dispute arising during the term of the agreement or of failure to effect a new agreement, no strike or lockout shall take place until after the Council of Industry has issued a finding on the matter in dispute.

In addition to its work with regard to industrial disputes, the Council of Industry conducted an investigation of the subject of house rents in Winnipeg, a house famine with an increase in rents

having given rise to the suspicion of profiteering on the part of rental agencies, with consequent unrest throughout the community. The results of the inquiry showed: (1) There was a very grave house famine in the city with the consequent menace both physical and moral to the citizens. (2) The cause of the sudden rise in rents was shown to be due to (a) the abnormally low rental charges during the war; (b) the lack of building operations during the war with consequent house famine following the normal demand at the conclusion of the war. (3) The investigation showed there was no profiteering in rents in Winnipeg, the average rate of revenue on investments being 7.9 per cent. (4) The inquiry awakened public sentiment in Winnipeg to the necessity of house building operations, and encouraged the continuance and extension of the operations of the Civic Housing Commission.

## CONDITIONS IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Preliminary report of United States Coal Commission.

IT will be remembered that last September a law was passed by the United States Congress establishing a Commission "for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal and for other purposes." The Commission was instructed to make its first report on the bituminous coal industry not later than January 15, and to make a separate report on the anthracite industry on or before July 1, 1923. The preliminary report of the Commission which was transmitted in accordance with these instructions deals principally with two subjects: (1) the general conditions prevailing in the industry, and (2) steps taken to promote the reaching of a new agreement between the bituminous coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America to replace the current

agreement which expires on April 1. The report of the Commission is in part as follows:

*The Public and Coal.*—The coal problem begins with a contradiction. Rich beyond all other nations in its wealth of coal resources, the United States experiences coal shortages and high prices. The coal deposits of the country are abundant and well distributed.... Yet, with resources of coal in the ground adequate for the needs of perhaps a hundred generations of Americans, the nation's coal bin is too often depleted and too often the prices paid for coal are much higher than seem warranted by the wealth of coal available.

There have been during the last six years three periods when shortage in the supply of coal has given rise to acute national concern. These recurring periods of scarcity have increased the cost of this basic commodity—increases especially serious to domestic consumers, railroads and public utilities....

*The Coal Industry.*—The coal-mining industry, in point of numbers employed, outranks any single manufacturing industry and stands



next to transportation and agriculture. Approximately three quarters of a million men are employed in this industry, of whom 90 per cent work underground.

The capital invested, according to the rough figures of the census, is \$2,330,000,000, of which \$430,000,000 is invested in the anthracite region and the remainder in the bituminous fields. There are only 174 producers of anthracite and 8 of these control over 70 per cent of the annual output, while there are at least 6,000 commercial producers of soft coal, to say nothing of thousands of wagon mines and country coal banks. These producers operate 9,000 commercial mines.

While the anthracite and bituminous branches of the coal industry are to some degree competitive in their markets, the differences in their mining, labour and economic problems are so marked that the discussion in this report will be limited to bituminous coal except where anthracite is specifically mentioned; the law requires a "separate report on the anthracite industry on or before July 1, 1923."

Each coal district, if not each mine, has its own local customs and problems, determined by the quality of coal, thickness of seam, attitude of the bed, conditions of mining, the markets which it can reach, its freight rates, its labour policy and other factors. In the matter of wage scales, even in the union districts where wage scales are determined by joint agreement, we find variations from district to district and from mine to mine. Still more difficult to summarize are the wage rates in non-union mines. Not only are these wage rates complicated, but the opportunity to labour varies so greatly from field to field or mine to mine, depending on character of coal, nearness to the market, and commercial connections, that it is hazardous to make any generalization concerning miners' earnings.

No less difficult under such conditions is the determination of average cost or profit. These subjects require specific and very detailed painstaking investigation, which is complicated by the varying prices charged and received for the coal, quantity and quality both entering into the subject. The bituminous output is consumed approximately in the following percentages: Railroads, 28; industrials, 25; coking, 15; domestic, 10; iron and steel, 7; public utilities, 7; export, 4; mines, 2; bunkers, 2.

The coal industry does not end at the mine. Some 180 railroads take the coal at the mine mouth and transport it to thousands of destinations. Because the railroads are the largest customers of the bituminous industry, and because coal—anthracite and bituminous—constitutes one-third of the railroad's freight, the problems of the two are closely

interwoven and their interests interdependent.... No solution of the coal problem can be found that does not recognize this community of interest between coal and transportation....

Combined charges of the railroad, the wholesaler, and the retailer in most localities exceed the price of the coal at the mines. Therefore it is readily seen that the problem whether the transportation and marketing charges are just and fair is of the utmost concern to the consumers of coal.

*Deficiencies in Service.*—The widespread public dissatisfaction with the service rendered by the coal industry is not confined to matters of shortage and price, for a train of unfortunate consequences has followed those recurring periods of scarcity: deterioration in the quality of fuel delivered; congestion of railway traffic, necessitating the neglect of other freight to give preference to coal, to the serious harm of other business and; breakdown of mutual confidence of producers and consumers of coal as expressed in the customary contractual relations.

How many there are we do not yet know, but there are certain mines which contract a part of their potential output, reserving the balance for spot coal. These operators guard themselves against car shortage by clauses which compel them to fill their contracts only in proportion to the relative car supply. So in recent years, when speculators with contracts could get only a partial supply of cars, say 60 per cent, they would use only that percentage of available cars for deliveries upon their contracts, while the other cars would be used for spot coal; that is, they prorate their contracts with the sole purpose of having free coal for a higher spot market.

The record of production and distribution of coal in recent years may be summed up in the word 'instability,' and this instability in the supply of one of the most fundamental of all raw materials has been an important cause in unsettling business and in delaying the return of normal times.

(1) *Large Profits.*—It has been suggested to us that one of the causes of high prices of coal is profiteering. There has been profiteering in the sense that grossly exorbitant profits have been taken at times by many operators, brokers, and retailers; profits that have been disproportionate to the cost of the coal or the service rendered or the risk incurred. But this commission has not yet obtained the figures for the past ten-year period specifically required by the act in order to settle this question. A thorough examination of the profits of production and distribution, including the revenue derived from associated enterprises, is already under way.

(2) *Labour Difficulties.* — Others attribute the instability in the coal industry primarily to labour troubles. There can be no doubt that two of the three periods of high prices since 1916 have been caused largely by labour troubles....

(3) *Car Shortage.*—An opinion commonly expressed before the Commission is that the primary cause of scarcity and high prices of coal is transportation deficiency. There have been recurring periods of 'car shortage,' and such periods have generally been accompanied by high prices of coal. There are many other causes for the inadequacy of transportation beside the absence of cars, such as lack of motive power, congestion of yards, terminal facilities, or gateways, single tracks where double tracks are needed, inability to co-ordinate movement of boats and cars at ports, strikes of railway labour, and severe winter storms temporarily blockading traffic. Any one of these elements may be responsible for what to the operator at a mine seems a simple "shortage of cars."....

(4) *Over-development.* — Already in our study we have come to see that underlying these immediate causes of scarcity and high prices—labour difficulties and transportation deficiency—are other causes; namely, the irregularity of demand and the over-development of the mining industry. These basic factors apply directly only to bituminous coal but indirectly they affect anthracite as well, for anthracite is in competition with bituminous coal and the wage scale in the one industry is influenced by changes in the other.

We find that in the bituminous industry since 1890 the mines have averaged, over the country as a whole, only 213 days out of a possible working year of 308 days.... Over a long period comparatively little of the time lost has been on account of strikes and that in the years when there are no strikes the aggregate time lost from all causes is about as great as in those when strikes occur. In the twenty-three years over which the statistical record of strikes extends, the time lost because of strikes has averaged 9 days a year, or less than 10 per cent of the time lost for all causes combined....

Short working time is the result of over-development in the industry. There are more mines and more miners than the needs of the country require.

A cause of part-time operations of the bituminous mines is the variation in demand for the product, in part annual and in part seasonal. In so far as the irregularity in demand is seasonal, greater in cold weather than in summer, the lost time in summer is unavoidable unless some means can be devised to encourage the storage of coal during the dull months....

Moreover, our preliminary studies show that even in times of maximum demand the mines as a whole do not work full time. In other words, the mine capacity is in excess even of maximum requirements. Although the country has never been able to absorb in a year more than 579,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, the present capacity of the mines is well above 800,000,000 tons.

The steady increase in the army of bituminous coal miners during the last four years, notwithstanding a lessened demand for their product is also a fact that stands out in the statistical records furnished the commission by the U. S. Geological Survey. In 1918, the year of maximum coal output, when 579,000,000 tons were mined, 615,000 men were employed in the bituminous coal mines, nearly 622,000 the next year, over 639,000 in 1920, and in 1921 663,000 mine workers were employed in producing about 416,000,000 tons. To get a year comparable in soft coal output with 1921 we have to go back to 1910, when 417,000,000 tons were mined, and it is significant that in that year less than 556,000 mine workers were employed—or about a million more tons of coal with 100,000 fewer miners....

This condition of over-development in mines and of surplus number of miners is an underlying cause of the instability of the industry. It means unemployment and intermittent employment to the coal miner and a direct loss to him of earning power. It explains his need and demand for a day wage rate higher than the average for most other industries. It has also adversely affected the profits of the operator and imposed a burden on the consumer.

The seasonal character of coal movement is a serious handicap to the railroads in those districts where it is the rule. If the peak demands of the mines are to be met the carrier must provide equipment for which there is no use in the off-season.

The unequal distribution of work between mines, attributed by many persons to the assigned and private car system, is also being considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission at this time. By this system men in one mine may get perhaps only one day's work a week, and others, even in an adjoining mine, may get six days' work, causing discontent and strengthening the demands for higher rates of pay applicable to all.

As for the public, the cost of maintaining an over-developed industry is reflected in the high price of coal. We do not know accurately the extent of burden, but it may well be measured by the cost of keeping in the industry an excess of perhaps 200,000 miners and their families and the excess investment in mines....



(5) *Coal Storage*.—A preliminary survey indicates that much can be done to overcome irregular demand by encouraging the storage of coal, and the commission cannot stress too strongly the great advantage of coal storage during the spring and summer for fall and winter use. This recommendation should apply to all consumers of coal—the railroads, the public utilities, the industries, and the home—and on the measure in which it may be adopted will largely depend the evenness of distribution and the cost of coal to the public during the season of heavy consumption. In addition, it will contribute to more continuous operation of the mines during the summer, distributing employment more evenly throughout the year, thus tending to stabilize the industry....

There can be no satisfactory agreement as to wage rates and no lasting peace between operators and men unless steadier employment can be provided. There can be no satisfactory solution of our transportation problem as long as the railroads are subjected to sudden peak loads of coal traffic at the season when the demands of agriculture and industry are at their height.

The Commission believes that the public interest in coal raises fundamental questions of the relation of this industry to the nation and of the degree to which private right must yield to public welfare. It may be that both private property in an exhaustible resource and labour in a public service industry must admit to certain modifications of their private rights, receiving in return certain guarantees and privileges not accorded to purely private business or persons in private employ.

With reference to the steps taken by the Commission to promote the reaching of an agreement in the negotiations that were pending between the bituminous coal operators and the United Mine Workers, the Commission states that the responsibility of settling their disputes rests primarily upon the industry, that it was vested with no functions of mediation or arbitration, and that only when it had reliable information that the efforts of the parties in controversy were on the verge of failure did it feel constrained to offer its suggestions. With knowledge that a suspension was threatened on April 1, in the unionized bituminous coal fields, it addressed two telegrams early in January to the joint meeting of operators and union miners which was then being held at Chicago. In these telegrams the Commission urged

both parties in the public interest to reach a speedy agreement, or, if all efforts to do so failed, to continue the present arrangement until April 1, 1924, by which time the Commission expected to have found and reported fully all the facts over which their disagreements had arisen, and Congress would have had opportunity to take such action in the premises as it might deem wise.

In reply, the operators stated that the joint conference made earnest, serious and sincere effort to reach an agreement, but that the cumbersomeness of a nationwide conference of coal operators and coal miners, representing fifteen producing districts made success impossible. As to a renewal of the present arrangement with the miners, this conference had no power to take such action, but the arrangement of conferences to consider this matter was being given consideration.

A similar reply was made by the United Mine Workers, who stated that it was reasonably certain that a wage scale conference would convene before the end of the month. A few days later the Commission was further advised by the union that the representatives of the miners and operators of the Central Competitive Field would meet in joint conference in New York in January 18, for the purpose of negotiating an agreement for wages and working conditions in the bituminous industry of that area.

**Wage contract renewed in Central Competitive Field.**

The conference of bituminous coal operators and the United Mine Workers which met in New York on January 18, included representatives of operators from Illinois, Indiana and Eastern Ohio, being the territory that was known as the Central Competitive Field with the district of Pittsburg left out. At this conference an agreement was reached by a subcommittee of the conference to renew the existing wage contract for one year from April 1, 1923, and a resolution to this effect was carried by the joint conference.



## WORKS MAGAZINES AND WELFARE DEPARTMENTS.

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**I**N recent years there has been a considerable increase in the number of works or employees' magazines in Canada. In a bulletin issued by the Department of Labour in October, 1921, (Employees' Magazines in Canada, Bulletin No. 4—Industrial Relations Series) an account is given of some forty of these publications. In a recent issue of "The Blue Pencil", a monthly magazine devoted to house organs and employees' publications published at Book Hill, Highland Falls, N. Y., an article appeared on "Works Magazines and Welfare Departments" by A. G. Marshall, M.A., an official of the firm of Messrs. Firth Ltd., a large employer of labour in Great Britain. This article was reprinted from "Welfare Work", an English publication. A summary of it is given below.

The number of Works Magazines has enormously increased during the last two years, in fact many firms consider their welfare department incomplete without a house organ co-ordinating its activities. They have developed on widely different lines, but each tends to show the spirit of the welfare work carried on in its particular factory. The most successful are those which have really endeavoured to be the production of the employees themselves, recording their various activities and affording them opportunity of expression for their thoughts, and being generally documents pulsating with energy, vitality and broadminded common sense. A works' magazine properly run is a splendid medium for co-ordinating all the welfare activities in the firm, and is certainly one means of creating that hearty co-operative spirit in industry which is so essential for the future well-being of our country.

Some firms use their magazine as a medium for advertising, and so tend to spoil its popularity with the people whom it ought to serve—the people engaged in the works. The magazine which serves best as an advertising medium outside, is the one which is most popular with the employees inside, and which helps to unite the directors, staff and manual workers into one body.

Again, if a works' magazine is well-edited and popular with the workpeople, the firm can make it the medium for publishing notices and other information to their employees, and so obviate, in a widely scattered works, the need for posters at the various gates. And also when directors are desirous of breaking new ground in connection with the welfare of their employees, the pages of the magazine will be found to be the most useful place to carry this out. In order to keep interest alive in saving schemes, educational classes, musical societies, orchestras, etc., continual references to these activities in the pages of the magazine will effect much. Biographical notes and photographs of old employees with long records of service with the firm, accounts of the various educational and recreational schemes, etc., all tend to continue a fine tradition or to develop one where it does not exist.

Every endeavour should be made to see that the magazine pays for itself, but any money a firm spends on subsidizing such a venture will be money well spent, for there is no doubt that if the magazine is made the intensely human document it ought to be, it will have the effect of helping to bring about a spirit of camaraderie in industry.

When first publishing a works' magazine it is very important to have a proper organization to get as many people interested as possible, and to see that they are representative of the works. In a great many firms the welfare supervisor acts as editor. He is in touch with all the activities and all the movements for improving the conditions of the workers, and he often has the necessary training for work of this kind.

The editor should not rush to the extreme of producing nothing but technical articles, nor on the other hand allow the magazine to develop into a mere record of events. Though it is essential that one should allow grievances to be ventilated through the works journal, it is important to avoid acrimonious discussions between capital and labour.

The works' magazine is an important link in the chain which society is striving to forge to bind employer and employees more closely together. It must therefore be optimistic and human, but never argumentative and bitter.

The editor should endeavour as far as possible to get other people to write articles and himself to act as the rallying point, the collecting and assimilating agency for all matter for the journal. It is therefore important, that the editor should have several sub-editors to assist him.

At the present time the charge for making blocks for photographs and the

price for art paper is so high that it needs careful consideration before embarking on producing photographs in a magazine. These, however, are such an important feature and help so materially in attaining success, that if at all possible, photographs should be included. It is also important that the cover should be attractive, as usually the first impressions of a journal are obtained from the outside cover.

The publishing of the history of a firm or an account of the growth of various departments are very interesting items that can be included in a works' magazine, as they create a corporate spirit in the works. People like to read about the activities of the firm in days gone by, and to see pictures of the workpeople of these days. If the firm is an old established one this is especially important. As a magazine should also endeavour to be an educational medium it is important that there should be short popular articles both of technical and general interest. Many of the workers find it more easy to express themselves in verse than in prose; it adds interest to a journal therefore if you can produce a few poems. Accounts of the doings of Sports Clubs, Musical Societies, etc., are always of very great interest. A short resume of the proceedings of the various committees can also be published in a magazine. Competitions of various kinds are also helpful in sustaining interest and distinct hits are sometimes made in clever cartoons.

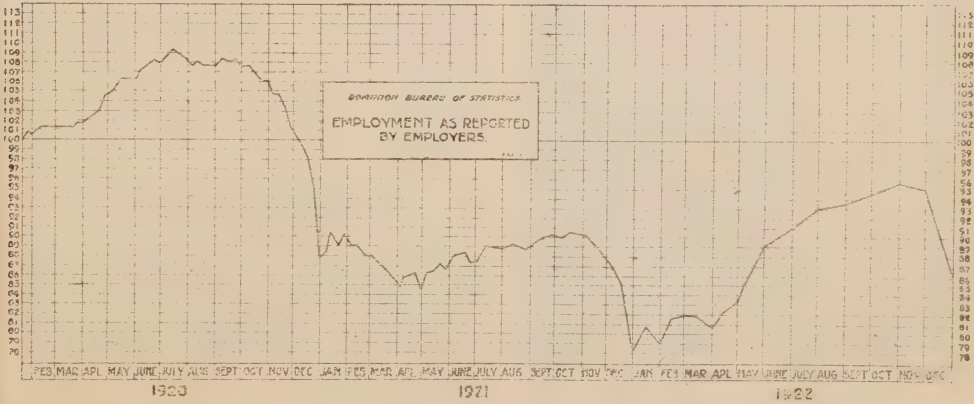
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION DURING DECEMBER, 1922, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

STATEMENTS compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that employment at the end of December suffered the usual heavy decline peculiar to the season. The actual shrinkage involved the release of a somewhat greater number of workers than that recorded during the corresponding period of the preceding year, but the percentage decline was not quite so large. The curve of employment in the accompanying chart, which gained steadily from the end of April until the close of November, was considerably depressed at the close of the month under review, although it did not reach as low a level as in the corresponding month of the preceding year, when the index number fell to a point over 8 points lower. It is expected that early in January considerable revival will be indicated and that the curve will before long resume its upward movement.

Reports were tabulated from 6,221 employers with an aggregate pay roll of 733,067 persons, of whom 707,703 were actually working on December 30 as compared with 779,758 in the last report. The index number, which is based on the number of persons ac-

tually at work, therefore declined from 95.1 at the end of November to 86.3 for the period under review. At the close of December 1921 the index number had fallen to 77.9. The only increases in activity as compared with the preceding month were registered in logging and retail trade; both gains indicated seasonal activity. Substantial contractions were recorded in all other industries, the losses in the manufacturing group, in construction and transportation being especially heavy. Further declines were registered in mining, while the communication and service groups also showed some dullness.

The tendency in all provinces was distinctly unfavourable. The employers reporting in Quebec and Ontario together released nearly 54,000 persons, or practically 10 per cent of their pay-rolls. The shrinkage in the four western provinces was somewhat less extensive than that indicated in Quebec and Ontario, but nevertheless pronounced. The smallest losses occurred in the Maritime provinces, the re-opening of the winter ports largely counteracting the reductions recorded in manufacturing and construction.





The decreases in all provinces were of a general character. The following table of index numbers for these districts shows that although the contractions were severe, conditions were everywhere more favourable than during the corresponding period of 1921:

District	Relative weight	Dec. 30, 1922	Nov. 30, 1922	Dec. 31, 1921
Maritime Provinces....	9.4	90.8	92.1	78.1
Quebec and Ontario....	68.8	84.8	94.2	76.8
Prairie Provinces.....	13.6	90.0	101.5	82.8
British Columbia.....	8.2	88.3	95.1	77.9
Canada.....	100.	86.3	95.1	77.9

Another analysis of the returns shows that employment in the six cities for which special tabulations are made declined very considerably. The contractions were especially heavy in Montreal, where 17,197 persons were laid off, many of them, however, for only short periods. The 761 concerns making returns reported an aggregate payroll of 90,988 persons as compared with 108,185 employees at the close of November, the difference representing a decline of 15.9 per cent. The closing over the holidays of the locomotive shops accounted for a substantial share of this decrease in Montreal, while the losses in textile, tin, sugar, confectionery and tobacco factories, in construction on the electric railway and in shipping and stevedoring were also pronounced. Reports were compiled from 854 concerns in Toronto, whose payrolls totalled 93,943 persons as compared with 100,760 on November 30. This reduction of 6.8 per cent occurred mainly in garment, biscuit, chocolate, confectionery, lead, tin and box works. The construction industries were not so fully engaged, and employment on the street railways also declined. In Ottawa returns were tabulated from 130 concerns whose payrolls aggregated 11,424 workers, or 451 less than in November. Reductions in staff in sawmills accounted for the greater part of the

reduction, but employment on construction work and on telephones was quiet. An aggregate working force of 24,858 employees was reported by the 211 Hamilton concerns furnishing returns who had employed 26,870 workers at the end of the preceding month; the difference represented a shrinkage of 7.5 per cent. Knitting mills, iron, steel and tobacco factories were slack, while manufacturers of other products also recorded curtailment of operations. In Winnipeg, 1,553 persons were released by the 373 concerns making returns. Their staffs totalled 26,879 workers as compared with 28,432 employees on November 30, a decrease of 5.5 per cent. Biscuit, confectionery, brick and textile factories and building contractors reported the bulk of the losses. In Vancouver, canneries, lumber mills and shipyards registered reduced employment, while activity on the street railways and in building construction was on a lower level. Statements were tabulated from 259 concerns employing 19,522 workers as compared with 20,487 persons at the close of November. The difference represented a contraction of 4.7 per cent. The index numbers of employment in these cities as at December 30 and November 30, 1922 and December 31, 1921 are shown in the following table:

City	Relative weight	Dec. 30, 1922	Nov. 30, 1922	Dec. 31, 1921
Montreal.....	12.9	79.8	94.7	73.2
Toronto.....	18.3	84.7	92.9	85.1
Ottawa.....	1.6	94.4	98.6	.....
Hamilton.....	3.5	81.5	88.2	.....
Winnipeg.....	3.8	92.6	97.8	85.2
Vancouver.....	2.8	87.7	90.7	79.9

#### The Manufacturing Industries.

The volume of employment afforded in the manufacturing industries showed substantial contraction at the close of December, when 47,209 persons were released by the 4,052 manufacturers making returns. Their total payroll

included 384,726 persons as compared with 431,935 employees on November 30. Approximately 45 per cent of this reduction of 10.9 per cent was recorded in the iron and steel industry. Heavy losses were also registered in lumber mills, furniture factories, canneries, biscuit concerns, pulp and paper mills, rubber, hosiery, knitting, thread, yarn, cloth, garment, tobacco, glass, brick, cement, lead, tin, zinc and copper factories. Decreases in employment on a somewhat smaller scale were indicated in boot, shoe, chemical, electric current, electrical apparatus, petroleum, roofing material and button works. While the tendency in the manufacturing division in all provinces was downward, the losses in Quebec and Ontario were especially heavy. In spite of the very pronounced contractions just mentioned, the level of employment at the close of December was higher than at the same period of 1921, when the index number stood some 10 points lower. The movement at that time had also been decidedly unfavourable, but partial recovery was indicated early in January and a similar reaction may be expected in the next report.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.**—The trend of employment in this group continued to be retrogressive, the declines being, in fact, considerably larger than any recorded in recent months. Abattoirs and meatpacking plants registered the greater part of the decrease, but fish preserving establishments also were slacker. The majority of the workers released were let out in Ontario, although reductions in staffs were reported in every province except in the Prairies, where there were minor gains. Statements were received from 167 concerns employing 12,811 persons at the end of December as compared with 13,863 workers on November 30, a decline of 7.6 per cent. This reduction caused the index number of employment to coincide with that reported at the close of December, 1921, when contractions had occurred also.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—The volume of employment afforded in boot and shoe factories and in tanneries declined considerably during December, thus repeating the downward movement indicated during the same month of 1921. The decreases during the period under review were, however, somewhat larger than those shown at that time and employment then was on a slightly higher level. Statements for the period being surveyed were tabulated from 207 manufacturers employing 18,020 persons as compared with 18,675 employees at the end of November, a decline of 3.5 per cent. Ontario firms recorded practically all the loss; slightly increased activity was indicated in Quebec while elsewhere the situation showed little change.

**LUMBER PRODUCTS.**—Activity in saw-mills continued to lessen very noticeably and employment in furniture and containers factories decreased to a marked degree. Ontario firms again reported a very large share of the shrinkage, but the declines in British Columbia, Quebec and the Maritime provinces were also extensive. Returns for the close of December indicated that 700 firms in the group had released 5,682 workers, their payrolls aggregating 38,690 persons as compared with 44,372 in the last report. This reduction of 12.8 per cent was the largest that had been recorded since the period of seasonal slackness began early in August. It was, moreover, somewhat more pronounced than that indicated during the corresponding period of 1921, but nevertheless employment for the period under review was in considerably greater volume.

**PLANT PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.**—The trend in this group continued to be retrogressive. All divisions of the industry shared in the contraction, although canneries, confectionery and biscuit concerns reported the most extensive losses. Over 50 per cent of the total decline was registered in Ontario, but reductions in payroll were recorded everywhere. An aggregate payroll of 23,329 persons was indicated by the



350 firms from which returns were received. At the close of November they had employed 28,408 persons; the decline therefore represented 17.9 per cent of the payroll at that time. The shrinkage reported during the corresponding period of the preceding year had been somewhat less pronounced, but there was very little difference between the index numbers for the two months.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.**—Continued contractions were indicated by manufacturers of pulp, paper and paper products and also in printing and publishing establishments. At the close of December the 451 concerns making returns employed 48,175 workers as compared with 49,906 on November 30. The bulk of this 3.5 per cent decrease occurred in Quebec, but the tendency everywhere was unfavourable. Employment during the period under review was approximately 10 points higher than during the same month of 1921 when declines had also been registered although they were on a somewhat smaller scale.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.**—Very heavy losses were recorded in this industry, 1,676 persons having been released by the 30 concerns reporting. As their staffs included 8,397 persons as compared with 10,073 on November 30, this indicated a decline of 16.6 per cent which was fairly evenly distributed between Quebec and Ontario. Tires and rubber footwear factories were considerably slack, partly owing to temporary shut-downs over the holiday. The shrinkage indicated during the month under review was much more severe than that reported during December, 1921, and caused the index number to be several points lower than at that time.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**—Continued curtailment of staff was noted in hosiery, knitting, garment, thread, yarn, cloth, and headwear factories, chiefly in Ontario but to some extent in all provinces. Statements were compiled from 595 manufacturers in the textile division whose staffs aggregated 66,170

persons as compared with 70,816 workers at the end of the preceding month, the difference representing a reduction in employment of 6.6 per cent. The declines reported during the corresponding period of the preceding year had affected approximately the same number of workers, but the index number at that time was a few points lower than at the close of December 1922.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.**—The volume of employment afforded in this group showed very large contractions at the end of December. Tobacco factories and breweries shared in the decline, which, as in most other groups herein reviewed, was partly temporary in character. One hundred manufacturers registered a combined working force of 9,412 persons, a reduction of 1,910 workers or 16.9 per cent from their November payrolls. Approximately 78 per cent of the decrease was reported in Quebec, the remainder occurring almost entirely in Ontario. Employment for the period under review was on practically the same level as during December, 1921, when the shrinkage had also been pronounced.

**CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.**—A moderately favourable tendency has been evidenced in this industry during the greater part of the year, but comparatively heavy contractions reported during December reduced employment to the level indicated early in February, 1922. Returns were received from 115 establishments employing 6,309 workers as compared with 6,631 persons on November 30, a contraction of 4.9 per cent. The greater part of this decrease occurred in drug and medicinal preparation concerns in Ontario. The index number stood several points higher than during December of the previous year, slightly larger losses having been recorded at that time.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.**—Statements tabulated from 124 manufacturers in this group showed a group payroll of 8,744 persons, as compared



with 9,901 employees at the close of November, a decline of 11.7 per cent. All provinces shared in this contraction, but the reductions in Quebec and Ontario were the most extensive. Glass, brick, cement and lime works registered curtailment of operations. Reductions in payroll had also been recorded during the corresponding period of 1921 and the situation then was less favourable than for the month being surveyed.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.**—Producers of electric current registered less activity than in November, 214 persons having been let out by the 96 concerns reporting. As their total payroll included 10,723 workers as compared with 10,937 on November 30, this represented a 2 per cent reduction. Moderate declines in all provinces contributed to this shrinkage. The volume of employment continued to be greater than in the corresponding period of 1921.

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.**—The closing of the railway car shops in many centres together with contractions in practically every division of the iron and steel industry caused a 17.1 per cent decrease in employment in the group. Automobile, heating appliance, iron and steel fabrication, pipe, small hardware and general plant machinery works in particular reported large losses. Especially pronounced shrinkage occurred in Ontario, the Prairie provinces and Quebec, but the tendency everywhere was retrogressive. Reports were compiled from 723 manufacturers in the iron and steel industry, whose payrolls totalled 100,101 persons as compared with 120,752 workers at the close of November, a reduction of 20,651 employees. The curtailment of operations reported during the month under review was considerably less extensive than that registered during December, 1921, when 28,068 workers had been released from the staff of the concerns making returns. The index number of employment for the period being sur-

veyed stood some 15 points higher than at that time.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—The production of lead, tin, zinc and copper articles declined very noticeably at the end of December, and manufacturers of gold, silver and platinum goods also recorded reduced activity. Nearly 80 per cent of the contractions occurred in Ontario, while the remainder was largely recorded in Quebec. A group payroll of 9,347 persons was indicated by the 116 concerns making returns who had employed 10,892 workers on November 30, a reduction of 14.2 per cent. Shrinkage on a much smaller scale had been recorded during December, 1921, but conditions during the period under review were rather more favourable than at that time.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.**—Employment in this group also was in lesser volume, concerns turning out petroleum products, gas, asbestos goods and baking powders in Quebec and Ontario having reduced their payrolls by 309 workers or 3.5 per cent. The total working force of the 93 concerns making returns stood at 8,466 persons as compared with 8,775 employees at the close of November. The tendency during the corresponding period of last year had been downward also, and the index number stood slightly below that for the month being surveyed.

**MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**—The production of buttons and of roofing materials, mainly in Quebec and Ontario, declined substantially during December. Reports were compiled from 73 concerns in the miscellaneous group, whose staffs aggregated 3,918 persons, as compared with 4,202 employees on November 30, the difference representing a loss of 6.8 per cent.

#### Logging.

The movement in this industry continued to be upward, although the gains were very much smaller than those reported during the preceding months. They would no doubt have been

considerably more substantial had it not been for the fact that many men leave the bush over the holiday season. Fairly large increases were recorded in Ontario; in Quebec the additions to staff were somewhat smaller, but still noteworthy, while in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia contractions were indicated, those in the latter district being quite extensive. Statements were compiled from 199 operators employing 32,016 workers as compared with 31,208 men at the close of November, an expansion of 2.6 per cent. The trend of employment in December, 1921, had been unfavourable, and the index number of employment for the month being surveyed stood some 27 points higher than at that time.

#### Mining.

**COAL MINING.**—Activity in the Western coal fields was somewhat curtailed during December, while the situation in the Maritime districts showed practically no change. Employment in the former section of the country, moreover, was considerably affected during the month by the strike existing in Alberta. A total working force of 30,931 persons was reported by the 89 operators making returns, whose staffs had included 31,224 employees on November 30. The difference represented a decline of .9 per cent. The movement during December, 1921, had been decidedly more unfavourable than during the month being surveyed.

**METALLIC ORES.**—Gold, silver, copper and zinc mining in British Columbia and Ontario afforded rather less employment, 197 persons having been released from the working forces of the 46 concerns reporting. Their total payroll comprised 9,738 persons as compared with 9,935 employees on November 30, a decrease of 2 per cent. Conditions during December 1921 had remained practically stationary, but the general situation during the month under review was considerably better.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS, OTHER THAN COAL.**—Stone quarries in Ontario and

asbestos mines in Quebec were slacker than for several months, partly reflecting seasonal dullness. The 60 employers making returns reported an aggregate payroll of 5,298 workers, as compared with 5,701 employees in their last returns, a shrinkage of 7.1 per cent. The index number in this group stood several points higher than in December, 1921, when contractions had been recorded also.

#### Communication.

Substantial losses were reported in the communication industry during December, owing partly to employees being temporarily released over the holidays. The declines were fairly generally distributed over the country, although they were perhaps heavier in Quebec and Ontario than elsewhere. A group payroll of 20,417 persons was indicated by the 193 concerns making returns who had employed 21,257 workers in their last report. This loss of 840 employees represented a 4 per cent decrease, and caused the index number to be somewhat lower than in December, 1921.

#### Transportation.

**STREET RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE.**—The downward trend indicated recently in the employment afforded in local transportation was continued during December, 1,613 fewer persons being employed by the 118 employers reporting than had been on their payrolls at the end of November. They employed 18,903 workers as compared with 20,516 on the latter date. All provinces shared in the retrogressive movement, but the reductions in staff in Ontario were the largest. Contractions on a somewhat smaller scale had been registered during the corresponding month of 1921, and the index numbers for the two periods were practically the same.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—Further heavy curtailment of staff was indicated by the operation departments of the railways, a seasonal movement which repeated that indicated during December, 1921 and 1920. The reopening of the winter ports resulted in increased



activity being reported by the railways in the Maritime provinces, but elsewhere decreases of varying size were recorded, those in the Prairie provinces being the largest. Statements were received from 126 concerns and divisional superintendents whose payrolls aggregated 75,625 workers, as compared with 77,669 at the close of November. The difference represented a decline of 2.6 per cent. The situation continued to be rather more favourable than during the corresponding period of 1921.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.**—Considerable fluctuations were noted in this group during December; substantial gains in the Maritime district, due to the resumption of activity in the winter harbours, were not clearly sufficient to offset the losses occasioned by the closing of the summer ports in Quebec and Ontario. In British Columbia the tendency was favourable, although the gains were not particularly pronounced. A group payroll of 10,569 persons was reported by the 63 concerns making returns, who had employed 17,538 workers in their last returns, a difference of 6,969 workers or 39.7 per cent. Contractions on a somewhat smaller scale had been registered during December of last year, but the level of employment then was a good deal lower than for the month being surveyed.

#### Construction and Maintenance.

The seasonal declines recorded in this group in the last few reports continued on a rather larger scale during December, when 13,552 persons were released from employment by the 406 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns. Their total payrolls aggregated 48,824 persons as compared with 62,376 on November 30; the decrease therefore was 21.7 per cent. The movement in all provinces was unfavourable, the losses in the Quebec-Ontario district being especially marked. Of the total payroll for the month under review 28,350 workers were employed on railroad construction and maintenance, 15,681 on building con-

Industry	Relative wgt.	Dec. 30, 1922	Nov. 30, 1922	Dec. 31, 1921
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>54.4</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>68.7</b>
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	81.5	88.4	81.5
Fur and its products.....	.2	100.	108.3	95.4
Leather and its products....	2.5	82.2	85.1	85.6
Lumber and its products....	5.5	80.1	90.9	62.7
Rough and dressed lumber	3.3	86.1	98.5	59.9
Lumber products.....	2.1	72.2	81.0	65.9
Musical instruments.....	.5	76.2	77.5	58.0
Plant products—edible.....	3.3	82.5	100.7	81.8
Pulp and paper products....	6.7	95.4	98.7	85.9
Paper products.....	3.3	94.3	101.0	82.6
Printing and publishing...	.8	85.0	98.0	76.7
Rubber products.....	2.7	97.6	98.0	93.8
Textile products.....	1.2	59.1	71.5	63.5
Thread, yarn and cloth....	9.3	84.6	90.7	80.1
Hosiery and knit goods....	3.5	99.7	102.7	95.7
Garments and personal furnishings .....	1.7	83.1	96.4	82.8
Others .....	3.0	97.1	77.6	65.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors .....	1.1	87.9	92.1	80.3
Wood distillates and extracts	1.3	81.2	97.4	81.7
Chemicals and allied products	.1	99.6	102.6	79.4
Clay, glass and stone prod.	.9	83.1	87.9	76.7
Electric current.....	1.2	86.3	97.3	72.2
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	113.0	115.5	106.9
Iron and steel products....	1.0	86.5	87.5	69.0
Crude, rolled and forged products .....	14.1	64.7	78.1	49.6
Machinery, other than ve- hicles .....	1.9	67.2	66.7	52.3
Agriculture, implements...	1.1	62.5	66.3	56.9
Land vehicles.....	.8	56.1	57.2	46.6
Steel shipbuilding and re- pairing .....	5.9	69.9	97.2	44.6
Heating appliances.....	.3	19.1	22.2	19.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.) .....	.6	66.3	94.3	75.9
Foundry and machine shop products .....	.7	76.9	85.6	67.2
Others .....	.6	73.5	73.9	55.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	69.5	75.2	62.5
Mineral products.....	1.3	68.1	79.6	58.7
Miscellaneous .....	1.2	89.3	93.1	84.3
Logging .....	.6	84.0	91.9	78.0
Mining .....	4.5	87.0	84.7	59.5
Coal .....	6.5	100.8	102.8	93.0
Metallic Ores.....	4.4	101.3	101.9	98.7
Non-metallic minerals.....	1.4	108.3	109.4	86.5
Communication .....	.7	87.5	97.0	72.2
Telegraphs .....	2.9	97.4	101.5	101.1
Telephones .....	.6	96.8	102.6	96.7
Transportation .....	2.3	97.6	101.2	102.3
Street railways and cartage	14.9	104.8	115.3	99.2
Railways .....	2.7	111.0	120.8	110.8
Shipping and stevedoring...	10.7	98.0	100.7	94.0
Construction and main- tenance.....	1.5	173.0	287.3	135.9
Building .....	6.9	95.0	122.6	92.4
Highway .....	2.2	81.8	105.1	64.9
Railway .....	.7	1401.5	2312.9	2047.8
Services .....	4.0	90.5	108.0	90.5
Hotel and restaurant.....	1.6	92.8	95.8	92.9
Professional .....	.8	92.6	96.4	92.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.2	95.3	97.8	80.2
Trade .....	.6	92.3	94.5	93.8
Retail .....	8.3	98.2	97.0	96.9
Wholesale .....	5.4	100.4	97.1	97.3
All industries.....	2.9	94.4	96.8	96.2
<b>All industries</b> .....	<b>100.</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>77.9</b>

struction and 4,793 on highways. The tendency during December, 1921, had also been downward although the losses affected a rather smaller number of workers. Nevertheless, the index number of employment at that time was not so high.



### Services.

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**—Employment in hotels and restaurants generally declined, although the losses were not particularly pronounced. The 82 concerns reporting showed a group payroll of 6,021 persons, which was 275 less than in their last statement, a contraction of 4.4 per cent. While all provinces participated in the shrinkage the losses in Quebec were the largest. Employment was on practically the same level as in December of the preceding year.

### Trade.

Considerable activity was reported in retail stores on account of holiday buying. Wholesale trade however was dull, but the industry as a whole showed an upward tendency. Statements were tabulated from 676 establishments with a total sales force of 59,068 as compared with 58,492 workers at the close of November, an increase of 1 per cent. The gains in the retail division were fairly generally distributed

over the country, although they were rather more pronounced in Quebec and Ontario than elsewhere, while the losses in wholesale trade were centred largely in those two provinces. Reduced activity, however, was also indicated in the Prairie provinces. The movement experienced during the month being surveyed repeated that indicated during December, 1921, there having been improvement in retail trade with a decline in the wholesale division. The volume of employment for the present period, however, was slightly greater than at that time.

The table on page 165 gives the index numbers of employment as reported by employers in the various industries as at December 30, 1922, at November 30, 1922, and at December 31, 1921. As usual the first column indicates the proportion of workers in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed on January 17, 1920 equals 100).

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## EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR 1922, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

**A** REVIEW of employment during 1922 as indicated by monthly reports received by the Government from employers of labour shows that a decidedly buoyant tendency was in evidence, in contrast with the comparatively stagnant conditions that prevailed in the preceding year. The upward movement, as would be expected, increased in force during the summer and autumn, until activity reached its maximum for the year at the close of October. From July, 1920, employment declined steadily until May, 1921. Some re-action then occurred, extending to the end of October, but the commencement of winter slackness in November, together with the holiday dullness in December, caused the resumption of the retrogressive movement on an even larger scale,

until, at the close of the latter month, the index number had fallen to 77.9. Early in 1922, improvement was recorded, and from January the trend, with few exceptions, was steadily upward until the beginning of November, when the index number reached 95.8. For the same period of 1921 it had stood at 87.2, while in 1920 it was 101.1. Seasonal losses, supplementing those incidental to the holiday and inventory period in December, caused the index number to decline to 86.3 at the end of the year but it was expected that considerable re-action would be indicated during January.

All provinces shared in the recovery shown during 1922, but since the depression had been most evident in the Quebec-Ontario district, the improve-

ment was perhaps more pronounced there than elsewhere. Those two provinces together contribute approximately 68 per cent of the total payrolls reported and consequently influenced very largely the index number for the country as a whole. Employment in the manufacturing division gained steadily, activity in the iron, and steel, textile and lumber divisions being in considerably greater volume during the past year than in 1921. The extension of operations in the metallic ore mines in Ontario and in asbestos mines in Quebec, which caused large additions to payrolls, made the index numbers in those industries substantially higher than in 1921. The good roads movement resulted in great activity on highway construction, many thousands of men being employed in building and maintaining roads. Building and railroad maintenance and construction absorbed large numbers of workers during the year, although necessarily operations were considerably curtailed at the end of the year. Logging firms generally reported much larger working forces than in 1921 and also than in 1920, which would promise an equally busy season for sawmills during 1923. In the Maritime provinces, the related coal and iron and steel industries showed increased activity towards the close of the year. The pulp and paper trades were fairly busy and employment in sawmills was on a moderately high level. Highway construction, particularly in Nova Scotia, employed a substantially larger working force than for some years. The transportation industries during the first and last few months of 1922 were busy, there being the usual slack season during the summer when the St. Lawrence ports are open. In the four western provinces the general situation was consistently more favourable than elsewhere, the index numbers standing higher than that for Canada as a whole. This, in the Prairie provinces, was mainly due to expansion in railroad construction and maintenance operations. Steady improvement

was indicated moreover in iron and steel, railroad transportation, building and highway construction. British Columbia concerns on the whole registered steady advancement, and conditions generally were decidedly better than in 1921 and in some cases better than in 1920.

The situation in Montreal remained quiet during the first three months of 1922, being largely affected by the recurring "shut downs" in the railway car shops, which, in conjunction with other adverse factors, reduced the index number to 76.0 at the end of March. From April until November, however, steady improvement was registered until at the close of the latter month the index number had reached 94.7. There was a sharp decline at the end of December, when the locomotive works and many other establishments ceased operations over the holidays, but substantial recovery will no doubt have occurred during January. Toronto firms afforded a rather steadier volume of employment during the year, the variations being less pronounced than in Montreal, although the general trend was the same. Employment fluctuated very slightly about a level from January to the beginning of April, from which month activity increased steadily but moderately. The index number in Winnipeg and Vancouver reached a higher point than in Montreal and Toronto: in Vancouver it rose above the base level during August and September, standing at 102.2 and 100.7 respectively in those months. In Winnipeg, the peak attained was 99.5 at the end of October. Employment in these two cities, as elsewhere, declined at the end of the year, although considerable re-action is looked for in January.

Employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole increased gradually during 1922, until at the end of November the index number stood some 19 points higher than at the beginning of the year. While considerable curtailment was shown during



December it reflected largely the usual cessation of work over the holidays and for mid-winter inventories. Within the group, especially pronounced expansion was recorded in sawmills from January until August, from the beginning of which month greatly reduced activity was apparent, the contraction being of seasonal character. Employment in the lumber group increased over 45 per cent from the beginning of the year until the peak was reached at the close of July, and at the end of December the index number was still some 17 points higher than for December, 1921. Activity in the textile industries generally was on a higher level than in the preceding year, although the usual between-season fluctuations in activity caused the index number to show considerable variation. The garment trades, knitting mills and cloth factories, on the whole, reported improvement. In fish preserving establishments and in abattoirs and meat packing houses the level of employment was much the same as in 1921, there being large seasonal fluctuations in both years. The leather industries generally were not so fully employed as in the preceding year, although considerable recovery was indicated during the autumn and early winter. The tendency during the greater part of the year, however, was unfavourable, whereas during 1921, it had been steadily upward, the gains then indicating revival from the marked depression that had existed during the latter part of 1920. Fruit and vegetable canneries, sugar refineries and confectionery plants on the whole were moderately well employed; employment in such establishments during the earlier part of the year showed a steadily upward movement, although the very pronounced declines recorded during December reduced the index number to practically the same level as in December of the preceding year. This group is, of course, largely affected by seasonal causes. Pulp and paper manufacturers registered considerable expansion; the tendency was consistent-

ly favourable until the close of November, and presented a marked contrast to the downward trend indicated during the greater part of 1921. Activity in the rubber group remained low, the index number at its peak in June, 1922, standing at 77.6 only. This was slightly above the highest point reached in 1921, but the general situation did not show much change in that comparison. The marked recovery in building operations exerted a strong influence in the clay, glass and stone division, the index number gaining some 28 points between January and the beginning of December. During the latter month, however, reduced activity was indicated. Glass, brick and cement concerns were decidedly busier than in the preceding year. A distinctly favourable tendency was evidenced in the production of electric current, while electrical apparatus manufacturers also reported substantial gains. Employment in the iron and steel industries generally was more stable than in the preceding year; the month-end shutdowns in the railway car shops, which periodically caused large losses in the group during 1921, were much less frequent in 1922. Greatly increased production was also recorded in automobile factories, although shortage of coal and of supplies affected the situation to some extent during the summer. Rolling and forging mills, agricultural implement works, car shops and several other divisions of the industry were much more fully employed than in 1921. On the other hand, shipyards reported curtailment of operations. The tendency in non-ferrous metal concerns was upward on the whole, although employment did not reach a high level during the year. Manufacturers of petroleum products were moderately busy.

Employment in logging camps showed the usual marked seasonal fluctuations, a distinctly favourable movement, however, being in evidence during the year as a whole. From the end of January until the middle of April the gradual completion of the season's operations in many camps caused large



declines in personnel. With a brief interruption for the river drives the downward tendency continued until the beginning of August. Steady and pronounced improvement was registered during the succeeding five months, until at the end of December the index number had reached 87, standing over 25 points higher than at the same period of 1921. While the bulk of the employment was afforded in the logging camps of Ontario and Quebec, increased activity was also indicated in New Brunswick and the Western provinces.

The tendency in the mining division was upward during 1922, although the long continued strikes in the western coal fields affected employment considerably. The metallic ore mines in Ontario and in British Columbia were more fully engaged than during the preceding year, there being almost uninterrupted though rather moderate expansion. Asbestos mining in Quebec and quarrying in Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia was more active during the summer, partly in sympathy with the extension of building operations.

Employment in the transportation industries generally was in greater

volume than during 1921, partly a reflection of returning prosperity. Shipping and stevedoring afforded considerable employment during the whole year, in spite of the violent fluctuations to which the group is subject. The index number at its peak in November stood about 100 points higher than at the same period of 1921. Steady advances were recorded on steam railways, especially in the Prairie district. Activity on street and electric railways was well maintained, although reductions in payroll were indicated during the last three months of the year.

All three divisions of the construction and maintenance industry were decidedly more fully engaged than in 1921 and 1920. Building construction reached a high level in all provinces, but particularly so in Quebec and Ontario. The extensive campaign in road construction in the latter province, which has already been mentioned, was supplemented by considerably increased activity in other districts. The construction and maintenance departments of the railways employed larger working forces than for some time, especially in the Prairie provinces,

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY DISTRICTS.

1922	Maritime Provinces	Quebec and Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
January.....	78.6	77.6	83.0	84.3	78.9
February.....	80.7	81.3	84.4	85.3	81.9
March.....	80.6	79.7	82.1	85.9	80.6
April.....	83.0	82.0	85.4	91.3	83.3
May.....	87.4	87.9	92.8	96.6	89.2
June.....	92.6	88.7	99.7	99.2	91.1
July.....	94.0	90.6	101.5	99.8	93.1
August.....	90.3	91.8	101.2	102.0	93.7
September.....	91.8	93.0	101.9	100.1	94.6
October.....	91.7	94.0	105.0	100.2	95.8
November.....	92.1	94.2	101.5	95.6	95.1
December.....	90.8	84.8	90.0	88.3	86.3
1921					
January.....	86.3	89.0	93.7	87.2	90.1
February.....	90.7	87.1	91.0	87.3	85.0
March.....	87.2	82.3	88.7	88.1	84.1
April.....	87.5	82.6	86.6	90.1	84.1
May.....	89.5	84.3	91.1	93.3	86.6
June.....	89.0	85.2	94.7	92.6	87.5
July.....	91.2	86.1	97.5	96.3	89.9
August.....	93.5	85.3	98.5	95.6	88.7
September.....	93.1	87.2	100.0	90.4	90.2
October.....	91.4	87.2	102.6	94.3	90.2
November.....	89.5	85.1	95.6	88.9	87.2
December.....	78.1	76.8	82.8	79.9	77.9

where approximately 30 per cent of their staffs are engaged. This industry in Ontario and the other provinces also afforded a substantial volume of employment.

The trade division reported very little change in comparison with 1921. There was the usual dullness following Christmas activity lasting until the end of February, from which month steady improvement was recorded, especially in retail trade. The index number for

the group as a whole was, however, slightly lower than during 1921.

The accompanying tables, Nos. I, II and III, give the index numbers of employment by provinces, cities and main industrial groups monthly for 1921 and 1922. In the preceding article in this issue, on page 159, a chart is reproduced which shows graphically the curve of employment as reported by employers for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

1922	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
January.....	73.6	81.8	84.1	88.7
February.....	80.5	81.9	82.6	91.1
March.....	76.0	82.7	83.6	87.8
April.....	82.1	84.9	88.6	96.4
May.....	85.9	86.6	92.9	97.5
June.....	88.2	88.4	92.8	97.4
July.....	88.6	88.1	96.5	98.3
August.....	90.5	88.3	98.9	102.2
September.....	12.3	90.9	98.8	100.7
October.....	92.6	92.2	99.5	94.9
November.....	94.7	92.9	97.8	90.7
December.....	79.8	84.7	92.6	87.7

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

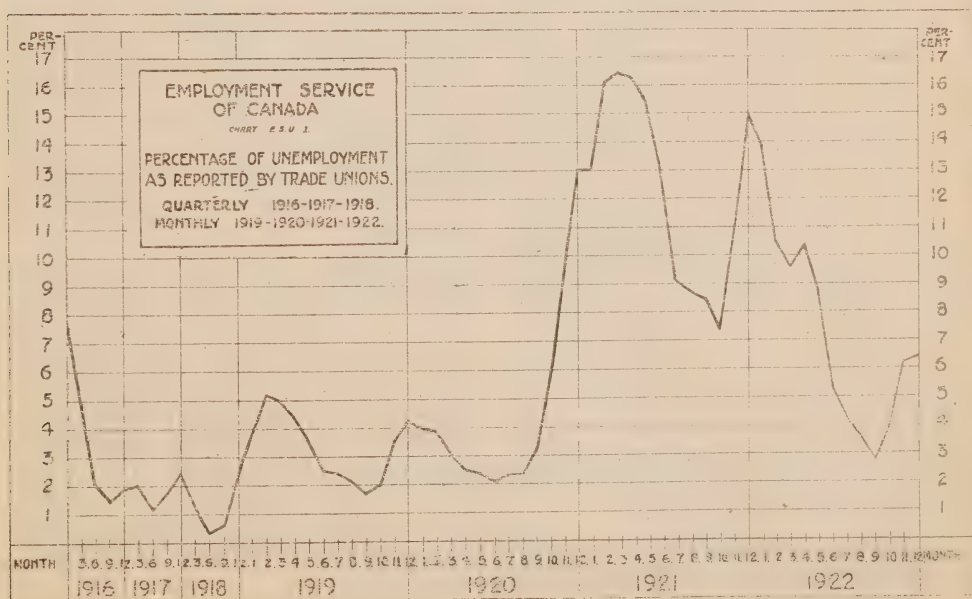
1922	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communica- tion	Transporta- tion	Construction and Mainte- nance	Service	Trade	All Industries
January.....	73.0	61.5	89.7	95.7	97.0	79.8	91.7	90.3	78.9
February.....	78.1	54.8	90.3	97.5	97.1	88.7	93.0	88.2	81.9
March.....	78.0	27.2	88.9	98.2	96.8	81.4	94.6	88.6	80.6
April.....	79.0	37.0	90.2	100.4	98.7	101.1	95.6	90.1	83.3
May.....	84.2	37.5	92.6	100.6	106.2	129.5	100.3	90.0	89.2
June.....	84.2	31.4	94.4	100.6	109.2	157.4	104.4	90.7	91.1
July.....	85.8	27.9	96.2	103.1	111.6	169.4	104.7	90.1	93.1
August.....	86.5	36.5	97.1	103.4	111.9	164.3	105.0	90.8	93.7
September.....	86.7	42.1	101.1	102.8	114.0	166.2	102.0	91.9	94.6
October.....	87.7	66.0	104.5	102.2	114.7	153.2	96.6	93.8	95.8
November.....	87.7	84.7	102.8	101.5	115.3	122.6	95.8	97.0	95.1
December.....	78.1	87.0	100.8	97.4	104.8	96.0	92.8	94.2	86.3
1921									
January.....	84.8	94.3	95.8	104.6	101.3	100.1	94.2	92.5	90.1
February.....	84.6	81.8	92.8	104.1	95.8	89.2	96.3	92.0	88.0
March.....	80.7	44.5	88.0	101.8	95.5	86.7	97.8	92.5	84.1
April.....	80.2	49.9	86.9	103.1	94.0	92.7	96.3	94.2	84.1
May.....	81.1	47.3	88.7	106.1	98.1	111.9	103.0	92.5	86.6
June.....	80.9	35.4	92.2	107.4	99.6	126.7	108.0	92.7	87.5
July.....	81.3	32.3	91.0	107.1	102.7	144.6	107.7	91.4	88.9
August.....	79.3	41.9	96.0	106.8	106.6	141.6	107.3	92.1	88.7
September.....	81.3	48.1	96.4	105.1	109.6	142.5	104.5	92.4	90.2
October.....	81.1	59.7	98.1	104.5	110.5	139.3	96.0	93.0	90.2
November.....	79.3	61.2	98.0	103.8	106.9	113.2	98.4	96.3	87.2
December.....	68.7	59.5	93.0	101.1	99.2	92.4	92.9	96.9	77.9

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1922, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

**T**HE present article on unemployment among members of trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending December 31, 1922. At the end of October the percentage of idleness stood at 3.9, or slightly over 1 per cent higher than in September. Conditions did not improve during the succeeding two months and at the close of December, 6.4 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Considerably more unemployment was shown during the corresponding quarter of last year, and the percentage of unemployment at the end of December, 1921, was almost 9 points higher than for the same period of this year. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own

trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the unions reporting.)

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18 and by months for 1919-20-21-22. It will be noted from this curve that conditions steadily improved during the first nine months of the year, but since the end of September a less favourable movement has been recorded each





month. The situation at the end of the year, however, was more favourable than at the end of the years 1920 and 1921.

All provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia and Ontario, showed more unemployment during October than in the previous month. Nova Scotia registered slight improvement, but in Ontario the situation remained unchanged. Conditions did not improve in November, and, in comparison with October, workers in all provinces were less fully engaged. Owing to greater activity in garment establishments employment was in greater volume in the province of Quebec during December than in November, but in all other provinces the percentage out of work was greater than in the preceding month.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces, and Table II on page 173 shows the percentage of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

During October a greater volume of employment was shown in the manufacturing division than in the corresponding month of last year, particularly in garment establishments, and among iron and steel workers. The building and construction trades were also busier, and increases on a smaller scale were registered by transportation workers. Fishermen, on the other hand, were slacker.

Unemployment in the manufacturing industries was on a considerably lower level during November than in November, 1921. Garment workers were much better employed as were also workers in the iron and steel, and clay, glass and stone groups. In the building and construction trades over 7 per cent less unemployment was registered. Transportation workers were also more fully engaged, but the increase was not so great as in the building trades.

During December the manufacturing industries reported over 16 per cent

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1920	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Feb. 1920	5.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.3	4.0
March 1920	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
April 1920	1.6	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
May 1920	.4	.5	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	5.6	2.4
June 1920	.6	.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
July 1920	.1	.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	.9	1.4	9.3	2.4
Aug. 1920	.3	1.0	7.5	1.7	.3	.5	.7	4.7	2.4
Sept. 1920	.3	.1	7.6	1.9	.5	.1	.6	5.1	3.3
Oct. 1920	.3	.4	9.5	3.0	3.3	.3	.8	16.7	6.1
Nov. 1920	2.2	.5	14.7	6.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	24.7	10.2
Dec. 1920	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.1
Jan. 1921	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Feb. 1921	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
March 1921	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
April 1921	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
May 1921	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
June 1921	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
July 1921	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
Aug. 1921	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Sept. 1921	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Oct. 1921	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4
Nov. 1921	6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1
Dec. 1921	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Jan. 1922	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Feb. 1922	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
March 1922	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
April 1922	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.3	10.4
May 1922	12.1	3.1	11.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
June 1922	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
July 1922	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
Aug. 1922	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.5	3.6	6.1	3.6
Sept. 1922	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	.7	.5	1.4	4.8	2.8
Oct. 1922	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Nov. 1922	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Dec. 1922	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4

more employment than in the same month of last year. Greater activity among garment, and iron and steel workers contributed largely to this increase. Glass workers, on the other hand, showed a large percentage of idleness. Fishermen and workers in the building and transportation divisions were better employed, but retail clerks were slacker.

The accompanying tabulations (Table III) show in some detail the returns for the month ending December 31, 1922, for which month returns were received from 1,469 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 155,006 persons, 9,982 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 6.4. The table also gives the general percentages of unemployment in the various trades and industries for October and November.

Month

Month		Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and bookbinding	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garmet workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and steam navigation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1920	January	44.2	...	5.2	2.6	2.7	1.1	1.8	4	7	2.2	1.3	...	4.7	3.2	2.6	8.9	2.3	11.8	2.8	0.9	6	4	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1920	February	34.0	...	4.5	2.5	2.0	1.1	1.8	3	1	0	2	...	6.3	2.5	4.3	1.3	...	12.9	1.8	3.9	6	1	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1920	March	3.5	...	4.6	1.9	5.7	0.6	0.18	4	1	0	2	...	3.0	1.9	1.0	14	...	12.9	1.8	3.9	6	1	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1920	April	...	...	1.2	2.2	5.1	0.6	0.12	12	2	1	4	...	2.3	1.0	1.0	14	...	12.9	1.8	3.9	6	1	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1920	May	...	...	1.2	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.12	12	2	1	4	...	3.4	3.9	1.5	14	...	12.9	1.8	3.9	6	1	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1920	June	...	...	1.2	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.12	12	2	1	4	...	3.4	3.9	1.5	14	...	12.9	1.8	3.9	6	1	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1920	July	...	...	1.2	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.12	12	2	1	4	...	3.4	3.9	1.5	14	...	12.9	1.8	3.9	6	1	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1920	August	...	...	1.2	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.12	12	2	1	4	...	3.4	3.9	1.5	14	...	12.9	1.8	3.9	6	1	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1920	September	...	...	1.2	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.12	12	2	1	4	...	3.4	3.9	1.5	14	...	12.9	1.8	3.9	6	1	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1920	October	...	...	1.2	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.12	12	2	1	4	...	3.4	3.9	1.5	14	...	12.9	1.8	3.9	6	1	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1920	November	...	...	1.2	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.12	12	2	1	4	...	3.4	3.9	1.5	14	...	12.9	1.8	3.9	6	1	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1920	December	...	...	1.2	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.12	12	2	1	4	...	3.4	3.9	1.5	14	...	12.9	1.8	3.9	6	1	1	1	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	January	10.5	16.8	1.9	13.7	23.2	6.1	11.3	2.6	14.0	14.9	10.6	60.3	19.5	18.2	19.2	98.1	0.7	17.3	30.8	10.1	10.8	9	1	2	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	February	92.1	80.8	18.4	18.0	7.4	4.0	3.0	16.7	3.3	5.6	21.0	2.7	10.2	18.7	18.1	90.4	6.0	28.3	35.7	10.1	10.8	9	1	2	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	March	91.1	80.8	18.4	18.0	7.4	4.0	3.0	16.7	3.3	5.6	21.0	2.7	10.2	18.7	18.1	90.4	6.0	28.3	35.7	10.1	10.8	9	1	2	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	April	26.3	36.2	21.4	17.7	8.5	7.4	3.7	13.3	38.2	8.6	60.4	...	17.3	35.3	32.4	84.8	12.9	1.6	15.8	8.8	4	0	6	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	May	24.9	32.2	12.6	22.6	8.5	6.6	4.2	8.6	33.6	2.9	61.4	...	20.2	35.3	33.2	93.3	11.3	1.6	15.8	8.8	4	0	6	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	June	25.3	33.3	16.7	20.0	23.6	1.2	2.9	1.8	33.6	2.9	68.0	...	20.2	35.3	33.2	93.3	11.3	1.6	15.8	8.8	4	0	6	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	July	18.0	35.7	17.2	20.7	23.0	1.2	2.9	1.8	33.6	2.9	68.0	...	20.2	35.3	33.2	93.3	11.3	1.6	15.8	8.8	4	0	6	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	August	14.0	52.6	17.6	11.3	11.1	3.2	2.1	0.8	27.8	3.0	8.0	...	3.5	16.1	12.1	85.5	...	10.2	18.2	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	September	20.2	22.8	9.1	13.9	11.4	7.7	6.8	8.8	2.9	13.9	37.7	...	8.5	10.1	12.1	85.5	...	10.2	18.2	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	October	25.6	23.0	3.4	10.9	11.2	6.1	8.5	7.1	6.8	14.0	47.5	...	9.6	10.1	13.4	33.5	...	8.7	12.7	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	November	61.6	18.6	8.7	7.7	8.0	9.4	2.6	11.8	8.4	4.7	59.8	...	14.0	10.1	9.5	35.7	...	8.7	12.7	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1921	December	70.6	64.5	18.5	5.4	21.6	3.0	4.4	11.2	3.5	8.8	4.4	60.8	...	5.2	22.8	9.6	24.3	...	8.7	12.7	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40
1922	January	73.1	6.5	11.1	15.8	10.1	0.0	5.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	17.9	...	5.2	22.8	11.0	29.7	...	2.2	32.8	0.9	6	1	1	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1922	February	58.2	9.2	7.0	5.8	11.4	5.7	4.8	4.6	2.9	5.1	1.8	...	10.3	8.1	14.1	32.6	...	2.2	32.8	0.9	6	1	1	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1922	March	58.2	7.0	5.8	8.1	11.4	4.6	5.1	4.3	4.4	5.6	5.1	...	10.3	8.1	14.1	32.6	...	2.2	32.8	0.9	6	1	1	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1922	April	55.8	38.7	23.6	10.8	10.0	3.2	4.0	3.5	10.2	4.6	18.6	...	15.6	5.9	10.5	24.4	...	0.1	6.3	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1922	May	37.7	11.0	15.0	0.2	2.7	1.0	3.2	2.7	6.5	5.0	54.5	...	16.6	8.6	9.4	8.7	...	0.1	6.3	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1922	June	26.7	...	7.9	6.5	13.0	3.3	2.8	4.3	4.4	5.6	5.1	...	13.0	7.7	13.3	20.9	...	0.1	6.3	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40	
1922	July	17.5	2.7	1.1	6.2	8.1	4.3	8.5	6.7	6.0	5.4	6.4	6.3	...	14.0	5.9	14.5	25.2	...	0.1	6.3	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40
1922	August	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.1	3.9	10.0	6.7	...	0.1	6.3	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40
1922	September	16.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.8	4.7	10.8	...	...	0.1	6.3	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40
1922	October	37.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.6	7.2	27.9	15.1	...	0.1	6.3	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40
1922	November	38.8	3.1	1.7	10.6	6.6	2.6	0.9	3.2	9.0	30.3	38.9	...	31.1	15.8	4.0	26.9	...	...	0.1	6.3	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40
1922	December	64.8	4.3	1.5	8.5	7.9	3.3	...	4.6	20.3	13.7	30.1	...	13.0	9.9	6.5	31.8	...	...	0.1	6.3	2.4	4	0	1	0	0	1.6	4	40



TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1922.

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions <sup>a</sup>	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent
Fishing .....																
Lumber Workers & Loggers.....																
Miners .....	16	8719	168	1.9					1	125	0	0				
Miners (Metallic Ores).....																
Coal Miners .....	15	8419	168													
Miners (Non-metallic Minerals).....	1	300	0						1	125	0					
Manufacturing Industries.....	10	347	82	23.6	12	639	21	3.2	60	24129	2467	10.2	192	16101	968	6.0
<i>Vegetable Products (Except Tex- tiles Fibres and Wood).....</i>					1	8	8	100.	6	1441	207	14.4	11	574	65	11.3
Soft Drink Workers.....													2	82	0	
Cigar and Tobacco Workers.....					1	8	8		1	20	0		4	255	62	
Bakers, Confectioners, Sugar Re- finery and Cereal Mill Employees									5	1421	207		5	237	3	
<i>Pulp and Paper Products.....</i>	1	115	60	52.2	1	92	2	2.2	12	1692	39	2.3	41	6087	185	3.0
(a) Pulp and Paper Mill Workers.....									4	430	0	0	13	2548	23	.8
(b) Printing, Publishing and Litho. Compositors .....	1	115	60	52.2	1	92	2	2.2	8	1262	39	3.1	28	3539	162	4.6
Pressmen and Assistants.....	1	115	60						4	771	4		12	2116	105	
Bookbinders .....									2	360	35		6	623	27	
Stereotypers and Electrotypes													2	151	0	
Engravers and Lithographers									2	131	0		2	117	0	
Others .....													6	532	30	
<i>Wood Products (Except Paper)...</i>	2	65	20	30.8					3	437	0	0	12	440	32	7.3
Furniture Workers, Wood Work- ers, etc.....	2	65	20						3	437	0		12	440	32	
Match Makers.....																
<i>Fibres, Textiles and Textile Prod.</i>					1	245	0	0	10	10289	1576	15.3	14	710	12	1.7
(a) Textile and Carpet Workers.....					1	245	0	0	2	2234	81	3.6	4	191	0	0
(b) Garment Workers.....									7	7785	1460	18.8	10	519	12	2.3
Tailors .....													5	185	0	
Garment Workers.....									7	7785	1460		5	334	12	
(c) Hat, Cap and Glove Makers.....									1	270	35	13.0				
<i>Animal Products (Except Textile Fibres).....</i>									6	1783	113	6.3	10	866	157	18.1
Butchers, Meat and Fish Packers																
Leather Workers.....									6	1783	113		9	566	7	
Fur Workers.....													1	300	150	
<i>Iron and its Products.....</i>	7	167	2	1.2	9	294	11	3.7	30	6449	391	6.1	96	7074	454	6.4
Blacksmiths .....					2	109	1		2	224	7		5	180	4	
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Build.	1	11	0		2	39	0		5	842	3		9	433	8	
Machinists .....	2	52	0						6	536	54		25	2466	138	
Moulders .....	1	22	2		2	58	8		2	763	294		17	951	235	
Patternmakers .....	1	3	0						1	170	10		4	38	4	
Railway Carmen.....	2	79	0		1	51	0		12	3754	23		28	2579	28	
Sheet Metal Workers.....					2	37	2		2	160	0		8	427	37	
<i>Non-Ferrous Metals.....</i>									3	192	2	1.0	2	165	17	10.3
Metal Polishers.....									1	135	2		1	25	5	
Jewelry Workers.....									2	57	0		1	140	12	
Mill and Smeltermen.....																
<i>Clay, Glass and Stone Products...</i>									2	119	43	36.1	3	134	46	34.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing In- dustries (Unclass. Workers)...									1	609	4	.7				
<b>Building &amp; Construction.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4234</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7116</b>	<b>1216</b>	<b>17.1</b>
Steam, Shovel and Dredgemen.....													1	310	142	
Edge and Structural Iron Workers									1	42	0		1	106	6	
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	2	123	18		2	82	74		6	1337	0		31	2721	518	
Carpenters and Joiners.....	1	90	0		1	61	20		15	1574	144		35	2179	377	
Electrical Workers.....									1	47	0		5	134	0	
Granite and Stone Cutters.....	1	30	18						2	130	0		7	149	16	
Painters, Decorators and Paper- hangers .....									2	637	162		6	335	55	
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	2	46	14		1	40	0		3	299	0		9	871	62	
Tile-layers, Lathers and Roofers.									1	33	25		2	81	25	
Hod-carriers and Bldg. Labourers									1	135	15		3	230	15	



## AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada							
No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unemployed					
Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent				
																			Oct. 1922	Nov. 1922	Dec. 1922		
													1 2 2	1476 700 531	1073 30 0	72.7 4.3 0		3 2 27	1702 700 11809	1103 30 173	37.7 ..... .7	38.8 3.1 1.7	64.8 4.1 1.5
								8	2434	5	.....	2	531	0	.....	25 2	11884 425	173 0	.7 0	1.8 0	1.5 .....		
19	1049	67	6.4	21	2071	27	1.3	28	1677	161	9.6	43	2639	338	12.8	405	48652	4131	5.5	10.6	8.5		
				1	1510	10	.7	3	144	2	1.4	4	117	7	6.0	26	3794	299	7.9	6.6	7.9		
								1	90	0	.....	3	110	0	.....	6	282	0	4.8	.3	0		
								1	6	0	.....	1	7	7	.....	8	296	77	12.5	15.3	26.0		
				1	1510	10	.....	1	48	2	.....				.....	12	3216	222	7.8	6.4	6.9		
5	145	8	5.5	8	235	9	3.8	7	364	3	.8	13	706	10	1.4	88	9436	316	2.5	2.6	3.3		
5	235	9	3.8	7	364	3	.8	7	364	3	.8	12	624	10	1.6	18	3060	23	2.2	.9	.8		
1	13	1	.....	4	147	0	.....	4	253	3	.....	6	413	2	.....	33	3920	177	3.0	2.9	4.5		
1	31	3	.....	2	51	7	.....	1	56	0	.....	2	107	6	.....	14	1228	78	6.4	5.1	6.4		
				1	24	2	.....	1	48	0	.....	2	72	2	.....	6	295	4	.7	1.1	1.4		
1	28	0	.....	1	13	0	.....	1	7	0	.....	1	18	0	.....	6	183	0	0	.6	0		
2	73	4	.....				.....				.....	1	14	0	.....	11	750	34	3.1	3.6	4.5		
1	178	30	16.9									3	639	275	43.0	21	1759	357	4.0	9.0	20.3		
1	178	30										3	639	275	.....	21	1759	357	4.0	13.0	20.3		
								1	200	0	0	1	150	3	2.	27	11594	1591	4.1	30.3	13.7		
								1	200	0	0	1	150	3	2.	7	2670	81	3.3	3.0	2.6		
												1	150	3	.....	19	8654	1475	4.6	38.9	17.0		
								1	200	0	.....				.....	6	335	3	2.9	0	.9		
															.....	13	8319	1472	4.7	39.8	17.7		
															.....	1	270	35	.....	3.1	13.0		
												2	101	1	1.0	18	2750	271	12.6	15.8	9.9		
												1	21	0	.....	1	21	0	0	0	0		
												1	80	1	.....	16	2429	121	15.0	17.5	5.0		
															.....	1	300	150	0	8.	50.		
12	681	29	4.3	12	326	8	2.5	15	942	156	16.6	19	795	42	5.3	200	16728	1093	7.2	4.0	6.5		
1	20	0	.....				.....				.....	2	23	1	.....	12	556	13	3.0	2.2	2.3		
1	4	0	.....	2	75	0	.....	2	134	9	.....	2	104	8	.....	24	1642	28	3.0	4.1	1.7		
1	20	1	.....	1	49	5	.....	4	470	145	.....	3	179	9	.....	42	3772	352	5.2	3.3	9.3		
1	20	4	.....				.....				.....	1	67	15	.....	24	1881	558	11.1	13.1	29.7		
1	49	12	.....				.....	1	8	2	.....	1	12	5	.....	9	280	33	10.9	7.1	11.8		
5	519	0	.....	7	191	2	.....	7	309	0	.....	8	390	0	.....	70	7872	53	8.3	3.4	.7		
2	49	12	.....	2	11	1	.....	1	21	0	.....	2	20	4	.....	19	725	56	4.2	.7	7.7		
												1	131	0	0	6	488	19	27.9	.8	3.9		
															.....	2	160	7	44.9	1.5	4.4		
															.....	3	197	12	3.6	0	6.1		
															.....	1	131	0	0	0	0		
															.....	7	280	89	15.1	5.6	31.8		
1	45	0	0				.....	2	27	0	0				.....	2	654	4	0	.3	.6		
																10	1169	92	.2	4.4	7.9		
9	778	359	46.1	14	330	178	53.9	13	885	254	28.7	11	428	146	34.1	189	14243	2643	6.0	10.4	18.6		
								1	130	60	.....				.....	2	440	202	0	9.7	45.9		
											.....				.....	2	148	6	2.2	12.3	4.1		
2	25	17	.....	3	99	96	.....	4	114	71	.....	3	86	52	.....	53	4587	846	9.5	10.5	18.4		
2	169	150	.....	3	83	61	.....	3	371	113	.....	2	59	16	.....	62	4586	881	2.8	7.4	19.2		
1	200	7	.....	3	86	0	.....	2	141	0	.....	2	148	1	.....	14	756	8	2.3	6.5	1.1		
1	32	8	.....	2	12	8	.....				.....	1	35	19	.....	14	388	69	12.1	13.2	17.8		
												1	70	50	.....	13	1158	295	16.5	24.1	25.5		
1	50	10	.....	1	20	4	.....	3	129	10	.....	1	20	3	.....	20	1539	99	.6	3.3	6.4		
															.....	4	124	55	9.4	5.	44.4		
1	152	152	.....				.....				.....	1	10	5	.....	5	517	182	29.8	32.4	35.2		

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1922.

Occupation	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent
Transportation .....	37	2630	87	3.7	27	2073	84	4.1	77	7249	173	2.4	221	22770	240	1.1
(a) Shipping and Stevedoring.....	2	112	29	25.9					3	860	25	2.9	2	67	24	35.8
(b) Steam Railway Operation.....	34	2329	68	2.9	27	2073	84	4.1	73	6262	148	2.4	207	18036	204	1.1
Conductors .....	3	121	0	0	2	173	2	0	6	440	1	0	24	1465	2	0
Locomotive Engineers.....	5	192	2	0	4	364	66	0	11	604	5	0	29	2191	0	0
Locomotive Firemen.....	5	355	0	0	2	88	2	0	8	593	6	0	26	2296	51	0
Trainmen .....	5	617	21	0	4	379	0	0	10	1943	44	0	28	5425	24	0
Railway Employees, n.e.s.....	8	400	15	0	5	251	0	0	17	1027	9	0	47	2541	18	0
Express Employees.....	1	40	0	0	2	105	0	0	2	67	2	0	7	635	3	0
M. of Way Employees and Ry. Shop Labourers.....	7	604	30	0	8	713	14	0	19	1588	81	0	46	3483	106	0
(c) Local Transportation.....	1	189	0	0					1	127	0	0	12	4667	12	0
Street and Electric Ry. Emp. Teamsters and Chauffeurs.....	1	189	0	0					1	127	0	0	12	4667	12	0
Communication .....	11	513	5	1.0	6	147	0	0	9	1551	8	0.5	9	2877	23	0.8
(a) Telegraph Operation.....	11	513	5	1.0	6	147	0	0	9	1551	8	0.5	9	2877	23	0.8
Telegraphers (System Div.)....	7	320	0	0	6	147	0	0	8	1455	8	0	8	2835	23	0
Telegraphers (Local).....	4	193	5	0					1	96	0	0	1	42	0	0
(b) Telephone Operators.....																
Trade (Retail Shop Clerks).....									7	805	29	3.6	1	160	0	0
Services .....	5	95	0	0	8	287	4	1.4	24	3663	217	5.9	100	6009	146	2.4
(a) Governmental .....	5	95	0	0	6	249	0	0	13	2908	211	7.3	48	4062	50	1.2
Federal Employees .....	5	95	0	0	3	116	0	0	8	510	0	0	40	1852	0	0
Civic Employees .....					3	133	0	0	5	2308	211	0	8	2210	50	0
(b) Miscellaneous .....					2	38	4	10.5	11	755	6	0.8	52	1947	95	4.9
Hotel and Restaurant Emp....									3	205	1	0	2	116	20	0
Theatre and Stage Employees					1	26	4	0	2	26	2	0	11	368	15	0
Barbers .....									2	201	3	0	16	501	6	0
Stationary Eng. and Firemen									2	228	0	0	19	853	53	0
Others .....					1	12	0	0	2	95	0	0	4	109	2	0
All Occupations .....	85	12593	402	3.2	57	3329	203	6.1	230	11756	3240	7.8	625	55259	2623	4.7

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1922.

DURING the last quarter of 1922 there was a general downward trend in employment as indicated by the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada. The volume of business during this period declined considerably from the high figure of the preceding quarter, due to the reduction in the demand for harvesters and also in some measure to the approach of severe winter weather. Compared with the period October-December 1921, however, a marked improvement was shown during the period under review, the reports indicating an increase of more than forty per cent in the number of vacancies reported and an expansion of about fifty

per cent in the placements made. The gain in applications approximated 17 per cent. A glance at the chart (on page 181), which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for December 1922, shows that during the first part of October the curves of applications, vacancies and placements, declined considerably. During the latter half of October all curves were marked by an abrupt rise, this expansion in business reflecting an unusual demand for farm labourers in the Province of Saskatchewan. A contraction followed during the early part of November, and applications, vacancies and placements were again at the pre-harvest level. From November 15

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.—(Continued).

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unemployed			
Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent		
																			Oct. 1922	Nov. 1922	Dec. 1922
48	5449	243	4.5	60	3571	75	2.1	44	4259	131	3.1	58	6232	284	4.6	572	54233	1327	1.9	1.8	2.4
47	5410	243	4.5	58	3441	75	2.2	40	3756	131	3.5	50	5151	178	12.6	10	2554	258	11.2	10.1	10.0
5	398	4	0	7	343	0	0	4	363	0	0	5	337	0	0	56	3640	9	0.2	0.1	0.2
5	385	0	0	7	410	6	0	5	254	1	0	7	378	0	0	74	4778	80	1.2	1.2	1.7
8	633	0	0	12	395	1	0	6	533	44	0	7	312	9	0	74	5205	113	3.8	1.1	2.2
6	1003	35	0	6	701	32	0	6	1100	0	0	6	646	40	0	71	11814	196	2.5	2.1	1.7
11	922	38	0	9	349	6	0	9	579	74	0	8	452	0	0	114	6521	160	4	1.8	2.5
1	194	13	0	3	94	0	0	2	139	12	0	2	116	7	0	20	1390	37	0.3	1.3	2.7
11	1875	153	0	14	1149	30	0	8	788	0	0	14	779	38	0	127	10979	452	2.4	2.5	4.1
1	39	0	0	2	130	0	0	4	503	0	0	5	1687	12	0	26	7352	24	0.3	0.7	0.3
1	39	0	0	2	130	0	0	3	434	0	0	3	1537	12	0	23	7123	24	0.3	0.7	0.3
								1	69	0	0	2	160	0	0	3	229	0	0	0	0
8	1100	2	0.2	7	453	1	0.2	7	781	1	0.1	7	848	1	0.1	64	8270	41	0.4	0.5	0.5
7	995	2	0.2	7	453	1	0.2	7	781	1	0.1	7	848	1	0.1	63	8165	41	0.4	0.5	0.5
7	995	2	0.2	7	453	1	0.2	7	781	1	0.1	7	848	1	0.1	57	7834	36	0.4	0.5	0.5
1	105	0	0													6	331	5	0.3	0	1.5
																1	105	0	0	0	0
																8	565	29	0.4	0.2	3.0
7	449	15	3.3	16	622	5	0.8	21	1337	24	1.8	18	1970	94	4.8	199	14432	505	3.0	2.7	3.5
4	356	10	2.8	10	491	0	0	14	1017	2	0.2	8	1010	0	0	108	10188	273	2.2	1.4	2.7
2	255	0	0	7	376	0	0	3	205	0	0	2	376	0	0	70	3785	0	0	0	0
2	101	10	0	3	115	0	0	11	812	2	0	6	634	0	0	38	6403	273	3.8	2.1	4.3
3	93	5	5.4	6	131	5	3.8	7	320	22	6.9	10	960	94	9.8	91	4244	232	4.7	6.1	5.5
								1	103	11	0	1	260	30	0	7	684	62	10.7	16.4	9.1
2	75	5	0	2	32	1	0	2	44	3	0	3	121	22	0	23	692	52	8.1	7.4	7.5
1	18	0	0	1	21	0	0	4	173	8	0	4	218	4	0	27	1114	21	2.6	2.1	1.9
				3	78	4	0					2	361	38	0	27	1538	95	2.9	5.4	6.2
																7	216	2	2.3	0.7	0.9
91	5825	686	7.8	118	7047	286	4.1	121	11373	576	5.1	142	14824	1966	13.3	1469	155006	9982	3.9	6.2	6.4

to the end of the year applications and placements declined uninterruptedly, while the curve of vacancies was marked by slight fluctuations. Throughout the entire quarter the curves of vacancies and placements remained at a higher level than during the same period of 1921, while the falling off in applications toward the latter part of the quarter would indicate that fewer persons were registered as out of work during 1922.

During the period October-December, 1922, the offices reported that they had made 106,469 references to positions and effected a total of 101,402 placements, as compared with 67,556 placements during the same period in 1921. Placements in regular employment during the quarter under review number-

ed 77,567 (69,917 of men and 7,650 of women) and those in casual work totalled 23,835. The number of applications registered at the offices was 140,070, of which 113,814 were from men and 26,256 from women, as compared with a total of 118,907 during the same period of 1921. Employers notified the Service of 110,590 vacancies (86,261 for men and 24,329 for women) as compared with 78,558 during the period October-December 1921.

The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements by industries of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the period October-December 1922. A report of the work of the offices for the month of December 1922 will be found elsewhere in this issue.



## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing .....	386	279	81	141	99	20	213	114	14	6,788	4,614	902
Animal Products—Edible.....	2		2							328	207	73
Fur and its Products.....										2		
Leather and its Products.....							9	7		114	47	43
Lumber and its Products.....	48	23	19	96	75	4	34	23		547	328	97
Musical Instruments.....				1	1					42	13	2
Pulp and Paper Products.....	10	8	2	1	1		43	2	11	1,766	1,066	142
Rubber Products.....										219	134	5
Textile Products.....	12	4	8	6	1	4	15	24		423	258	53
Plant Products—Edible.....	12	5	2	9	4	2	9	7		607	435	87
Wood Distillates, etc.....												
Chemical and Allied Products.....				1	1		6	4		124	81	40
Clay, Glass and Stone.....	5	5					24	2		265	165	40
Electric Current.....	57	4	31				1			294	262	62
Electric Apparatus.....	1	1								117	81	19
Iron and Steel Products.....	288	219	19	28	12	10	34	15		1,399	1,060	140
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	1				1		1	1		111	74	14
Mineral Products.....	7	5					4	4		190	147	40
Miscellaneous .....	5	5	1				28	22		102	87	24
Logging .....	269	218	5	765	562	21	417	1,500		9,984	6,223	36
Farming .....	41	43	2	21	15	3	34	26		1,620	1,671	91
Mining .....	857	64		69	54	7	47	14		428	320	16
Coal.....	85	20		50	32						1	
Metallic Ores.....	1	4								29	22	10
Non-metallic Ores.....	8	10		12	2	7	45	14		20	27	
Communication.....	15	12	3				1	1		71	62	7
Transportation .....	58	37	13	111	69	40	372	297	21	1,599	1,007	438
Street Railway and Cartage.....	7	4	3	8	4	3	75	50		498	241	182
Railway .....	26	14	8	80	40	60				280	162	60
Shipping and Stevedoring.....	25	19	8	17	16	1	207	244	21	851	604	180
Construction & Maintenance.....	518	423	103	547	356	126	1,277	1,018	12	8,201	7,513	428
Railway .....	32	13	22	250	142	55	88	50		2,715	2,725	8
Highway .....	144	176	4	4		4	82	71		690	544	8
Building and Other.....	323	289	77	293	210	87	1,107	897	12	4,877	4,244	343
Services .....	959	375	407	1,187	292	757	1,699	1,327	62	13,103	3,790	6,368
Hotel and Restaurant.....	70	49	12	45	26	4	272	162	2	692	390	51
Recreational .....	6	2	4	2	2					118	25	90
Professional .....	68	24	31	56	11	11	60	20	2	498	275	130
Governmental .....	180	24	71	165	39	124	7	2		1,329	1,191	189
Personal .....	160	16	147	414	31	384	76	5	10	1,886	664	1,260
Household .....	500	290	142	549	180	234	1,277	1,000	48	8,721	1,470	4,717
Farm .....				8	2		1			10	5	
Trade .....	199	32	148	75	36	36	57	27	1	1,270	571	519
Retail .....	151	26	107	75	34	36	41	25	1	1,078	464	610
Wholesale .....	48	6	41	2	2		16	2		192	107	67
Finance.....	28	7	19	10	7	4	31	12		181	50	122
All Industries.....	3,342	1,495	787	2,666	1,490	1014	4,116	4,339	110	43,435	25,827	9,637
Men .....	2,697	1,152	690	2,228	1,249	790	2,802	3,148	60	33,133	23,507	4,124
Women .....	645	343	157	438	241	224	1,314	1,191	50	10,302	2,320	4,513

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1922.

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
551	338	366	195	65	120	507	413	79	1,088	725	351	9,876	6,647	1,933
89	7	25	20	7	10	16	7	8	35	10	24	440	238	142
28	8	18	5	6	6	5	1	5	14	2	12	45	8	31
14	12	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	14	2	12	157	72	64
32	80	8	29	5	21	111	85	22	620	533	83	1,517	1,152	254
100	133	85	32	32	32	4	1	3	38	15	23	43	14	2
87	7	24	3	2	1	1	1	1	7	5	1	2,003	1,256	298
122	20	99	26	13	12	34	23	6	14	19	20	232	142	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	520	299	103
16	2	8	13	12	12	40	41	30	41	19	20	860	531	234
1	14	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	8	7	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	84	28	84	133	88	40
89	26	60	38	19	17	41	15	24	30	25	4	393	252	58
8	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	4	4	464	301	95
6	4	1	1	1	1	218	218	84	71	7	7	123	85	21
49	20	27	18	3	15	20	6	0	8	1	7	1,960	1,424	854
961	3,409	.....	1,917	1,982	.....	835	807	.....	94	12	78	211	150	18
3,158	2,472	463	20,412	19,990	584	1,915	1,743	100	8	1	7	423	380	48
.....	55	.....	227	230	.....	439	394	2	94	12	78	344	158	164
.....	55	.....	227	230	.....	438	386	2	2,281	2,190	9	17,369	16,900	73
.....	55	.....	227	230	.....	438	386	2	253	178	37	27,694	26,138	1,260
14	15	.....	70	71	2	7	5	.....	371	323	.....	2,433	1,454	19
202	79	104	204	101	87	230	192	37	11	9	.....	1,580	731	2
134	48	71	138	47	80	49	21	28	360	311	.....	755	666	10
63	27	33	60	54	7	181	171	9	3	3	.....	98	57	7
5	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	8	2	190	174	14
1,695	640	333	1,279	1,193	112	1,426	1,252	170	372	127	260	3,148	1,909	1,003
137	92	2	695	707	3	233	250	1	112	17	94	989	435	471
106	83	11	84	76	2	416	389	19	40	31	12	738	508	165
852	465	320	500	410	107	772	613	150	220	79	154	1,421	966	367
6,437	1,259	4,506	2,328	940	912	2,898	1,090	1,585	1,193	883	298	15,536	13,283	1,582
488	339	70	265	185	7	314	279	7	356	352	5	4,511	4,335	73
52	17	34	34	12	20	17	7	18	75	29	22	1,539	1,368	142
132	95	26	236	122	35	44	33	8	762	502	271	9,436	7,580	1,367
13	9	3	36	12	25	49	16	34	2,170	770	1,238	30,751	9,843	15,855
827	71	740	342	31	310	733	37	682	223	136	59	2,219	1,485	212
4,863	657	3,633	1,164	440	512	1,544	566	840	73	46	23	1,038	569	260
112	71	.....	251	138	3	197	152	1	103	49	33	1,832	1,252	470
595	142	408	262	79	133	320	155	150	439	55	387	4,879	3,863	858
404	115	257	225	71	103	260	116	132	1,304	475	718	19,943	5,138	19,844
191	27	151	37	8	30	60	39	18	4	.....	.....	580	373	4
16	4	11	9	2	7	14	5	.....	491	85	394	3,269	1,127	1,886
13,063	8,413	6,191	26,903	24,653	1,957	8,591	6,056	2,123	356	71	277	2,588	922	1,462
7,077	7,249	2,084	25,175	23,868	1,474	6,577	5,097	1,252	135	14	117	681	295	424
5,992	1,164	4,157	1,728	785	483	2,014	950	871	35	5	27	324	92	190
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,266	5,294	2,616	110,590	77,567	23,835
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,742	4,661	1,845	86,261	69,917	12,179
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,524	683	771	24,329	7,650	11,656

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR DECEMBER, 1922.

**A** COMPARISON of the business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of December 1922 and the preceding period, shows a slight slackening in the volume of employment offered and placements effected. When the reports are compared with those for December 1921, it is noted that during the period under review the number of vacancies offered and placements made was greater, while fewer applications for work were registered. As shown by the accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, the curves of applications and placements continued to decline, while the curves of vacancies showed a reduction during the first half of the month, followed by an increase during the latter part of the period. The reports from the offices show that an average of 1,403 and 1,219 applications daily were received during the first and second half of December, respectively, as compared with an average of 1,638 and 1,564 respectively during the corresponding periods of 1921. The average number of applications received during the latter half of November, 1922, was 1,611 daily. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service averaged 592 daily during the first half of December as compared with 1,101 during the preceding period and with 772 during the corresponding period a year ago. During the latter half of the month the average number of vacancies daily was 1,007 as compared with 950 during the same period of December 1921. Placements effected during the first half of the month averaged 853 daily, as compared with 999 during the previous period and with 704 during the first half of December 1921. During the latter half of the month the average number of placements daily was 821, as compared

with an average of 820 during the same period of last year. The placements in regular employment averaged 597 and 517 daily, while the average daily placements in casual work were 256 and 304 during the first and second half of the month respectively. The following table presents the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:—

Year	Placements.		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,264	445,811
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522

During the month of December, 1922, the offices of the Employment Service made 22,290 references to positions and effected a total of 20,944 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 13,971 (11,969 of men and 2,002 of women), while those in casual work totalled 6,973. Vacancies reported by employers to the Service during December totalled 24,456, of which 17,616 were for men and 6,840 for women workers. The number of applications for employment registered at the offices was 32,877, of which 25,796 were from men and 7,081 from women.

Placements in regular employment by provinces during the period were as follows:—Nova Scotia, 365 men, 94 women; New Brunswick, 354 men, 72 women; Quebec, 541 men, 269 women; Ontario, 5,686 men, 588 women; Manitoba, 1,587 men, 338 women; Saskatchewan, 1,090 men, 209 women; Alberta, 1,356 men, 270 women; British Columbia, 990 men, 162 women.

### MARITIME PROVINCES.

Continued slackness in the demand for building and construction workers was reported, the construction of civic sewers and a power plant near Amherst



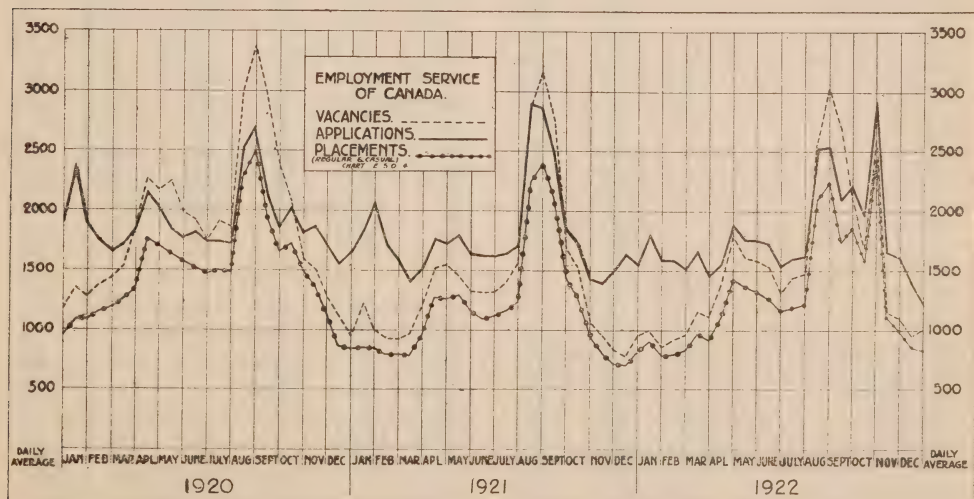
affording the chief employment in this group. Requests for carpenters and plasterers were received at Moncton and St. John, while at Sydney labourers were in demand for dismantling one or two burned buildings. In the logging group a few orders were received and filled but no large demand was reported. In the manufacturing group little change was noted from the dullness of the preceding period. A number of orders for domestic servants was received and in most cases the requirements were met satisfactorily.

#### QUEBEC.

Placements in the logging group continued to form a large part of the business of the offices at Hull and Montreal, from which men were sent to camps in northern Quebec and Ontario. Apart from a few vacancies for carpenters and inside workers there was little employment offered in the construction group. Some casual work, incident to the colder weather and the holiday season, was provided for numbers of men in Montreal and Quebec. At the two latter offices notices of some vacancies for women household workers were received and were easily filled.

#### ONTARIO.

Although a few workers were placed on farms from the offices at Hamilton, St. Thomas, London, Oshawa and Toronto, a reduction was noted in the number of vacancies offered in this group. Construction operations were less active, but in Western Ontario during the early part of December, building tradesmen were still employed, and at Sarnia, Windsor and London, carpenters, plasterers and bricklayers were required. During the latter part of the month, building was suspended, owing to colder weather, and apart from civic works such as the construction of storm sewers and watermains at St. Thomas, Chatham, London, Peterborough and Oshawa, few opportunities for employment were offered. Railway maintenance and construction work was not so brisk. From North Bay, Cobalt, and Timmins a few workers were sent to Cochrane and Kipewa for railway extension work, while at Hamilton, Toronto and Port Arthur maintenance work for steam and electric railways gave employment to a few. An increased number of skilled labourers and mechanics were registered for employment at all the offices, especially at Sarnia, Port Arthur, Fort William and Toronto, where the close of navigation threw



## REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1922.

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1921
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	1,757	929	1,189	954	459	368	1,076	307
Amherst .....	177	42	186	142	38	69	127	45
Halifax .....	330	32	563	331	136	174	611	125
New Glasgow .....	155	33	143	150	96	38	189	64
Sydney .....	1,095	822	297	331	189	87	149	73
New Brunswick.....	985	155	894	850	426	400	452	191
Chatham .....	80	5	85	84	58	24	105	72
Moncton .....	594	48	557	484	201	261	171	126
St. John .....	917	102	252	282	167	115	176	.....
Quebec .....	68	12	196	97	110	0	47	32
Hull .....	456	176	1,495	439	368	30	664	606
Montreal .....	171	24	374	152	168	0	113	40
Quebec .....	166	170	170	154	134	0	26	87
Sherbrooke .....	56	22	94	50	30	0	34	16
Three Rivers .....	10,844	3,981	13,157	9,684	6,274	2,888	6,573	4,402
Belleville .....	176	32	211	166	134	32	98	49
Brantford .....	87	58	270	110	44	27	221	8
Chatham .....	167	30	187	149	110	39	44	117
Cobalt .....	286	200	231	209	185	6	44	78
Fort William .....	509	16	432	412	320	56	299	117
Guelph .....	70	62	167	86	54	12	104	26
Hamilton .....	969	133	1,367	954	257	657	1,065	143
Kingston .....	165	37	228	147	31	111	146	41
Kitchener .....	148	134	248	123	77	46	110	23
London .....	481	100	508	464	288	135	258	502
Niagara Falls .....	105	132	166	100	97	2	85	23
North Bay .....	277	299	394	367	353	14	88	44
Oshawa .....	171	46	241	138	96	42	73	63
Ottawa .....	412	127	1,026	540	410	74	1,234	1,182
Pembroke .....	75	159	64	65	61	1	22	39
Peterborough .....	210	174	156	188	150	13	77	87
Port Arthur .....	1,120	348	711	704	687	12	53	408
St. Catharines .....	289	30	430	283	191	92	297	26
St. Thomas .....	137	14	128	136	107	29	13	53
Sarnia .....	141	12	131	131	93	38	43	41
Sault Ste. Marie .....	568	703	407	249	178	52	140	235
Sudbury .....	243	132	222	217	223	0	0	139
Timmins .....	344	308	244	230	224	6	21	113
Toronto .....	3,410	670	4,631	3,249	1,691	1,384	1,519	748
Windsor .....	284	25	357	272	213	58	239	92
Manitoba .....	3,258	504	4,564	3,659	1,925	1,441	1,183	1,481
Brandon .....	172	14	147	115	101	14	27	114
Dauphin .....	151	112	54	85	35	33	5	26
Portage la Prairie .....	293	53	253	340	165	121	74	72
The Pas .....	16	0	22	16	14	2	6	.....
Winnipeg .....	2,627	325	4,088	3,103	1,610	1,271	1,071	1,269
Saskatchewan .....	2,019	665	2,201	1,715	1,299	396	861	1,011
Estevan .....	67	24	70	56	52	4	8	43
Moose Jaw .....	349	61	412	305	224	67	213	80
North Battleford .....	47	95	45	37	24	13	14	23
Prince Albert .....	298	76	191	182	159	23	13	144
Regina .....	619	262	838	512	372	140	484	263
Saskatoon .....	358	84	419	379	298	79	107	384
Swift Current .....	98	14	90	93	80	13	7	11
Weyburn .....	78	28	40	57	29	24	3	1
Yorkton .....	105	21	96	94	61	33	12	62
Alberta .....	2,375	286	3,378	2,183	1,626	549	1,127	1,241
Calgary .....	829	102	1,536	757	508	251	550	296
Drumheller .....	73	14	282	62	46	16	43	29
Edmonton .....	1,172	124	1,237	1,094	844	230	407	749
Lethbridge .....	198	36	197	182	158	24	47	113
Medicine Hat .....	103	10	126	98	70	28	80	54
British Columbia .....	2,300	452	5,165	2,333	1,152	901	3,652	805
Cranbrook .....	402	2	412	387	403	2	0	124
Fernie .....	62	38	7	7	6	1	0	82
Kamloops .....	75	158	194	80	33	13	78	26
Kelowna .....	5	1	17	6	4	0	8	4
Nanaimo .....	42	17	42	22	8	14	39	6
Nelson .....	84	18	121	73	69	1	34	53
New Westminster .....	46	2	136	45	20	25	180	33
Prince George .....	220	54	132	132	132	0	1	64
Prince Rupert .....	51	0	103	70	30	29	39	28
Revelstoke .....	23	16	24	14	11	3	10	1
Vancouver .....	930	108	3,293	1,120	337	585	2,667	322
Vernon .....	36	13	43	24	14	10	130	8
Victoria .....	324	25	641	353	85	218	466	107
All offices .....	24,456	7,376	32,877	22,280	13,971	6,973	15,808	10,222

many out of work. In the logging group there was a slight contraction in demand, due to some extent to the approach of the holiday season, but an increased call was expected for the early part of the new year. Experienced bushmen were sent to camps in the northern parts of Ontario from the offices at Cobalt, North Bay, Port Arthur, Timmins, Ottawa and Toronto. In North Bay assessment work gave employment to a few. In the manufacturing group no extensive demands were anticipated before the spring. A few textile workers were placed at Kitchener and Windsor, while iron moulders, foundry labourers and skilled cabinet woodworkers were required at Oshawa, London and Toronto. Requests for household workers were numerous, but the offices reported few trained applicants available.

#### MANITOBA.

Enquiries for farm workers declined considerably, although several orders for workers were registered at Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg. A substantial reduction was reported in the volume of employment afforded in the construction group, there being fewer calls for building tradesmen and labourers. The demand for railway construction workers decreased slightly, a few workers being placed at Brandon. There was an increased number of casual jobs which gave work to many at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg. In the logging group numbers of bushmen, pulpwood cutters and tiemakers, were sent from Winnipeg to points in northern Manitoba and Ontario.

#### SASKATCHEWAN.

The demand for farm workers was less brisk and several calls for help were registered at Estevan, North Battleford, Prince Albert and Regina. From the offices at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon few placements were effected, but the supply of applicants, particularly of married couples, was considerably in excess of the demand. Little

work was available in the construction group and numbers of skilled and unskilled workers were unemployed. A few extra gang hands were required at Moose Jaw and North Battleford, and a number of men were placed in casual jobs from Estevan, Regina, Saskatoon and Yorkton. A few experienced workers were sent to the logging camps north of Prince Albert and to Manitoba, but the demand was not so heavy as formerly. At Regina and Saskatoon the offices reported many clerical workers, including accountants and bookkeepers, as unemployed, with few openings for this class of workers.

#### ALBERTA.

There was a continued contraction in the number of vacancies for farm work and only a few placements were made by the offices at Calgary, Drumheller and Medicine Hat. At Drumheller a number of married couples were registered for farm work, but few vacancies of this type were received. The demand for building tradesmen was not very active, but owing to action on the part of some municipalities, employment for local married men was provided on sewer and waterworks extensions. In Calgary and Edmonton several plumbers, plasterers and carpenters, were placed. There was some movement of bushmen to the northern part of the province and to British Columbia from the offices at Calgary and Edmonton, but no large demand for workers was reported. The calls for generals and house workers remained brisk with a slight shortage of applicants.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The slackness in agricultural work in the province continued, the offices reporting very few placements in this group. The building and construction group registered a decline, and numbers of skilled mechanics and labourers were unemployed. An increase was noted in the amount of casual and



seasonal employment offered, especially at Vancouver and Victoria, while at Prince George a few men were required for railway maintenance work. Conditions in the logging group were somewhat brighter, and the offices, particularly Prince Rupert, Prince George, Fernie and Vancouver, were able to place many tiemakers, loaders and teamsters at the camps. There was a steady demand for resident householder workers, especially for cooks, but the majority of placements of women were in institutional work. Day workers and charwomen were placed in approximately the same numbers as formerly.

#### Movement of Labour.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported that 13,971 placements were effected in regular employment during December 1922, of which 8,289 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these latter 2,018 were granted the Employment Service special transportation rate, 1,329 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 689 to points in other provinces.

The number of certificates issued by the Province of Quebec was 158, of which 55 were to bushmen going from Quebec City to camps at La Reine and LaFerne. The 103 provincial tranefers were of bushmen going from the offices at Hull and Montreal to points near Radiant, Tionaga and Dean Lake, Ontario. Workers in Ontario, who benefited by the special reduced rate, numbered 776, one of whom was a coal miner going from London to Chapman, N. B. The majority of workers transferred to points within the province were bushmen going to camps at Dean Lake, Tionaga, Bracebridde, Fort William and Port Arthur, a few were railway labourers going from North Bay to Cochrane, while 5 farm hands

were placed from Toronto on farms near Walkerville, Goderich and Sarnia. From Ottawa 6 stonemasons were despatched at the reduced rate to London, from Peterboro, 2 moulders traied to Brockville, from Toronto 1 electric welder was transferred to North Bay, while from Sudbury and Timmins 3 miners and 1 mine engineer were transferred to Galetta. Manitoba offices despatched 133 workers to points within the province and 577 to other provinces. A large percentage of the provincial certificates were issued to farm hands going to farms in the vicinity of Winnipeg, 22 were granted to bushmen going from Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, to camps north of Dauphin and Le Pas, a few were maids and domestic servants going to various points within the province. From Winnipeg 558 bushmen and camp workers were transferred to lumber camps at Kenora, Osla, English River and other points in Northern Ontario, while to the Province of Saskatchewan this office despatched 8 bushmen, 7 farm workers and 4 domestic servonts. From Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, one cook was transferred to Bowsman, Man. Of the 143 provincial tranefers 109 were bushmen and 29 were farm workers going to various points in the Province. In addition 2 lathers were transferred from Saskatoon to Marcelin, 2 hotel porters to Wadena and Punnichy, and from Regina 1 engineer to Bienfait. The number of workers traveling from the Province of Alberta was 62, of which 155 were going to points within the province. Of these 119 were bushmen, 23 mine workers and 8 farm hands, and the remainder were household workers going to various points near Calgary and Edmonton. Of the interprovincial transfers, 3 to the Province of Saskatchewan included farm hands and one housekeeper going to Yonkers, Unity and Macklin. From the office at Calgary 4 bushmen were transferred to Hector, B. C. British Columbia offices granted the special

rate to 68 workers, all of whom were going to points within the province. The majority of these were bushmen going to points near Burns Lake, Merritt, Giscome and Fareham. Three were labourers going to Kimberley. From the Vancouver office, 2 linotype operators were sent to Nelson, 2 blacksmiths to Fairview and McBride, 1 engineer to Hutton, and 3 general ser-

vants and 1 farm hand to small towns in the province.

Of the 2,018 workers, who were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,214 were carried by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railway, 744 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 58 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING DECEMBER, 1922.

ACCORDING to reports from municipal officials tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during December showed a slight decline from the November level, although the total was considerably higher than in December of any recent year. During the month building estimated to cost \$9,058,473 was authorized, as compared with totals of \$9,176,861 in November, 1922, and \$5,183,280 in December, 1921. The value for November therefore declined from that for the preceding month by \$118,388 or 1.3 per cent, while it stood \$3,875,193 or 74.8 per cent higher than in December of the year before.

The volume of building contemplated in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta was greater than in November, there being increases in the last two provinces of \$1,825,147 or 85.8 per cent and \$1,041,176 or 259.2 per cent, respectively. The remaining provinces reported less anticipated activity in building. The actual falling off in the value of the permits issued by Ontario cities, which amounted to \$2,704,102 or 45.7 per cent, was the most pronounced, while the largest percentage

decrease occurred in Manitoba, where the permits declined by 81.8 per cent.

All provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia registered increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with the figure for December, 1921. The losses in those two districts were 60 and 55 per cent, respectively. Of the gains elsewhere, those of \$2,752,078, or 229 per cent, in Quebec, and of \$1,218,125, or 542 per cent, in Alberta were the most marked.

A review of the returns by cities shows that Montreal alone recorded an increase in the value of the building estimated as compared with November, 1922, and December, 1921, respectively, while declines in both cases were registered in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Of the smaller centres, Moncton, Three Rivers, Chatham, Galt, Port Arthur, Welland, Woodstock, Calgary, Medicine Hat and New Westminster reported that the volume of building anticipated was higher than in November and also than in December of the preceding year.

The accompanying table shows the value of the permits issued during November and December, 1922, and during December, 1921. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.



## ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

City	Dec. 1922	Nov. 1922	Dec. 1921	City	Dec. 1922	Nov. 1922	Dec. 1921
P. E. I.—Charlottetown..	\$ Nil	\$ 3,000	\$ Nil	*St. Thomas.....	6,075	11,337	5,850
Nova Scotia.....	100,500	80,408	47,185	Sarnia.....	50,275	77,770	44,540
*Halifax.....	34,950	55,580	33,200	Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,775	700	3,500
New Glasgow.....	Nil	Nil	300	*Toronto.....	1,841,885	3,213,307	2,100,490
*Sydney.....	65,550	24,826	13,685	Welland.....	41,700	7,820	9,175
New Brunswick.....	27,431	55,235	25,303	*Windsor.....	121,035	276,840	148,175
Fredericton.....	Nil	3,500	8,000	Woodstock.....	20,147	9,818	3,420
*Moncton.....	17,431	4,735	9,300	Manitoba.....	41,600	228,487	104,080
*St. John.....	10,000	47,000	8,000	*Brandon.....	Nil	4,037	1,000
Quebec.....	3,953,237	2,128,090	1,201,159	St. Boniface.....	4,250	12,600	3,830
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	2,011,940	1,675,370	554,938	*Winnipeg.....	37,350	211,850	99,250
*Quebec.....	1,194,755	243,420	500,821	Saskatchewan.....	40,520	120,730	24,180
Shawinigan Falls.....	Nil	4,000	Nil	*Moose Jaw.....	6,300	22,680	1,235
*Sherbrooke.....	7,000	16,000	30,000	*Regina.....	13,070	48,355	14,175
*Three Rivers.....	682,800	96,200	77,750	*Saskatoon.....	21,150	49,695	8,770
*Westmount.....	56,742	93,100	37,650	Alberta.....	1,442,800	401,624	224,675
Ontario.....	3,214,150	5,918,252	3,027,398	*Calgary.....	1,294,700	103,800	176,000
Belleville.....	Nil	1,950	1,000	*Edmonton.....	123,000	250,879	4,000
*Brantford.....	9,410	11,955	57,930	Lethbridge.....	100	45,945	44,275
Chatham.....	44,450	7,589	Nil	Medicine Hat.....	25,000	1,000	400
*Fort William.....	6,200	456,300	1,025	British Columbia.....	238,235	241,037	529,303
Galt.....	320,888	8,978	7,135	Nanaimo.....	1,275	2,500	2,545
*Guelph.....	24,800	86,268	13,100	*New Westminster.....	72,600	11,950	26,000
*Hamilton.....	169,060	337,525	139,400	Point Grey.....	49,200	11,250	168,100
*Kingston.....	4,660	297,169	114,780	Prince Rupert.....	6,900	3,677	5,005
*Kitchener.....	46,074	446,872	16,760	South Vancouver.....	18,750	21,475	30,050
*London.....	134,300	165,875	87,930	*Vancouver.....	57,510	165,379	102,139
Niagara Falls.....	640	29,000	41,485	*Victoria.....	32,000	24,806	195,464
Oshawa.....	25,000	36,700	Nil		\$	\$	\$
*Ottawa.....	165,000	330,980	33,690	Total—56 cities.....	9,058,473	9,176,851	5,133,280
Owen Sound.....	Nil	5,000	Nil		\$	\$	\$
*Peterborough.....	1,825	11,678	122,210	*Total—35 cities.....	8,448,123	8,852,589	4,810,520
*Port Arthur.....	151,730	5,790	621				
*Stratford.....	11,025	10,481	4,045				
*St. Catharines.....	16,200	70,550	71,137				

## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1923.

**D**URING January the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to six fair wage contracts, four of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and two by the Department of Railways and Canals. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to the supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations

for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of fair wages, etc.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Retaining wall, Woodward Channel, Steveston (Fraser River), B.C. Name of contractor, The Pacific Construction Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 20, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Alterations and additions to Post Office fittings, Baddeck, N.S. Name of contractor, Peter L. McFarlane, Baddeck, N.S. Date of contract, November 7, 1922. Amount of contract, \$858.

Reconstruction of outer end of present wharf, St. Omer, Que. Name of contractor, Thomas P. Charleson, Otta-



wa, Ont. Date of contract, January 8, 1923. Amount of contract, \$2.85 per cubic yard of crib work complete and ballasted.

Extension of wharf and freight shed, Stewart, B.C. Name of contractors, G. B. Lawrence and E. R. Workman, Stewart, B.C. Date of contract, January 8, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Erection of a highway steel swing bridge over the Rideau Canal at Smith's Falls, Ont. Name of contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited. Date of contract, January 4, 1923. Amount of contract, \$8,000.

Construction of the Long Lake Cut-Off, Canadian National Railways. Name of contractors, Foley Brothers and Hervey. Date of contract, December

30, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in January for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulation for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 963.19
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc. ....	272.07
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc. ....	3,224.75
Repairing letter boxes, etc., and hampers	335.95
Repairing scales .....	195.80
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	5,616.72
Supplying ink.....	433.90

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1923.

THE movement in wholesale prices during the month was slight, declines in agricultural products and foods being offset by advances in other groups, leaving the general level as indicated by the index number the same as for December. The family budget in terms of retail prices advanced somewhat, due chiefly to advances in dairy products and meats.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.52 at the beginning of January as compared with \$10.39 at the beginning of December, 1922; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921, \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent was \$21.18 for January as compared with \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92

for July, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$14.49 for January, 1914. The largest advances were in butter and eggs, though sugar, beef, veal, mutton, fresh pork and potatoes were higher. Salt pork, bacon, lard and evaporated apples were slightly lower. Fuel and rentals were slightly higher.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number stood at 223.0 for January, the same figure as for December, 1922, as compared with 227.7 for January, 1922; 281.3 for January, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 136.5 for January, 1914. Agricultural products and foods were generally lower while nearly all other groups were slightly higher. The principal advances were in western cattle, sugar, raw cotton, raw silk, bar silver, coke, and turpentine, and smaller advances in Ontario oats, live hogs, fowl, butter, cheese, beans, canned corn and peas,

cotton fabrics, hessians, maple lumber, nails, copper wire, white lead, and raw rubber. The principal declines were in western grains, hay, bacon, turkeys, eggs, gasoline, cement, linseed oil and benzine, and smaller declines in dressed hogs, salt pork, sheep, lemons, oranges, currants, prunes, salt, jute, resin, and some raw furs.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices for the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being, therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 153.1 in January as compared with 154.2 in December, 1922; 148.0 in January, 1922; 195.2 in January, 1921; 230.2 in January, 1920; and 103.1 in January, 1914. Eggs showed the largest decline, but hay at Montreal, sheep, bacon, and gasoline were also substantially lower, while oats, butter, halibut, raw cotton, lead, and turpentine showed the greatest advances.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, which includes thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, and based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, stood at 147 for December, the same as the figure for November, as compared with

145 for October; 144 for September; and 145 for December, 1921. As compared with November, goods imported and consumers' goods were higher and all other groups were unchanged. As compared with October all groups were higher except goods imported which were lower.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index numbers of exports and imports were higher. The former now stands at 151.97 as compared with 146.26 in December, and the latter at 165.29 as compared with 158.63 in December. The combined number now stands at 158.63 as against 153.95 last month.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry



starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this

purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Retail Prices.

Fresh meats showed the first advance since July. Sirloin steak averaged 26.7c per pound in January as compared with 26.4 in December. The advance was general in all provinces except New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, which averaged slightly lower. Round steak showed about the same general advance as sirloin at 21.7c



per pound. Rib roast was up from 19.6c per pound in December to 20.1c in January, averaging higher in all provinces except New Brunswick and Alberta. Shoulder roast was also slightly higher in the average at 14.5c per pound. Veal advanced from an average of 18c per pound in December to 18.3c in January. Mutton averaged  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound higher at 27.2c. Roast pork averaged higher in all provinces except Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in which it was slightly lower. Salt pork and bacon were down, the former from 26.1c per pound in December to 25.8c in January and the latter from 41c per pound in December to 40.8c in January. Boiled ham was also slightly lower at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. In fresh fish, cod and whitefish averaged slightly higher, while halibut was down somewhat. Salt herring and salt cod were slightly lower. Lard was steady.

Fresh eggs showed a general advance to 63.3c per dozen in January as compared with 60.3c in December, 51.6c in November, 41.7c in October and 35.8c in September. Cooking eggs also averaged slightly higher at 46.6c per dozen. Milk was slightly lower in Halifax, Galt, New Westminster and Vancouver. Other localities were unchanged. Dairy butter advanced to 40.5c per pound in the average in January as compared with 38.2c in December. The increase was general in all provinces except British Columbia, where it was slightly lower. Creamery butter averaged 1c per pound higher at 45.5c; the increase was general. Cheese advanced slightly to 30.7c per pound.

Bread was unchanged in the average, being higher in Bathurst and lower in St. John's, Que., Kitchener, Stratford and Nanaimo. Soda biscuits were steady. Flour was unchanged in the average, advances in some localities being offset by declines in others. Rice

and tapioca were slightly higher, the former at 10.5c per pound and the latter at 12.4c. Canned tomatoes were unchanged, while canned peas and corn were slightly lower. Onions advanced from 4.4c per pound to 4.6c. Potatoes were slightly higher in the average at \$1.17 per 90 pound bag as compared with \$1.14 in December. All provinces were higher except New Brunswick. Evaporated apples were down 1c per pound in the average to 21.6c. Prunes were steady. Raisins were slightly lower but currants advanced. Raspberry jam was down from 99.8c per four pound tin to 99.1c. Canned peaches were  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per can lower at 33.4c. Corn syrup was slightly lower at 49.3c per five pound tin. Granulated sugar advanced to 9.6c per pound in January as compared with 9.3c in December and 9c in November. Tea was slightly higher in the average while coffee was down somewhat, the former at 59.7c per pound and the latter at 53.6c. Vinegar, salt and pepper were unchanged. Cream of tartar was down from 70.7c in December to 69.6c in January. Laundry starch and soap were steady.

Anthracite coal averaged \$18.42 per ton in January as compared with \$18.28 in December. Increases occurred in Halifax, St. Hyacinthe, Belleville, Galt, Stratford, Cobalt, Fort William, and declines in St. John, Hamilton and Brandon. Bituminous coal was down in the average from \$12.05 in December to \$11.84 in January. Hard wood four feet long advanced from \$12.61 per cord in December to \$12.90 in January. Soft wood four feet long rose from \$9.42 per cord in December to \$9.51 in January, being higher in Cobalt. Coal oil averaged  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon higher at 31.6c. Rent was slightly higher at St. Hyacinthe, but no other changes were reported.

(Continued on page 198)

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE GOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities	Quantity	(*) 1900	(*) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1915	Jan. 1916	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1922	Dec. 1923	Jan. 1923
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder, roast..	2 "	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	46.4	47.2	47.2	52.8	63.8	73.6	71.4	71.0	54.6	52.8	53.4
Veal, roast.....	1 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.6	32.8	32.4	34.8	45.0	51.6	46.4	44.6	30.4	28.6	29.0
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	16.6	17.6	17.8	20.3	25.3	27.7	25.7	26.9	18.9	18.0	18.3
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	20.4	21.1	24.8	31.2	34.9	32.3	30.8	25.6	26.5	27.2
Pork, salt, mess.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.6	19.0	19.9	24.6	33.1	36.9	36.5	36.0	26.7	26.4	26.7
Bacon, breakfast.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.2	35.8	36.6	44.8	62.6	70.8	69.0	71.4	52.0	52.2	51.6
Lard, pure leaf.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	24.8	25.1	26.7	31.2	44.8	51.0	52.4	58.4	39.8	41.0	40.8
Eggs, fresh.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	36.6	48.6	66.6	73.8	77.6	67.8	43.4	46.0	45.6
Eggs, storage.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	43.5	45.5	46.4	56.9	63.3	73.6	86.0	85.2	71.2	69.3	63.3
Milk.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.4	34.9	36.1	45.3	51.2	62.5	69.6	75.7	58.7	45.1	46.6
Butter, dairy.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	55.2	55.2	52.2	59.4	71.4	82.8	90.6	93.0	79.8	71.4	71.4
Butter, creamery.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	55.0	58.4	58.0	61.0	61.8	66.6	88.4	93.8	106.0	135.2	113.4	83.4	76.4	81.0
Cheese, old.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	35.9	35.0	38.1	48.9	51.2	59.1	74.8	63.6	48.6	44.4	45.5
Cheese, new.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.3	22.5	22.4	30.5	33.3	37.7	40.9	39.2	32.6	\$30.6	\$30.7
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.6	20.5	22.4	28.8	30.4	33.9	38.1	37.5	29.3	\$30.6	\$30.7
Flour, family.....	10 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.2	67.5	66.0	91.5	114.0	120.0	120.5	132.0	105.0	100.5	100.5
Roller oats.....	5 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	39.0	37.0	53.0	65.0	69.0	74.0	68.0	48.0	\$44.0	\$44.0
Rice.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	24.5	24.0	27.0	35.0	40.0	40.0	36.0	28.0	27.5	27.5
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.0	12.2	12.0	13.6	19.6	25.2	30.4	28.2	19.6	\$20.8	\$21.0
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	13.2	16.9	24.4	33.4	30.2	23.2	21.6	17.4	16.8	17.0
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.4	12.1	12.5	14.6	19.7	22.7	26.2	24.9	22.0	22.5	21.6
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	12.9	12.7	13.6	17.3	19.7	25.7	25.3	18.4	19.1	19.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	26.0	26.0	23.6	22.8	30.8	31.2	36.8	42.8	49.2	62.0	51.2	36.8	37.2	38.4
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.0	14.4	17.0	19.8	22.4	28.6	24.6	17.4	17.6	18.2
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.7	10.1	12.5	15.9	16.0	14.5	13.5	\$13.5	\$14.9
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.1	12.1	15.3	16.7	15.7	15.1	\$14.8	\$14.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.8	14.7	14.8	13.6	14.8	13.4
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/8 pt.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	37.5	31.7	47.0	64.7	72.7	62.3	103.0	75.5	52.6	37.9	39.0
		.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$ 5.43	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.73	\$ 7.97	\$ 8.28	\$ 10.27	\$ 12.42	\$ 13.78	\$ 15.30	\$ 14.48	\$ 11.03	\$ 10.39	\$ 10.52
Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
		2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.0
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.1	54.1	53.2	64.0	72.4	82.5	87.8	125.0	109.6	114.3	115.1
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.1	38.0	36.9	47.7	55.9	63.4	65.2	92.1	71.7	75.3	74.0
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.9	42.5	41.6	45.7	63.7	76.8	80.6	90.5	80.2	78.8	80.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	32.1	31.2	30.7	32.7	47.2	56.5	62.5	69.0	59.8	58.9	59.4
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.9	23.7	23.0	23.2	25.8	28.2	31.0	40.3	31.7	31.1	31.6
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.65	\$ 3.07	\$ 3.27	\$ 4.17	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.58	\$ 3.61
Rent.....	1/4 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.37	\$ 3.98	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.83	\$ 5.54	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.01
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.49	\$ 14.27	\$ 14.14	\$ 16.49	\$ 19.80	\$ 21.73	\$ 24.15	\$ 25.30	\$ 21.52	\$ 20.97	\$ 21.18

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.51	7.85	8.30	10.16	12.45	14.07	15.35	14.72	11.18	10.51	10.65	10.65
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.55	6.87	7.03	8.63	10.63	12.25	13.42	13.18	9.78	9.48	9.44	9.44
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.45	7.75	8.29	9.92	12.33	13.41	14.97	14.44	11.11	10.51	10.48	10.48
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.27	7.37	8.01	10.03	12.18	13.19	14.67	13.76	10.63	10.00	10.24	10.24
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.42	7.71	8.23	10.35	12.51	13.70	15.35	14.39	10.88	10.31	10.45	10.45
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.21	8.13	8.44	9.80	11.84	13.50	16.09	13.94	10.87	9.87	10.16	10.16
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.46	8.86	8.47	10.44	12.18	14.31	15.39	14.10	11.06	10.25	10.47	10.47
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.76	8.57	8.41	10.53	12.72	13.84	15.88	14.77	10.94	10.09	10.26	10.26
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.08	8.98	8.71	10.64	12.69	14.52	16.11	15.75	12.08	11.45	11.39	11.39

\*December only. \$Kind most sold.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Minion steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (Average)...	cents 26.7	cents 21.7	cents 20.1	cents 14.5	cents 11.1	cents 18.3	cents 27.2	cents 26.7	cents 25.8	cents 40.8	cents 45.4	cents 60.5
Nova Scotia (Average)	28.1	23.5	20.3	15.7	12.1	15.8	23.9	27.7	25.5	38.4	42.8	55.6
1-Sydney.....	30	24.3	22.3	17	14.3	16.5	24.5	28.7	27.2	38.2	43.4	59.5
2-New Glasgow.....	21.4	19.6	16	13	9.2	15	18	24.6	25	38.3	43	54.6
3-Amherst.....	25	22.6	18.3	14	11.6	15	20.6	26	23.5	36.2	40	55
4-Halifax.....	30.7	21.2	22.5	15.7	12.4	16.3	26.6	30	25.2	36.6	39.1	54
5-Truro.....	33.3	30	22.3	18.6	12.8	16	30	29.3	26.6	42.5	48.6	55
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.	23.8	23.5	21.6	16	13.3	11	19.1	25	25	36	38.8	60
New Bruns. (Aver.)...	27.6	23.0	21.6	15.6	11.7	15.1	22.3	27.2	23.5	36.2	42.2	58.0
7-Moncton.....	26.5	21.6	20.3	17	12.3	.....	25	28.5	22.3	33	40	60
8-St. John.....	33	25.5	25.6	15.1	11.9	16.6	26.6	29.5	22.4	34.2	42.1	62.1
9-Fredericton.....	30.8	25	25	17.5	12.8	13.6	21.6	29.1	21.7	37.5	42.5	60
10-Bathurst.....	20	20	15.4	12.6	9.8	.....	16	21.8	24.4	40.2	44	50
Quebec (Average)....	24.0	22.4	21.7	14.5	9.7	16.1	23.6	23.1	23.6	37.5	42.0	58.7
11-Quebec.....	24.3	23	20.5	14.9	10.2	16.9	25.3	23.9	25.1	38	40	57
12-Three Rivers.....	26.7	24.7	25	15.7	10.2	16.3	24.5	23.3	23.4	40	45	61.2
13-Sherbrooke.....	30.7	28.3	29.3	20	15	.....	.....	25	24.3	38.1	42.4	66.2
14-Sorel.....	19.2	18	17.3	12	8.5	15	22.7	20.7	22.2	35	45	55
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	18.4	19.4	16.9	11	6.7	17.5	19.6	19.7	20.4	40	45	55
16-St. John's.....	27.3	24.3	23.7	16	10.7	20	21.7	23.7	26.5	38	42	59.5
17-Montreal.....	27.2	21.2	22.4	12.3	9	12.7	25.6	24.7	24.2	38.4	42	59.2
18-Hull.....	22	20.4	18.8	14.4	7.6	14.2	26	23.6	22.9	32.7	34.2	56.4
Ontario (Average)....	28.0	22.5	20.8	15.5	11.9	21.0	28.2	26.3	26.0	38.7	42.6	59.5
19-Ottawa.....	21.8	19.8	18.5	14	9.6	18.7	30.8	25.4	24.9	39.7	44.8	59.6
20-Brockville.....	27.9	23.6	21.2	14.5	10.3	17.5	27.2	25.5	27.5	37.2	40.3	56.5
21-Kingston.....	27.7	21	19.5	13.7	10.4	15.7	26.2	25.6	26.2	38.6	42.4	56.2
22-Bellefleur.....	24.5	17.7	21.9	15	9.6	24.2	20.5	26.2	24.5	40.2	44.6	63.3
23-Peterborough.....	29	23.1	19.4	15.8	12.1	22.5	24.6	26.5	26	40	44.2	55
24-Orillia.....	26.5	21.3	18.2	14.2	10.8	20.7	25.3	23.8	26	39.6	44.4	56.7
25-Toronto.....	27	21.3	21.9	13.7	11.8	20.2	26.8	24.9	25.8	38.6	43.6	58.2
26-Niagara Falls.....	28.5	24	22	15	10	27	35	28.2	23.5	38.2	40	56.9
27-St. Catharines.....	25.4	21.3	18.3	13.7	9.7	19.8	28.7	24.6	22.5	36.1	39.6	56.5
28-Hamilton.....	20.5	22.3	22.5	16.5	13.1	22.8	30	26.1	30	38	42	57.1
29-Brantford.....	28.2	23.2	20.3	15.7	11.9	20.4	30	27	30	37.9	42.3	58.5
30-Galt.....	33.3	23.3	25	16.7	13.8	25	33.3	20.7	27.5	39.2	43.1	61.7
31-Guelph.....	31.7	25	21	17.8	14.5	21.5	30	28	25	36.8	39.9	56.2
32-Kitchener.....	40.2	26.5	21.1	18	15.3	23.5	30.7	25.9	.....	37.2	40.7	58.7
33-Woodstock.....	25.3	21.7	22.2	15.8	13.6	19.8	25	24.7	.....	37.4	40.2	56.1
34-Stratford.....	28.9	23.9	20.3	16.1	11.6	19.6	27.5	26.7	22	39.3	43.6	58.7
35-London.....	29.3	21.4	23	16.9	12.4	15.2	28.2	25.8	28.7	38.2	42.5	62
36-St. Thomas.....	25.2	20.6	20	13.4	10.9	18.8	25	25.8	25	35.6	38.2	57.1
37-Chatham.....	26.3	21.8	21.4	15.3	12.5	23.6	23.9	27.2	24.7	38.5	40.5	60.4
38-Windsor.....	25.7	19.1	19.7	14.9	11.9	22.7	23	24.1	24.8	37	41.2	59.4
39-Owen Sound.....	30	25	22.7	19	13	20	25	26.2	24.7	39.3	42.5	62.5
40-Cobalt.....	27	25.7	22.7	16.9	12.5	27.3	26.5	27.5	26.8	38.3	42.6	61
41-Sault Ste. Marie.....	28.3	25	19.8	15.7	11.7	20.7	25.6	27.8	26.3	41.5	45.4	60
42-Port Arthur.....	28.5	20.6	19.1	14.5	12.2	20.8	33.3	29.2	30	44.6	51.6	69.7
43-Fort William.....	28.4	19.7	17.7	14.7	11.8	17.6	27.5	25.7	30	41.4	45.4	69.8
Manitoba (Average)...	23.5	16.9	16.3	11.3	8.2	14.0	25.1	23.6	25.4	40.0	46.5	62.7
44-Winnipeg.....	24.3	17.1	16.9	10.2	8.4	13.8	25.1	22.5	25.8	37.7	43.4	61.5
45-Brandon.....	22.7	16.6	15.6	12.3	8	14.2	25	24.6	25	42.2	49.5	63.9
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	23.2	16.7	16.0	10.7	8.1	14.6	26.6	25.3	29.0	48.9	55.3	63.0
46-Regina.....	22.8	16.3	15.3	9	9	16	29	25.8	.....	48.3	59.3	62.9
47-Prince Albert.....	20	15	15	10	8	12.5	25	25	.....	50	55	57.5
48-Saskatoon.....	22.5	15	16.5	11.2	7.2	13.7	25	26	23	46.2	47	53
49-Moose Jaw.....	27.5	20.5	17	12.5	8.1	16.3	27.5	24.2	35	51.2	58.6	73.6
Alberta (Average)....	21.5	15.7	13.9	9.3	8.3	12.1	26.7	23.4	24.5	45.1	49.0	61.1
50-Medicine Hat.....	20	15	12.5	8	.....	12.5	30	25	28	46.6	46.6	60
51-Edmonton.....	22.8	15.5	15.1	9.7	9.3	12.4	29	24	23.5	45.7	50.8	60.8
52-Calgary.....	19	14.1	12.8	8.8	6.6	11.5	22.2	21.6	22.5	43.2	48.3	61
53-Lethbridge.....	24.2	18.2	15	10.7	8.9	11.8	25.7	23	24	45	50.3	62.5
British Colum. (Aver.)	29.5	23.3	21.6	15.2	11.9	20.8	33.4	33.6	28.5	48.6	54.4	67.7
54-Fernie.....	21.7	20.5	19.6	12.8	9	14.2	30	32	31	47.3	54.3	65
55-Nelson.....	28.7	24	21.7	14.7	10.5	20	32.3	33.3	27.5	51.2	57.5	68.7
56-Trail.....	30	25	20	15	10.6	20	35	35	25	51.9	56.9	66.6
57-New Westminster.....	32.5	26	23.5	18.5	13.6	25	32.5	37.5	32	47.3	55	68
58-Vancouver.....	29.2	22.1	19.4	12.7	12.2	20	34.7	29.6	30.1	46.7	50.9	65.9
59-Victoria.....	26.1	18.8	18.5	14.1	12.1	20	33	29	23.5	45	49.8	67.4
60-Nanaimo.....	35	25	27.5	19	15	30	32.5	35	25	49	54.4	66.2
61-Prince Rupert.....	30	25	22.5	14.5	12.5	17.5	37.5	37.5	33.7	50	56.7	73.7



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1923.

Fish									Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter	
Cod steak, frozen and fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb. tin			Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents 17.4	cents 23.1	cents 18.7	cents 13.0	cents 59.6	cents 20.8	cents 19.8	cents 36.4	cents 22.8	cents 63.3	cents 46.6	cents 11.9	cents 40.5	cents 45.5	
12.3	27.6			47.0	17.8	16.4	28.0	23.0	59.5	49.2	11.8	41.9	47.6	1
10					18.2	16.5	30.6	23.5	60	49.1	14	42.5	47.5	2
15	30			50	16.6	18.4	30.8	21.2	56.7	48.5	13	39.5	45.8	3
12	23			45	18	15	26.8	23.3	58.3	48	9	40	45	4
12	30-35		7	40	17	14.3	25.6	22.8	63.5	50.3	12	42.3	49.6	4
25				50	19.2	17.6	26.2	24	59	50	11	45	50	5
10	35			60	17	20	35.8	23.6	53.7	43	8-9	35.8	41	6
12.3	31.7			52.5	17.3	16.6	31.1	22.5	59.9	50.9	10.5	41.7	47.8	7
12	35		10	60	18.4	18.6	28.8	21.6	65	50	11-13	44	49	8
15	35			60	16	14.3	37.5	22.5	60.5	50.5	12	42.5	46.2	9
12	25			50	16.8	17.7	31.8	23	64	54.2	10	45.1	46.8	10
10				40	18	15.6	26.2	23	50	48.7	10	35	49.3	10
15.1	28.8	17.5	9.5	63.0	20.9	20.0	31.4	22.2	63.3	46.9	11.3	39.9	43.1	
20				50	20	20.6	33.1	23.3	73.4	45.1	14	38.9	43.2	11
10	30-35		7.5	75		20.6	30.5	21.5	75	45.7	12	40.5	43.4	12
15	35		12		23.6	20.6	34.4	22	66.8	46.6	a9.1	40	45	13
	30	15		70		25	28.9	22.2	65.2	43	12		40.3	14
		25					27.3	22.1	65.6	53.2	9		41.9	15
		15	10	60	20	19	30	21.7	68.3	51.6	11	40	42.7	16
15-16	30	10-25	8	60	22.9	19.5	35.9	21.8	68.4	43.6	13	40.9	43.9	17
15	25	15	10		18.1	15.3	31.1	23.3	63.7	46.6	10	38.9	44.5	18
18.9	29.3	20.0	11.9	65.0	20.5	19.3	39.1	22.0	64.9	47.6	11.6	40.9	44.8	
16	28	16	10		20.3	16.1	38.8	23	75.9	48.4	10	41.1	46.1	19
	35	15	10		20.8	17	37.2	20.2	64.7	46.9	11	41	44.2	20
10-15	28-30	20-25			19.5	19.2	35.7	20.6	61.8	47.4	10	40.2	44.7	21
15	30	18			19.5	22	30.6	22.8	63	48.8	a9	42.6	45.8	22
		18			20	21	27.9	22.8	66.8	45.1	10	38.4	41.3	23
18-20	30	13-22		60	20	19.6	32	22.2	58.8	46.5	9-11.5	38.9	43.3	24
20	30	20			25	21.3	51.3	22	70.6	45.2	12	43	47.8	25
20	30	30	15		16.7	19.5	40.8	21.5	68.9	49.4	12	41.7	44.1	27
20	35	25	15	75	19	18.1	44.6	20.8	70.7	46.2	12	40.9	45.9	28
25	25-30	20-25	12.5		19.5	17.2	39.7	20.9	64.5	44.2	12	43	45.8	29
	30	20	12		21.7	21.5	36.7	22.3	63.7	48.3	a11.8	42.7	45.2	30
	30	20			17.7	18.1	37.2	21.2	71.3	49	10	40.4	44.4	31
	28	22		75	20	20	32	20.7	66.3	51.3	a11.8	41.5	45.3	32
20	30	22	15	50	20.7	21	39.1	20.6	58.6	46.5	10	37.7	42.4	33
20	25	25	12.5		21.8	20	36.4	21.1	66.6	46.1	10	39.5	43.8	34
20	25	20			19.7	19.6	41.6	21.7	75.4	52.8	10	41.5	44.4	35
20-25	30	18	10	50	21	19.2	43.8	21.8	65.3	48.9	12	41	44	36
18	30	18	12		20	22.2	37.6	21.5	60.3	48.4	12	38.7	43.9	37
		20			21.7	21	47.2	22.2	73	47.1	12-19	44.5	46.2	38
	16				17	18	37.7	22.3	60	47.1	10	39.2	42	39
	30	15		70	22	19	37.1	25.4	54.4	48.7	17	45	47.5	40
		20	10	26.7	17.8		43.6	21.4	53.7	42.3	13	41	44.6	41
	25	20	9	90	21.5	17.4	43	25	57.8	53.7	a12.5	38.3	45.5	42
17	25-30	17		50	21.2	18	43.9	24	61	47	a12.5		46.1	43
	27.5	14.5			20.8	17.5	41.1	22.8	63.9	40.7	12.3	37.9	45.1	
	25	13-15			22.3	17.4	41.5	22	67.8	40.2	12	37.6	45.4	44
	30	15			19.3	17.5	40.7	23.6	60	41.2	12.5	38.1	44.8	45
21.5	27.0				26.3	22.1	31.1	24.1	60.0	42.5	13.3	37.0	44.5	
18	23				25	25.8	25.8	23	60	42.9	13	35	43.8	46
	25		12.5			22.5	28.7	23.3	64.1	42.8	11	37.5	45	47
	35					22.5	33.6	25	61.2	40.6	13	37.1	43.2	48
25	25	12			27.5	23.3	36.2	25	54.5	43.7	16	38.2	46.1	49
20.6	23.7	14.2	18.3		22.5	22.8	41.4	24.5	64.7	42.6	12.4	39.0	44.7	
25	25	15	20		25	25	48.5	27.5	65	51.2	13	40	46.2	50
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15		23.3	23.5	39.2	26	68.3	37.7	a12.5	39.6	44	51
			18	90	19.3	21.1	38.8	22.7	60.3	37.7	11	39	43.6	52
18	22	15	20		22.4	21.4	39	21.8	65	43.8	13	37.5	44.8	53
20.3	25.3	19.3	16.3		23.7	22.7	40.1	24.2	59.7	44.9	13.8	42.5	49.3	
22	30	18	18		25.8	24.2	50.8	26.2	63.3	45	15		47.1	54
25	30	20	20		25	25	34.1	28.3	62.5	50	a17	43.5	48.3	55
25	30	20	20		24.1	25	32.2	24.1	64	47.5	15		50	56
18	20				22.5	22.8	41.7	21.1	54.7	40.6	10	41	46.7	57
19	20		12.5		21	20	38.5	20.7	55.1	41.8	a9	36.4	46.9	58
18	27		12.5		21.3	19.3	43	22.6	51.4	35.9	10	44.7	54.7	59
15	25				22.5	22.2	46.2	25	58.6	46.6	13	46.7	50.8	60
	20		15		27.5	25	34.2	25.7	68.1	51.6	20	42.5	50	61

a. Price per single quart higher.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
									Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can	Pears, standard 2½ s, per can	Corn, 2½ s, per can
Dominion (Average)...	cents 23.1	cents 30.7	cents 6.7	cents 17.8	cents 4.4	cents 5.5	cents 10.5	cents 12.4	cents 17.5	cents 17.8	cents 16.1
Nova Scotia (Average)	29.0	29.7	7.4	17.2	5.0	5.8	9.8	12.9	19.3	18.7	17.3
1-Sydney.....	31.3	31.5	7.3	17.4	5.3	5.9	10	12.1	20	19	19
2-New Glasgow.....		29.4	8	16.2	4.8	5.6	10	14	19.5	19.1	18.3
3-Amherst.....		23.2	7.3	18	4.9	5.6	10	12.5	18.8	17.6	15
4-Halifax.....	29.5	30.4	7.3	17.2	4.8	5.8	8.8	14	18.5	18.3	16.7
5-Truro.....	30	29	7.3	17.3	5.2	6	10	12	19.6	19.3	17.6
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.		28.1	6.1	18.2	4.4	5.1	9.6	14.6	17.5	17.3	17.5
New Bruns. (Aver.)...	27.3	30.2	7.9	17.8	5.0	5.7	10.6	14.9	18.2	17.6	15.9
7-Moncton.....		31.6	8-8.7	18	5.1	5.8	10.8	15	18.8	18.8	17.4
8-St. John.....	26.8	30.5	7.3	19	4.9	6	11.6	17.5	16.1	17	14.7
9-Fredericton.....	25	28.6	8	16.6	4.7	5.5	9.8	13.4	18	18	15
10-Bathurst.....	30	30	8	17.6	5.1	5.5	10	13.5	20	16.6	16.5
Quebec (Average)....	26.9	30.5	6.1	18.4	4.8	6.1	9.7	13.2	15.2	17.8	14.4
11-Quebec.....	27.8	29.9	7.5	17.7	4.7	6.1	10.3	13.4	15.9	18	15.3
12-Three Rivers.....	26.2	30.4	6	20.2	4.8	5.7	9.8	15.4	15.3	19.1	14.7
13-Sherbrooke.....	29.2	33.4	7.3	18.4	4.7	6	9.7	13.7	16.4	18.6	14.5
14-Sorel.....	25	29	5.3	19	4.8	7.7	9.3	13.7	15	18.7	14.1
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	25	27.7	5.3	18.8	4.8	6.5	9.8	13.5	15.4	19	15
16-St. John's.....	29	31.8	4.7	17.7	4.8	6	10.8	13.3	15.2	16.7	14
17-Montreal.....	26.8	31.6	6.7-7	18	4.8	5.4	10.1	11.3	14.8	16.6	14.4
18-Hull.....	25.9	30.3	6	17.1	4.9	5.7	8.1	11.2	13.9	15.4	13.5
Ontario (Average)....	26.8	29.9	6.3	17.5	4.2	5.3	11.1	12.3	16.2	16.3	14.7
19-Ottawa.....	27.8	32.6	6.7	17.3	5.1	5.6	11.4	11.4	15.4	16.4	14.5
20-Brockville.....	27.5	29	6	17.2	4.2	5	9.5	11	17	15.6	14.5
21-Kingston.....	25.4	30	6	15	4.6	4.9	9.8	11.6	15.9	15.7	14.3
22-Belleville.....	24.5	29.3	5.7	17.8	4.3	5	10.9	11.5	15.5	16	15
23-Peterborough.....	25.7	29.6	6.7	18.1	3.8	4.9	10.9	11.6	15.4	15.4	14.7
24-Orillia.....	26.6	29.5	6	17.3	4.0	4.8	11	12.5	16.8	16.7	14.9
25-Toronto.....	26.2	32.1	6	17.7	4.4	5.3	10.2	11.8	15.1	15.2	14.2
26-Niagara Falls.....	27.4	33.2	6.7	17.3	4.3	5.2	11.9	12.6	16.2	17	14.8
27-St. Catharines.....	25.5	30	6.7	15.6	4.1	5	11.6	12	16.2	15.8	12.7
28-Hamilton.....	24.5	29.7	5.3	16.7	3.8	5.4	9.9	12	15.9	15.7	14.5
29-Brantford.....	23.7	32.4	6	17.6	3.9	5.1	11.5	12.1	15.8	15.2	14.6
30-Galt.....	29.3	33.3	6.7	18.3	4.0	5.1	11.7	12.5	16.5	17.1	14.3
31-Guelph.....	27.6	29.7	6	17.3	4.0	5.6	11.9	12.6	15	15	13.4
32-Kitchener.....	24.7	34	6	17.5	3.7	5.1	11.9	13.7	16.4	15.8	14.6
33-Woodstock.....	26.3	29.4	6	17.2	3.9	5	10.6	11	15	15.8	13.3
34-Stratford.....	27.5	31.7	6	16.8	3.9	5.7	12.4	12.7	15.6	15.6	14.3
35-London.....	25.2	32.8	6	17.9	4.1	5.1	11.5	11.6	16.1	16.2	14.8
36-St. Thomas.....	27	30.7	6	17.9	4.1	5.1	12.1	12.3	15.6	16	14.6
37-Chatham.....	25	31.9	6.7	18.4	4.3	5.3	10.9	11.7	17.3	16.7	14.6
38-Windsor.....	28.1	30.7	6.7	17.4	4.4	5.5	11.2	13.4	16.3	16.1	14.8
39-Owen Sound.....	26.2	31.1	6	17.6	4.2	5.3	10.8	12.8	16.6	16.1	14.8
40-Cobalt.....	29	31.7	7.4	19.6	5.0	6.7	12.1	13.6	18.5	19.9	18.8
41-Sault Ste. Marie.....	25	31.4	6.7	18	4.5	6	10.7	13.5	15.5	15.8	14.3
42-Port Arthur.....	35	30.8	6.7	18.3	4.2	5.1	9.9	13.7	17.5	18.9	15.6
43-Fort William.....	30	31.1	5.5-6.7	18.4	4.6	4.8	11.5	12.8	17.9	18.4	16.7
Manitoba (Average)...	27.9	32.6	6.6	18.0	4.3	5.1	12.1	12.8	19.5	19.4	18.3
44-Winnipeg.....	27.8	32.5	6	19.4	4.2	5.2	11.2	11.9	18.9	18.5	17.7
45-Brandon.....	28	32.7	7.2	16.5	4.4	5	13	13.6	20.1	20.3	18.8
Saskatchewan (Aver.)		33.0	6.4	16.8	4.2	5.3	10.4	12.6	20.3	19.7	18.1
46-Regina.....		31.6	6.7	18.8	4.1	5.7	10.3	11.6	18.9	17.8	16.1
47-Prince Albert.....	35	36.2	6.7	15	4.1	5.6	10.5	14	23	22	19.5
48-Saskatoon.....		32	6.6	16.6	4.0	5	10.3	12.4	19.5	19.1	19.3
49-Moose Jaw.....		32.2	5.7		4.4	5	10.6	12.4	19.6	19.7	17.6
Alberta (Average)....	31.7	31.3	6.8	16.8	4.1	5.3	10.0	11.5	18.8	19.6	18.6
50-Medicine Hat.....	35	31.6	5.7-6.7	17.5	4.1	5.5	10	13.1	20	20	19
51-Edmonton.....		30.5	6.7	17	4.0	5.3	9.5	10.7	18	19.7	18.8
52-Calgary.....	30	33.4	7.3	16.6	4.1	5.3	10.4	11.1	19	19.7	19.7
53-Lethbridge.....	30	29.7	6.9	15.9	4.0	5	10.1	10.9	18.2	19	17
British Colum. (Aver.)	31.0	32.5	7.7	19.0	4.4	5.9	9.8	10.0	19.7	19.7	18.2
54-Fernie.....	32.5	32.5	7.7	15.5	4.2	5.7	12.5	11.7	20	20	20
55-Nelson.....	32.3	32.5	8.3	17	4.8	6	10	11.2	18.7	20	18.7
56-Trail.....	30	35	7.7	17.6	4.6	5.6	10	10	18.3	19.1	19.1
57-New Westminster.....	28.3	30	8.3	23.6	4.2	5.5	8.2	8.5	18.9	19.5	15.5
58-Vancouver.....	29.5	31	6-6.7	20	4.5	5.1	8.6	9.4	18.8	18.7	17.1
59-Victoria.....	28	31.7	7.4	18.3	4.3	6.2	9.3	9.5	19.2	20.5	17
60-Nanaimo.....	35	32.5	7.4	20	3.9	6.2	9.8	9.5	19.6	19.7	19.1
61-Prince Rupert.....	32.5	35	8.3	20	4.3	7.2	10	10	23.7	20	19.2

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1923—(Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, oranges, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per bag, 1½ bu., (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lb.)	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
cents 8.5	cents 4.6	\$ 1.171	cents 23.6	cents 24.5	cents 21.6	cents 19.0	cents 20.8	cents 24.7	\$ .991	cents 33.4	\$ .835	cents 49.3	
8.0	4.5	1.235	23.5	19.0	22.5	18.6	20.3	24.7	.996	33.3	.921	48.0	
9	4.7	1.48	29.3	.....	25	22.4	22.4	24	.991	33	1.05	.....	1
7.7	4.5	1.15	21.5	20	.....	18.3	19.3	24	1.06	31.3	.90	55	2
8.5	5	.866	15.6	15	.....	15.5	21	26.5	.90	33.3	1.00	45	3
7.2	3.7	1.31	27	23.3	20	16.7	21	24	.96	31.6	.782	75	4
7.6	4.5	1.37	24.1	17.5	.....	20	17.6	25	1.07	37.5	.875	65	5
9.5	5.1	.875	16.1	15.6	18	20.2	19.3	24.4	1.03	34	.70	65	6
8.7	4.2	.963	20.5	25.2	18.2	19.0	20.9	25.0	.942	31.7	.840	46.8	
9	4.5	1.00	20.2	25	.....	19	22.3	25	1.00	31.6	.80	50	7
6.8	4.2	1.17	24	30	15	20	20	26	.816	31.2	.70	45	8
10	3.6	.883	19.7	20.7	19.6	17.8	18.3	23.8	.95	30.5	.86	42.3	9
8.8	4.4	.80	18	.....	20	19	23	25	1.00	33.3	1.00	50	10
8.5	6.4	1.294	26.6	27.4	19.8	18.8	22.4	24.3	1.008	32.2	.945	49.3	
8.4	6.7	1.32	27.3	30	21.2	19.6	21.4	21.7	.964	35	.734	47.1	11
7.6	7.3	1.43	29.2	25	20.7	21.6	25.7	23.7	1.05	28.3	.95	47	12
9.2	5.2	1.39	25	31.4	20.2	20.2	20.6	25	1.03	37.1	.846	54.3	13
8	7	1.20	27.5	.....	20	18.7	25	30	1.02	28.7	1.00	43.7	14
7.9	6.5	1.30	26	20	19.6	17.5	22.5	22.5	1.07	40	1.17	49.2	15
8	7	1.25	30	.....	17.5	16.5	23.3	25	1.00	30	1.00	60	16
8.6	4.8	1.33	25.2	31	19.3	18.5	20.7	24.2	1.06	30.1	.763	47.1	17
10	6.7	1.08	22.3	27.1	20.2	17.7	20.1	23	.87	28.7	.917	45.8	18
8.4	4.2	1.103	23.3	24.7	21.0	19.1	20.3	24.5	.967	32.2	.811	45.6	
8.7	5.2	1.07	22.6	31.9	21.1	18.8	20	24.1	1.03	34.5	.734	45.9	19
7	4.5	.937	21	30	.....	19	20.6	21.4	.80	31.6	.70	43.3	20
7.7	3.9	.925	20.4	27.7	.....	18.3	18.6	23.6	.956	28.1	.80	43.3	21
7.9	4.5	.992	21.7	22	.....	19.6	20	23.7	.97	35	.722	45.2	22
9.6	4.8	.864	18.3	23.3	15	19.9	17.6	22.9	.94	32.5	.775	45	23
7.9	4.4	.858	18.8	23.3	21	18.4	19.9	24.5	.975	29.7	.754	44.8	24
8.6	3.7	1.04	20.5	23.6	19.3	18.7	19.4	25.3	.866	25.3	.718	45.3	25
9.8	4.4	1.35	26.4	20	.....	22	23	26.3	1.04	37	.975	47	26
9.6	4	1.23	23.9	16.5	.....	21	20	25	.959	30.5	.82	43.8	27
8.6	3.9	1.08	23.9	23.2	.....	19.1	19.5	24.1	.938	27.5	.768	42.4	28
7.3	3.1	1.09	21.8	23.3	15	.....	20	22	.872	31.7	.718	43.7	29
9.5	4.3	1.02	23.1	24.3	.....	20.4	20.3	25	.958	28.3	.838	45.8	30
7.4	4	.875	18.9	27.5	15	17.9	18.9	25.9	.898	31.2	.746	42.5	31
8.4	4.4	1.00	21.5	28.4	14	19.4	19.9	23.6	.797	33.8	.875	43	32
7.7	3.6	1.14	25	17.5	.....	19.6	20.4	23.8	.98	33.8	.818	44.6	33
7.9	4.6	1.26	27.1	17.2	.....	19	20.7	23.3	1.07	32.9	.875	45	34
7.7	3.7	1.17	23.6	22.5	.....	19	19.7	23.3	1.02	30.6	.965	47.6	35
8.7	3.9	1.20	24.2	22.5	25	20.4	21	22.3	1.03	35	.83	44.6	36
8.4	3.2	1.22	25	26.4	.....	19.3	20	22	1.01	35.7	.858	45.6	37
9	3.5	1.22	23.8	29	30	19.7	19.8	23.8	1.03	36	.90	51.9	38
8.4	4.1	.836	19.2	18.1	.....	17.2	20.5	25	.858	36.7	.75	47.2	39
9.7	6.3	1.57	30.2	.....	23.3	20.5	26.5	27.9	1.08	33.1	.957	54.7	40
8.6	4.7	1.53	30	29	22.5	18.3	20.8	25	1.06	25	.82	45	41
8.2	3.8	1.07	25	31	23.1	18.8	20	27.9	1.02	34	.816	45.8	42
8.3	4.1	1.04	26.2	34.4	22.5	18.8	20	30.6	1.02	53.8	.835	47	43
3.4	4.2	.786	19.0	.....	21.4	19.7	21.2	26.7	1.002	33.8	.763	46.8	
9.3	4.2	.821	20	.....	19.4	19.1	20.6	25.8	.984	32.6	.733	46.1	44
9.5	4.1	.75	17.9	.....	23.3	20.3	21.8	27.5	1.02	35	.792	47.5	45
9.0	4.6	1.163	21.1	28.8	23.1	19.4	21.8	26.3	1.021	34.9	.782	53.9	
8.3	4.4	1.61	31	32.5	21.6	16.7	21.3	24.1	.973	32.5	.681	52.9	46
10	5.4	1.02	18	.....	26.2	22	24.4	27.5	1.08	38	.82	53.3	47
9	4.3	1.16	20.2	25	21.6	20	20.5	26.2	1.01	34.1	.81	52.5	48
8.7	4.2	.86	15	.....	.....	18.7	21	27.5	1.02	35	.816	56.8	49
8.0	4.2	1.071	23.1	25.0	24.6	18.8	21.0	26.2	1.025	35.6	.780	54.0	
8.8	5.7	1.25	25	.....	25	19.5	22.7	30.2	1.01	37.5	.825	57.5	50
7.6	4.1	.943	19.3	.....	24	18.4	19.8	24.8	1.02	34.6	.783	56.6	51
7.7	4.1	1.26	27	25	25	20	20.8	24.1	1.06	34	.77	53.3	52
7.8	2.9	.831	21.2	25	24.5	17.2	20.6	25.6	1.01	36.3	.781	48.5	53
8.4	4.0	1.508	27.7	.....	23.7	18.4	20.4	23.3	1.034	36.9	.826	56.8	
8.8	4	1.33	18.8	.....	20	15.8	21.7	29.2	1.15	40	.867	62.5	54
9	3.6	1.58	32.5	.....	25	20	20	25	1.00	35	.825	60	55
8.1	3.1	1.48	30	.....	22.5	19.1	20	25	1.00	35	.80	56.6	56
7.4	4.2	1.25	25	.....	22.5	17.3	21.5	21	.99	41.1	.82	55	57
7.2	3.2	1.27	24.2	.....	24.2	17.9	18.8	20.5	.975	32.6	.79	53	58
8.6	4	1.38	32	.....	25	19.7	18.9	19.9	1.03	34.5	.776	53	59
8.3	4.3	1.57	31.5	.....	25	18.7	20.7	22.5	1.08	42	.85	57	60
10	5.9	2.20	.....	.....	25	18.3	21.7	23.3	1.05	35	.883	55	61



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
Dominion (Average)...	9.6	9.1	53.6	59.7	28.1	15.2	3.9	44.5	.699	11.9	7.9
Nova Scotia (Average)	9.5	9.0	58.0	55.7	29.1	12.1	4.3	45.6	.536	12.5	8.5
1-Sydney.....	9.9	9.5	57.5	56	30.4	14.3	5	51.5	.651	12.2	8.7
2-New Glasgow.....	9.7	9.1	57.4	54	29.5	12.1	3.8	44	.431	13.2	8.7
3-Amherst.....	9.5	8.6	60	56.6	27.5	10.6	4.3	45	.51	12.6	8
4-Hallifax.....	9	8.8	55.3	56.9	28	13	4.7	47.5	.623	12.1	8.3
5-Truro.....	9.3	8.8	60	55	30	10.6	3.5	40	.466	12.3	8.6
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	8.6	8	58	52.9	31.8	14.8	3.7	42.3	.471	12.8	8
New Bruns. (Aver.)...	9.5	8.8	60.6	54.0	27.8	12.0	3.8	45.5	.463	12.3	8.6
7-Moncton.....	9.7	8.9	65	53.3	30	12.5	3.9	60	.50	14.3	9
8-St. John.....	9.1	8.4	61.2	54	27	11.2	3.4	45	.557	11.6	9.2
9-Fredericton.....	9.7	8.7	56.3	54.3	26.3	11.1	4.1	37	.446	11.3	8.1
10-Bathurst.....	9.6	9.1	60	54.2	28	13	4	40	.40	12	8
Quebec (Average)....	8.8	8.2	53.7	61.2	27.4	14.0	4.2	46.1	.752	10.7	8.1
11-Quebec.....	9	8.5	55.2	61	27	18.2	3.9	40.2	.667	10.8	8.2
12-Three Rivers.....	9.4	8.7	55	63.1	26.4	14.4	4.7	46.7	.867	10.7	8.3
13-Sherbrooke.....	8.9	8.2	54.4	61.2	25.7	14.1	4.5	46.2	.775	11	8.4
14-Sorel.....	8.5	8	48.7	56.2	30	12.5	4.7	45	.967	12	8
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	8.5	8	55	62.9	27.5	12.2	4.4	46.7	.70	9.2	7.1
16-St. John's.....	8.7	8	56.7	61.7	27.5	13.5	3	53.3	.706	12	9
17-Montreal.....	8.4	8	53.8	62.5	27.1	15	3.8	47.1	.706	10.9	7.9
18-Hull.....	8.6	8.1	50.8	61.1	27.9	11.7	4.2	43.3	.683	9.2	7.7
Ontario (Average)....	9.5	9.0	53.6	60.7	26.4	12.9	3.5	41.4	.682	10.9	8.5
19-Ottawa.....	8.9	8.4	52.9	60.1	27.5	12.2	4	46.5	.637	10.6	7.8
20-Brockville.....	9.3	8.8	53.3	62.1	21.3	12.9	4.6	35	.583	10	8.3
21-Kingston.....	8.9	8.4	49.4	56.8	26.1	12.3	3.3	42.5	.66	10.6	8.1
22-Belleville.....	9.2	8.8	52	58	27	12.5	3.4	36	.66	10.6	8
23-Peterborough.....	9	8.9	56.4	56.4	27.2	13.6	3.1	38.5	.608	9.7	8.4
24-Orillia.....	9.5	9.1	55.4	56.1	27.2	12.7	3.5	37.7	.643	11.3	8.9
25-Toronto.....	9.1	8.6	53.1	59.2	25.6	11.5	3.6	40.8	.619	9.9	8.1
26-Niagara Falls.....	9.5	9.4	55	68.7	28.5	13.5	4.1	42.5	.55	10.7	8.7
27-St. Catharines.....	9.5	9.2	54	65	25	12.5	3.8	43.8	.70	11	8.4
28-Hamilton.....	9.1	8.6	53	60.2	26.4	11.4	3.3	37.5	.60	10.2	7.9
29-Brantford.....	9.6	9.6	53.1	62.5	24.7	12	3.1	41.7	.767	10.7	8.0
30-Galt.....	9.8	9.1	54.3	58.9	26.1	13.4	3.6	45	.65	10.3	8.8
31-Guelph.....	9.2	8.9	61.8	53.1	25	12.6	3.6	41.3	.73	11.7	8.1
32-Kitchener.....	9.4	9.2	43.8	58.1	25.9	12.4	3.3	40	.675	10.3	8.7
33-Woodstock.....	10	9.6	54	58	25	11.1	2.9	42	.638	11	8.3
34-Stratford.....	9.6	9.3	46	60.3	26.1	13.4	3.4	41.4	.658	11.1	8.8
35-London.....	9.6	9.1	57.9	65.4	26.5	13.6	3.9	47.7	.588	10.9	8.7
36-St. Thomas.....	9.8	9.2	55	62.2	25.4	13.2	3.3	45.6	.636	10.5	8.6
37-Chatham.....	9.5	8.9	50.3	60	25.2	12.5	2.9	40	.68	10.2	8.8
38-Windsor.....	9.2	8.7	53.9	63	28.1	13.3	3.1	45.6	.70	10.7	8.2
39-Owen Sound.....	9.5	9	60	61.7	26.6	11.9	3.1	37	.587	10.6	9.4
40-Cobalt.....	9.9	9.4	57.1	63.1	30.7	13.9	4.3	44.5	.75	14.2	8.9
41-Sault Ste. Marie.....	9.9	9.5	51.1	61.9	28.3	14.2	3.7	44	.80	14.2	9
42-Port Arthur.....	9.5	9.1	46.2	64.6	27.9	15.8	3	40	1.00	10	8.1
43-Fort William.....	9.9	9.4	60	61.7	27.2	13.6	3	38.8	1.00	11	8.3
Manitoba (Average)...	10.2	9.7	50.7	61.7	29.3	13.8	3.5	41.7	.666	13.1	7.8
44-Winnipeg.....	10	9.5	49.6	60.4	28.6	13.2	3.7	43.3	.706	12.6	7.1
45-Brandon.....	10.3	9.8	51.7	62.9	30	14.3	3.3	40	.625	13.6	8.4
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	10.4	9.8	52.9	61.8	30.4	19.1	4.5	45.8	.699	14.8	8.2
46-Regina.....	9.9	9.5	52.5	59.3	28.3	15	4.1	36.4	.713	12.2	7.7
47-Prince Albert.....	10.9	10.3	52	65.5	31.7	22.5	4.6	48	.75	15	8.7
48-Saskatoon.....	10.1	9.5	53	61.9	31.6	21	4.8	52	.833	15.6	8.2
49-Moose Jaw.....	10.7	10	54	60.5	29.8	18	4.4	46.7	.50	16.3	8.1
Alberta (Average)....	10.8	10.1	49.4	60.2	31.2	19.9	4.4	42.6	.851	14.0	6.9
50-Medicine Hat.....	10.9	10.2	48.3	57.5	32.5	24.6	4.5	38.3	1.03	13.5	7
51-Edmonton.....	10.4	9.9	49.4	59.8	31.2	18.3	4.4	40.7	.775	14.2	7.7
52-Calgary.....	10.5	9.7	52	59.9	31	18.5	4.6	43	.783	13.9	8
53-Lethbridge.....	11.2	10.4	47.8	63.6	30	18	4.1	43.5	.816	14.3	n5
British Colum. (Aver.)	10.1	9.4	50.3	59.4	30.1	23.7	4.2	52.4	.881	13.1	5.9
54-Pernie.....	11.2	10	55	60	26.7	20	4	53.3	.775	13.3	n5
55-Nelson.....	11.1	10.2	51.2	64	27.5	30	4.3	47.5	1.00	15	7
56-Trail.....	10.5	10	47.6	60	31.6	30	4.5	45.3	.90	14.1	n5
57-New Westminster.....	9.3	8.8	50	54	30	22.5	4.1	56	1.01	12.5	6
58-Vancouver.....	9.5	9.3	50	56.6	29.4	20.7	3.7	46.5	.84	11.4	5.6
59-Victoria.....	9.6	9.1	51.6	57.4	30.1	20	3.8	56.3	.788	11.3	n5
60-Nanaimo.....	9.3	8.8	52.8	64.1	32.1	22.9	4.6	51.4	.888	12	n5
61-Prescott Rupert.....	10	9.3	44.2	58.9	33.3	23.3	4.4	60	.85	15	8.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.  
d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in this  
gallon than in bulk. i. Small bar. \*Welsh coal. †Semi-anthracite. ‡Scotch coal.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1923—(Concluded).,

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500) per box	Rent	
Anthracte, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	6-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$ 18.422	\$ 11.840	\$ 12.897	\$ 15.150	\$ 9.510	\$ 11.854	\$ 10.260	cents 31.6	cents 14.6	\$ 28.033	\$ 19.642
19.750	9.415	9.200	10.400	7.400	7.750	9.143	33.6	14.8	23.700	16.400
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
.....	a7.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	34	14	25.00	18.00
*13.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	30	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00
*20.00-23.00	11.75-13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	35	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
19.50	10.50-11.50	13.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	b9.00	27-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
18.167	11.594	11.000	13.000	7.000	8.667	6.242	31.8	14.5	26.375	18.625
18.00	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
\$17.00-19.00	10.00-15.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
*17.00-20.00	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00
.....	12.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	b3.125	32	15	15.00	15.00
17.484	12.246	14.074	16.699	9.528	12.119	11.000	29.9	14.3	23.250	15.500
*16.00-19.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....
18.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.50	16.50	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	22.00
17.50	11.50	b16.00	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
18.00	.....	.....	b20.00	.....	b16.00	.....	28-32	.....	22.50	12.50
18.00	13.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	22-28	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
16.75-17.50	7.95-14.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-16.00	35	15	22.00-37.00	14.00-22.00
16.50	.....	b17.846	b19.692	7.50	9.00	.....	28-30	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
17.500	13.313	14.188	16.503	11.059	13.760	12.228	27.3	14.4	29.400	20.580
*16.50-19.50	10.50	.....	b20.308	8.00	10.00	8.00-10.50	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.00	10.50	.....	.....	.....	b18.461	b14.40	23-25	15	25.00	16.00
16.50	15.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
18.00-19.00	13.00	12.75	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
18.50	13.00-14.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50-18.00	12.50-13.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	8.00-15.00
15.50	13.00-14.00	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	30-33	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.50	14.00	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
15.50	.....	18.00	20.00	17.00	17.00	b20.00	26-27	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	15.00	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	30	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00
18.00	13.50	.....	19.00	13.00	13.00	b10.00	28-30	15	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00
18.00	10.00-13.00	14.00	18.00	12.00	16.00	b12.00	27	15	25.00	16.00-20.00
16.00	14.00	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
16.00-18.00	.....	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	28-30	15	40.00	30.00
16.00-17.00	11.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00
18.00	14.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00
18.00	15.00-16.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	25	14	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
18.00	14.00	15.00-16.00	19.00	17.00	17.00	b18.667	25-30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
18.00	14.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	28	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	c	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	10.50	10.50	5.00-10.00	30	15-18	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
21.00-24.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	.....	27-30	15	22.00	14.00
18.00-18.50	10.00-11.50	- 9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
17.00	11.25-14.50	11.50	14.00	9.50	12.00	.....	25	13-3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
19.50-20.50	11.50-14.00	11.50	12.50	10.50	10.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
24.125	13.000	11.000	12.250	8.500	9.750	.....	30.0	15.0	35.000	24.500
22.50-24.00	12.50	9.00	10.50	8.00	9.50	9.00	30	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
25.00	13.50	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
26.500	10.531	10.750	13.333	.....	10.750	12.000	36.6	15.0	35.625	23.750
27.00	12.00-13.50	f14.00	f13.00	.....	10.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
.....	b10.50-11.00	f7.50	f9.00	6.00	8.00	.....	32-35	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
26.00	d6.50-10.75	.....	.....	.....	11.00	9.00-13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	10.00	.....	b18.00	.....	b14.00	.....	38	15	35.00	25.00
.....	7.792	.....	.....	10.000	10.500	.....	36.7	15.0	31.250	20.750
c	d5.50-6.50	c	c	c	c	c	35	15	25.00	17.50
.....	d8.25-9.50	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00-8.00	.....	40	15	40.00	25.00
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	12.00	14.00	12.00	35	15	20.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00	18.00
.....	11.116	.....	.....	9.438	11.409	5.271	41.1	15.3	25.500	19.813
.....	7.75-8.25	.....	.....	12.00	14.00	b4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00
.....	10.50-13.25	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.50-12.50	.....	.....	8.75	11.25	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	.....	7.50	4.80	50	17	29.00	25.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b5.053	28	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
.....	a8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.00	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	14.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00



### Wholesale Prices.

**GRAINS AND FODDER.**—Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern declined from \$1.13 per bushel the last week in December to \$1.07 the last week in January. Ontario winter wheat remained steady at \$1.13 per bushel. Western barley declined from 57c per bushel toward the end of December to 53c by the end of January. Western oats were down from 48c per bushel to 47c, while Ontario oats rose from 43c per bushel to 47c. American corn declined from 90c per bushel at the beginning of January to 85c in the last week. Flaxseed which was quoted at \$2.15 the last week in December declined to \$2.10 the first week in January and then advanced to \$2.17 in the last week. Hay at Montreal was \$1 per ton cheaper at \$16. Bran and shorts were steady.

**ANIMALS AND MEATS.**—Cattle at Winnipeg advanced from \$5 per hundred pounds in the last week of December to \$6 in the last week of January. Choice steers at Toronto remained steady. In dressed beef hindquarters advanced from 16c per pound to 17c. Dressed hogs declined from 17c per pound to 16c. Bacon was down from 32c per pound in December to 28c in January, while hams advanced from 22c per pound to 25c. Sheep advanced \$1 per hundred pounds to \$7.50. Dressed lamb was 4c per pound higher at 28c. Dressed fowl at Montreal advanced from 25c per pound to 30c, and turkeys from 40c per pound to 42c.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**—Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 40c per pound toward the end of December to 41½c the last week in January and at Toronto advanced from 43c the last week in December to 45c at the end of January. Fresh eggs at Montreal which were quoted at 80-90c per dozen about the middle of December declined to 75-85c towards the end of the month and by the end of January were quoted at 48-50c. Storage eggs at Toronto were 2c per dozen cheaper at 38c.

**FISH.**—No improvement was reported in the market for dried and pickled fish. The price of dried cod at Halifax was quoted at \$5-6 per quintal. Pickled herring was reported at \$4.00 per barrel ex-vessel and spring mackerel at \$6.50 per barrel.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**—Bananas at Toronto were slightly higher at 9c per pound. Lemons were down from \$6 per box to \$4.50 and oranges from \$6.50 per box to \$5. Currants were 3c per pound lower at 16½c. Prunes declined from 14½c per pound to 11½c. Potatoes at Montreal rose from 90c per 90 pound bag to \$1.10. Hand picked beans advanced from \$3.65 per bushel to \$3.95. Canned corn was down from \$1.45 per dozen tins to \$1.27, while canned peas were higher at \$1.47.

**MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.**—Oatmeal advanced from \$4 per 98 pound bag to \$4.25. Tapioca was slightly higher at 10c per pound. Flour was steady. Granulated sugar at Toronto rose from \$8.39 per hundred pounds to \$8.54. Salt was lower.

**TEXTILES.**—No changes were reported in woollens. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 25.5c per pound to 27.75c. Coloured cotton fabrics were slightly higher at 78.85c per pound. Raw silk at New York was 20c per pound higher at \$8.50. Jute declined from 10.78c per pound to 10.27c and hessians advanced from 12.51c per yard to 12.66. Floor oilcloth was slightly lower at 38c per yard.

**HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Hides were steady.

**METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.**—Sheets were steady. Antimony, lead and quicksilver were slightly higher. Bar silver at New York advanced from 62 ¾c per oz. to 67 ⅛c. Horseshoes were down from \$7.15 per keg to \$6.95.

**FUEL AND LIGHTING.**—Connellsville coke at the ovens advanced from \$7.50-8.00 per ton to \$8.00-8.50. Gasoline was 2c per gallon lower at 27c.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JANUARY, 1923, DECEMBER, 1922, JANUARY, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913.  
(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

		Number of commodities	INDEX NUMBERS.											
			Jan., *1923	Dec., *1922	Jan., *1922	Jan., *1921	Jan., *1920	Jan., *1919	Jan., *1918	Jan., 1917	Jan., 1916	Jan., 1915	Jan., 1914	Jan., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDER—														
Grains, Ontario.....	6	178.3	183.9	158.9	250.3	382.8	202.4	405.1	270.7	189.5	203.6	140.5	146.2	
Grains, Western.....	4	166.7	166.2	158.6	222.0	421.1	273.1	331.4	242.4	174.0	182.2	117.1	112.9	
Fodder, Western.....	5	167.5	169.5	231.3	287.0	308.8	247.6	208.1	195.7	176.5	184.9	160.5	157.1	
All.....	15	171.5	174.4	182.9	255.0	368.4	272.3	319.8	238.1	181.0	191.7	140.9	140.9	
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—														
Cattle and beef.....	6	193.5	193.2	206.6	302.7	366.6	357.0	321.8	249.9	199.9	214.9	228.2	177.8	
Hogs and hog products.....	6	227.8	229.2	210.6	309.1	339.2	355.2	342.7	249.7	181.5	155.0	176.7	172.8	
Sheep and mutton.....	3	199.7	193.8	189.8	218.5	277.0	270.8	279.6	223.5	170.4	149.5	162.3	123.3	
Poultry.....	2	375.2	383.5	431.7	503.1	442.2	378.5	349.6	280.2	240.7	179.4	192.9	194.3	
All.....	17	226.9	228.4	231.5	313.7	350.0	343.7	325.0	249.2	196.3	177.9	194.2	168.4	
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS—														
FISH—	9	232.3	246.0	230.1	333.3	352.3	294.4	259.0	242.6	186.7	177.5	179.9	172.6	
Prepared fish.....	6	161.1	161.1	183.5	211.7	235.5	264.9	241.6	186.4	151.8	160.6	151.8	160.5	
Fresh fish.....	3	198.6	217.1	210.3	259.6	264.4	275.0	225.8	178.7	187.3	158.6	158.4	171.5	
All.....	9	173.6	179.8	192.5	237.7	245.1	268.3	236.3	183.8	163.7	160.0	153.9	164.2	
V.—OTHER FOODS—														
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—														
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	261.0	188.2	294.1	239.0	239.0	266.5	229.8	229.8	183.8	110.3	137.9	110.3	
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	199.2	226.9	219.7	269.6	193.1	157.5	133.2	104.5	100.6	85.5	93.4	94.7	
Dried fruits.....	4	200.2	224.5	201.2	221.5	276.9	249.0	256.1	195.0	143.0	120.8	116.8	113.2	
Fresh vegetables.....	5	173.3	167.5	257.9	234.6	417.0	294.0	348.2	368.5	269.2	137.4	164.8	156.4	
Canned vegetables.....	3	148.1	147.0	172.5	168.5	214.6	244.4	246.9	197.4	103.3	101.2	97.7	125.2	
All.....	16	185.6	190.3	222.8	219.5	317.0	246.1	258.4	234.9	169.6	115.1	125.2	125.3	
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—														
Breadstuffs.....	10	184.5	181.0	182.2	259.9	298.5	256.5	258.5	201.1	147.0	147.4	123.3	126.2	
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	186.7	118.2	179.4	210.1	216.1	193.9	151.6	135.1	126.5	115.2	110.3	118.2	
Sugar, etc.....	6	197.9	196.8	178.5	276.1	348.2	312.2	227.8	180.9	153.7	134.8	106.3	111.0	
Condiments.....	5	159.3	161.8	169.9	202.1	223.8	245.9	214.9	161.0	136.4	118.3	102.3	96.9	
All.....	25	183.0	177.1	178.4	244.3	282.3	257.7	225.3	177.7	143.2	133.4	112.9	115.4	
VI.—TEXTILES—														
Woolens.....	5	225.4	225.4	192.4	258.9	412.7	428.3	369.2	242.0	204.2	151.3	137.5	124.3	
Cottons.....	4	284.3	270.9	243.5	264.0	380.9	363.5	291.7	185.9	145.4	120.1	145.2	145.6	
Silks.....	3	188.0	186.4	181.3	268.3	268.3	144.5	130.9	112.5	100.6	84.4	93.8	85.9	
Jutes.....	2	358.1	364.5	288.5	389.4	647.8	609.5	615.9	385.1	267.6	153.2	242.8	203.2	
Flax products.....	4	224.1	224.1	295.4	464.3	509.5	469.0	388.4	243.3	198.1	133.2	115.1	117.0	
Oilcloths.....	2	181.6	186.2	185.6	252.1	277.8	278.8	173.7	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7	
All.....	20	240.2	238.4	230.5	298.3	414.0	383.6	326.9	215.7	174.2	126.1	135.2	127.3	
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—														
Hides and tallow.....	4	135.0	135.0	113.7	156.2	494.0	336.4	277.2	351.9	230.7	207.5	194.0	184.7	
Leather.....	4	169.2	169.2	173.3	242.7	317.1	265.0	268.1	268.5	176.2	163.5	151.4	152.7	
Boots and shoes.....	3	207.7	207.7	213.3	257.8	339.7	224.2	232.9	221.1	166.9	158.3	155.7	146.5	
All.....	11	167.2	167.2	162.5	215.3	387.6	280.7	261.8	285.9	193.5	178.1	168.1	162.8	
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—														
Iron and steel.....	11	193.5	193.5	187.7	250.9	230.6	264.8	278.7	185.0	128.9	100.3	102.9	105.8	
Other metals.....	12	164.5	161.2	152.7	166.4	224.4	222.7	242.2	234.0	262.4	124.0	124.7	136.8	
Implements.....	10	230.1	230.7	243.5	271.7	248.4	241.4	199.0	161.4	116.6	107.5	106.6	105.6	
All.....	33	194.1	193.0	191.9	226.5	233.7	242.3	241.3	195.7	173.6	111.1	112.3	117.6	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—														
Fuel.....	6	283.6	281.0	244.9	309.6	252.4	253.6	235.3	238.8	144.3	119.6	127.5	158.6	
Lighting.....	4	242.1	242.1	242.1	265.3	240.2	236.8	117.3	93.9	88.5	92.5	92.7	89.8	
All.....	10	267.0	265.4	243.8	291.9	251.1	246.8	188.1	180.9	122.0	108.9	113.6	128.0	
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—														
Lumber.....	14	334.4	333.0	325.6	450.3	419.9	279.9	238.6	189.6	178.1	178.0	183.5	174.3	
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	214.8	213.1	209.8	258.8	232.4	233.8	209.4	178.4	132.4	108.2	114.0	113.5	
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	268.9	267.1	291.4	370.1	433.3	339.5	263.2	227.5	193.9	142.9	140.2	145.1	
All.....	48	265.5	263.8	267.4	347.1	345.7	278.0	231.7	196.0	163.7	138.7	141.9	140.6	
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHING—														
Furniture.....	6	228.4	228.4	243.3	436.5	449.2	311.8	207.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	147.1	139.4	
Crockery and glassware.....	4	419.6	419.5	402.8	512.0	439.0	367.7	279.8	218.8	178.8	144.8	133.9	118.0	
Table cutlery.....	2	156.3	156.3	156.3	164.1	164.2	155.1	150.7	132.2	126.6	78.4	72.4	72.4	
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	261.9	261.9	277.5	286.5	259.1	279.2	223.6	155.4	129.3	123.4	124.6	120.4	
All.....	16	275.5	275.5	295.8	381.5	363.5	298.1	222.4	179.5	146.7	131.9	128.8	120.9	
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—														
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—	16	180.1	181.0	185.2	222.1	215.3	273.3	289.2	258.5	250.4	135.0	111.1	113.3	
Raw furs.....	4	583.8	588.5	668.8	397.6	1785.3	742.3	511.5	399.5	269.6	121.8	226.5	358.0	
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	264.6	264.4	265.6	299.1	317.3	258.7	202.2	161.3	136.7	137.9	138.8	135.1	
Sundries.....	7	158.9	156.8	167.9	197.9	248.1	207.4	200.8	165.8	135.1	113.6	109.3	116.5	
All.....	17	296.1	296.4	320.2	280.6	618.6	351.3	274.4	219.2	167.3	124.1	147.3	179.9	
All commodities.....	202†	223.0	223.0	227.7	281.3	336.4	286.5	258.7	212.7	172.1	138.9	136.5	137.1	

\*Preliminary figures. †Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. ‡Revised.

**BUILDING MATERIALS.**—Pine, shipping culls, rose from \$60 per M. to \$62 and hard maple from \$45 per M. to \$50. Rough lumber at Victoria advanced from \$14 per M. to \$16 and flooring from \$50 per M. to \$55. Fire bricks at Montreal were higher at \$60-\$90 per M. Cement declined from \$3.63 per barrel to \$3.45. Wire nails were 25c per keg higher at \$4. Sash cord rose from 58c per pound to 61c. Copper wire was slightly higher at 16.75c per pound. White lead advanced from \$13.45 per hundred pounds to \$14.20. Linseed oil declined slightly to \$1.09 per gallon,

while turpentine advanced from \$2.10 per gallon to \$2.25. Benzine was 3c per gallon lower at 26c.

**HOUSE FURNISHINGS.**—No changes were reported.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—Bleaching powder declined from 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—In raw furs, skunk was down from \$1.50-\$3.75 to \$1.25-\$3.00 per skin. Malt was steady. Raw rubber at New York advanced from 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound to 27c.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

**T**HE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices (1913=100) stood at 155.3 for December, a fall of 1.2 per cent from the November level, reductions of 2.1 per cent and 0.6 per cent being shown in food and industrial materials respectively. Considerable declines were shown in cereals, in "foods other than cereals, meat and fish", and in cotton. The groups relating to meat and fish and to iron and steel were higher for December than for November. Price increases were recorded in December for forty-four items, the largest being an increase of nearly 20 per cent in fish, increases of 10 per cent in tapioca and Scotch and English mutton, and one of about 14 per cent in rubber. There were 67 price decreases, the largest of which were:

oranges, over 25 per cent, British barley, over 15 per cent, Danish bacon. Danish eggs, New Zealand butter, onions, cambrie warps, aniline oil and calf skins, between 10 per cent and 14 per cent. The average for the year 1922 was 158.5, as compared with 197.2 for 1921. During 1922 prices fell gradually from January to September, recovered slightly in October and November and dropped again in December to a point below the August level.

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices at the end of January was 196.5 (1901-05=100) showing a sharp rise of 1.4 per cent on the level at the end of December. Cereals and meats declined in price one point while all other groups contributed to the advance, the most notable increases being in textiles, which increased in price 1.8 per cent during the month under review, and minerals, which advanced 4.8 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, showed a slight decline during December, and stood at 129.1 at December 31, a fall of 1.1 per cent from the level at November 30. Foodstuffs rose 0.9 per cent but materials declined 2.5 per cent. Minerals rose slightly while textiles and sundries



declined. The average for the twelve months of 1922 was 132, which is a lower figure than for any year since 1915.

The index number of wholesale prices in England calculated by the Federal Reserve Board of the United States showed during 1922 mild fluctuations in "all commodities" with the level at the end of the year at 165, on the base prices in 1913=100, as compared with 172 in December, 1921. Goods produced and goods imported were respectively at 176 and 152 in December, 1921, but the former declined and the latter advanced steadily until they reached the same level of 163 for December, 1922. Goods exported were fairly steady throughout the year, being at 158 in December, 1921, and 157 in December, 1922. Raw materials and consumers' goods declined considerably during the year, and producers' goods declined one point.

#### Belgium.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Ministry of Industry and Labour on the base prices in April, 1914=100, continued during November the upward trend of the previous month. The total index number increased from 385 to 408, or 6 per cent. With the exception of tobacco, which showed no change, all groups showed considerable increases, the chief of which were tar and its products, 17 per cent; raw rubber, 15 per cent; textiles, 10 per cent; paper products, 8 per cent. The total index number for December showed a decline of one point, to 407. Information by groups is not yet available for December.

COST OF LIVING.—Of the index numbers calculated by the Ministry of Industry and Labour, that for the Kingdom (unweighted) showed no change in its level on December 15 from the previous month, remaining at 384 (April, 1914,=100), while the weighted index number of thirty foods showed the slight decrease of four points, or about one per cent, to 429.

#### Bulgaria.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number published by the Director General of Statistics (1913=100) increased only six points or about one-quarter of one per cent, during November, thus reaching the level of 2564.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices of forty-seven articles in four chief cities (1901=100) increased from 3442 in August to 3450 in September and 3490 in October, a total increase during the two months' period of only 1.4 per cent.

#### Czecho-Slovakia.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices published by the Narodni Listy has as base prices in July, 1914=100. The figures are published for the following four groups: agricultural products and foodstuffs; textiles and leather; coal and metals; mineral oil products, paper, building material, fertilizer, alcohol, timber and glass. The total index number showed a steady and marked decline from October, 1921, the first month for which data are available. By November, 1922, wholesale prices were almost cut in two. The general index number at intervals during the period is as follows:

1921, October, 1824	August, 1233
1922, January, 1633	September, 1076
March 1547	October, 996
June, 1438	November, 957

COST OF LIVING.—The index number calculated by the Government Statistical Office showed further declines in November, the group comprised of foodstuffs, fuel, petroleum and soap dropping from 1016 in October to 984 in November, or 3.1 per cent, and the group textiles, shoes and men's hats dropping from 1219 to 1156 or 5.2 per cent during the same period.

#### France.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Statistique Générale (1901=100) stood at 418.4 at the end of



INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada		Great Britain	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities	July 1914	21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	51 articles 44 to ns (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living 71 cities (g) (h)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-14
1910 .....	(b)	(b)	(c)			(f)			(e)			
1913 .....	\$ 6.95	94	(d) 96.3	1000	1000		113					
1914-January..	7.34	99	(d) 101.6				114					
July .....	7.73	105					(p) 116	100	100	100	100	
1915-January..	7.42	100		1004	1075		128			(e) 113		
July .....	7.97	107	118	(e) 1105	1295		148	136		(e) 124	(e) 119	
1916-January..	7.74	104	132.5	(e) 1235	1288		153		143	(e) 130		
July .....	8.23	112	145	(e) 1136	1439		170	136	160	(e) 140	(e) 167	
1917-January..	8.46	114	161	(e) 1420	1387		186			160		
July .....	10.27	138	187	(e) 1547	1491		212	155	261	177		
1918-January..	11.62	157	204	(e) 1845	1971					221		
July .....	12.42	167	206	(e) 2120	2056		(p) 223	182	279	263		
1919-January..	13.00	175	210	(e) 2446	2210	639		190	279	339		
July .....	13.78	186	230	(e) 2794	2665	354	(p) 239	211	289	310	725.0	
1920-January..	13.77	186	209	(e) 2897	2811	410	258	242	295	298	819.4	
July .....	15.30	206	236	(e) 3239	3119	479	275	262	319	297	911.0	935
1921-January..	16.84	227	258	(e) 3898	4006	477	236	264	334	283	1065.4	1070
July .....	14.48	195	278	(e) 4303	4404	393	192	237	292	232	1139.0	1124
1922-January..	10.96	148	220	(e) 3516	3292	409	187	212	257	190	1055.1	1825
April .....	11.03	149	185	(e) 3239	3424	389	184		234	182	1086.3	3175
July .....	10.26	138	173	(e) 3163	3272	388	177	199	233	179	1118.4	4990
September ..	10.27	138	180	(e) 3135	3188	394	174		228	180	1136.8	11376
October .....	10.23	138	172	(e) 3150	3120	398	168		220	178	1156.8	19504
November ..	10.29	139	176		3191	405			216	170		40047
December ..	10.39	140	178		3276	407			215	168		61156
1923-January..	10.52	142	175		3321							

Country	Switzerland (i)	Austria (v)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Australia*	New* Zealand	United States	
	49 articles 23 (c) towns	Cost of living Vienna	Cost of living Rome (l)	12 articles Capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Mass. (l) (t)
Base period	June 1914	July 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(g)	1909-13(r)	1913	1913
1910 .....						1000			(r) 991	93	
1913 .....						1163		1106	(r) 1037	100	100
1914-January..						(p) 1148		1099		104	101.8
July .....	(j) 100	100		(n) 106.9	(n) 106.0		100	1164	1070	102	102.1
1915-January..	(j) 107			(o) 107.7	(o) 110.8	(p) 1228		1240	1177	103	102.9
July .....	(j) 119			(n) 113.8	(n) 118.1			1522	1200	100	101.7
1916-January..	(j) 126		(m) 108.63	(o) 117.6	(o) 118.4	(p) 1275		1504	1236	107	105.1
July .....	(j) 140			(n) 120.3	(n) 123.4			1516	1276	111	109.9
1917-January..	(j) 149		(m) 122.21	(o) 123.6	(o) 125.6	(p) 1418		1453	1359	128	119.6
July .....	(j) 180			(n) 136.1	(n) 139.8			1470	1357	146	129.3
1918-January..	(j) 197		(m) 162.74	(o) 145.4	(o) 149.3	(p) 1437		1505	1426	160	144.6
July .....	(j) 229			(n) 161.8	(n) 172.8			1523	1491	167	155.1
1919-January..	(j) 252		241.48	(o) 167.5	(o) 178.5	(p) 1559		1627	1553	185	167.5
July .....	238		188.32	(n) 180.0	(n) 190.9		186	1714	1539	190	171.5
1920-January..	244		263.45	(o) 192.3	(o) 208.1	(p) 2049		1862	1688	201	192.0
July .....	246		312.55	(n) 202.6	(n) 220.3		190	2260	1791	219	202.6
1921-January..	214		374.08	(o) 175.1	(o) 185.5	(e) 1904	169	2167	1906	172	179.6
July .....	189		387.28	(n) 193.0	(n) 198.0	(e) 1556	177	1876	1752	148	160.8
1922-January..	167	87200	429.69	(o) 173.5	(o) 185.7		1391		1574	142	157.3
April .....	158	264500	428.97				1384		1540	139	155.6
July .....	156	1130600	437.00				1335		1537	142	156.2
September ..	157	1036800	444.00				1344	1737	1492	140	155.1
October .....	160	970100					1364		1491	143	156.6
November ..	160	937500					1377		1486	145	157.7
December ..	160						161			147	157.5
1923-January..											

\*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of prices returned at three dates in the month. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns. (v) Paritätische Kommission; cost of living of one person at Vienna.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				Great Britain				France	Holland	Denmark	Sweden
Authority	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Michell <i>h</i>	Bank of Commerce <i>g</i>		Board of Trade (new) <i>j</i>	Economist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Statistique Générale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statistics	Finans-tidning <i>f</i>	Svensk Handels Tidning <i>g k</i>
Number of Commodities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 exports	24 imports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period...	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July '13 June '14
1900 .....	108.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.5	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905 .....	113.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.3	72	.....	98.3	.....	.....	.....
1910 .....	124.2	.....	97.02	100.38	.....	113.3	78	.....	108.1	.....	.....	.....
1913 .....	135.5	.....	102.77	107.81	100	122.3	85	100	115.6	114	.....	.....
1914-January..	136.5	.....	103.96	99.05	.....	119.0	83.5	.....	115.4	.....	.....	.....
July .....	134.6	.....	105.86	97.18	.....	116.6	82.4	.....	.....	a120	a100	a116
1915-January..	138.9	.....	109.90	101.29	.....	136.5	96.4	.....	143.9	.....	.....	.....
July .....	150.2	.....	115.41	114.77	.....	149.1	106.4	.....	163.7	a165	a138	a145
1916-January..	172.1	.....	123.75	128.07	.....	174.5	123.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	180.9	.....	131.52	141.26	.....	191.1	130.5	.....	210.6	a253	a164	a185
1917-January..	212.7	.....	162.40	166.07	.....	225.1	159.3	.....	249.2	.....	.....	.....
July .....	248.7	.....	187.26	201.52	.....	254.4	176.9	.....	309.8	a326	a228	a244
1918-January..	258.1	.....	199.13	202.98	.....	262.9	186.2	.....	361.6	.....	.....	.....
July .....	254.0	.....	207.16	221.14	.....	278.5	193.1	.....	389.9	a447	a293	a339
1919-January..	256.5	223.2	188.91	217.54	.....	265.9	190.7	.....	401.8	.....	.....	369
July .....	294.0	245.7	222.14	221.08	.....	293.2	206.4	.....	403.0	a339	a294	320
1920-January..	338.4	265.1	239.98	233.23	296.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	327	.....	319
July .....	346.8	269.4	270.12	271.96	316.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	383	363
1921-January..	281.3	214.2	199.02	186.69	245.9	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	243	341	267
July .....	238.6	174.3	158.47	150.25	194.1	218.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
1922-January..	227.7	165.2	147.17	147.88	164.0	194.7	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
July .....	225.3	165.3	154.23	161.68	159.9	199.8	134.0	158.8	375.8	185	180	166
September ..	220.5	162.9	148.76	165.52	153.9	190.4	127.9	155.6	380.7	174	178	155
October .....	219.8	166.2	144.71	166.46	154.8	193.6	130.1	158.8	390.0	178	176	158
November ..	221.7	168.3	145.82	162.44	157.1	194.7	130.6	160.7	407.0	180	180	154
December ..	223.0	170.2	146.26	161.65	155.3	193.8	129.1	158.6	418.2	.....	182	155
1923-January..	223.0	171.7	151.97	165.29	.....	196.5	.....	159.7	447.3	.....	181	.....

Country	Germany	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Australia	*New Zealand	United States			
Authority	Federal Statistical Office <i>j</i>	Bachi <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'n-wealth Statistician <i>h</i>	Government Statistician	Bureau of Lab'r Statistics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>j</i>	Bradstreet <i>j</i>	Dun <i>f</i>
Number of Commodities	38	76d	23	188	75	56	92	.....	404	100	106	200
Base period...	1913	1913	Jan. 1 '13 Jul. 31 '14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913	.....	.....
1900 .....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	894	.....	.....	.....	\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.355
1905 .....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	8.0987	99.315
1910 .....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1003	984	.....	.....	8.9881	121.301
1913 .....	100	100	.....	1125	.....	132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576
1914-January..	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1085	b1045	98	.....	8.8857	124.528
July .....	a106	93	.....	a1090	100	a126.3	b1185	b1073	97	.....	8.6566	119.708
1915-January..	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1387	b1221	98	.....	9.1431	124.168
July .....	a142	131	a102	a1204	a112	a127.8	b1822	b1304	100	.....	9.8698	124.958
1916-January..	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1502	b1323	113	.....	10.9163	137.666
July .....	a153	193	a124	a1379	a125	a154.9	b1505	b1403	123	.....	11.5294	175.142
1917-January..	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1525	b1450	153	.....	13.7277	169.562
July .....	a179	304	a168	a1583	a142	a196.4	b1715	b1593	188	.....	16.0890	211.950
1918-January..	.....	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1877	b1677	184	.....	17.9436	222.175
July .....	a217	429	a207	a1723	a178	a259.0	b1964	b1808	196	.....	19.1624	232.575
1919-January..	262	326	.....	.....	.....	283.2	1959	1888	199	201	18.5348	230.146
July .....	339	362	a225	a1854	a200	326.8	2008	1788	212	216	18.8964	227.973
1920-January..	1256	507	318	.....	218	398.0	2311	1999	233	248	20.3638	247.390
July .....	1367	604	282	a2512	209	316.6	2671	2262	241	254	19.3528	260.414
1921-January..	1439	642	214	2064	178	265.8	2233	2233	170	168	12.6631	198.000
July .....	1428	520	164	1688	183	259.8	1813	2065	141	145	10.7284	159.833
1922-January..	3665	577	168	1472	178	272.5	1673	1918	138	142	11.3725	164.444
July .....	10059	553	138	1423	181	266.0	1789	1828	155	165	12.1069	173.743
September ..	28698	582	138	.....	176	255.2	1799	1802	153	164	12.0793	172.479
October .....	56601	601	140	1451	177	252.0	.....	1796	154	165	12.5039	175.649
November ..	115100	596	144	.....	178	248.7	.....	.....	156	164	13.3482	182.291
December ..	147480	580	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	164	13.7835	185.462
1923-January..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.7011	185.637

\*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. *a*. Average for year. *b*. Quarter beginning in specified month. *c*. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. *d*. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913-100. *e*. The commodities in these two index numbers are in the one case, articles chiefly exported, in the other case, articles chiefly imported. *f*. First of month. *g*. Middle of month. *h*. End of month. *j*. Monthly average. *k*. New Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning.



December, an increase of 2.8 per cent on the November level. Foods increased 5.3 per cent, and industrial materials increased 1.1 per cent, all groups contributing in each case. By the end of January prices, affected by the political situation and falling exchange value of the franc, reached the highest level since January, 1921, and stood at 447.3. This showed an increase of nearly 6.9 per cent over the previous month. Information by groups is not yet available.

#### Italy.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of prices at Milan, published by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry showed a decrease in December of 3.3 per cent from the November level to 103.59, the lowest figure since August, 1922. All groups declined during the month with the exception of construction materials, which advanced slightly. The total index number for foods declined 3.1 per cent and that for industrial materials 3.7 per cent. The base of the index number is the average of prices from May to December, 1921, taken as 100.

#### India.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living at Bombay compiled by the Bombay Labour Office rose one point in December. The yearly average reached by the index in 1922 was 164, which was considerably a lower level than for 1919, 1920 or 1921, in which years the index number was 175, 183 and 173 respectively. During December there was a rise of 1.3 per cent in all foods due to a seasonal rise in price of 34 per cent in potatoes and onions. All food grains declined with the exception of turdal and gram. Fuel and lighting and rent showed no change and clothing declined 5.4 per cent.

#### United States.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number calculated by the Federal Reserve Board, with prices in 1913 taken as 100, was 164 for both November and Decem-

ber. Goods produced remained unchanged for December, while goods imported rose one point. Raw materials showed no change, but there was a slight downward movement in producers' goods and an increase in consumers' goods.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number of wholesale prices was at the same level for December as for the previous month. In spite of this, there were considerable advances in certain farm products, clothing materials, chemicals and house furnishing goods. In farm products there was an increase of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and the cloths and clothing group was about 1 per cent higher than in November, owing to increases in cotton woven goods, cotton yarns, worsted yarns and raw silks. There were decreases in important fuel and lighting materials and among metals and metal products. Building materials and the miscellaneous group showed no change.

*Gibson's* average index number of wholesale prices of twenty-two articles for January was 72.0 as compared with 73.1 for December, thus showing a decrease of 1.5 per cent.

Wholesale prices as measured by Bradstreet's index number declined considerably in December and recovered slightly in January. During the latter month foods continued to decline, but certain groups, notably textiles and metals, advanced considerably. The index number as of February 1 totaled \$13.7236, an increase of one-tenth of one per cent over the previous month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the quarter ending December, 1922, showed the following percentages of increase from 1913 (average for the year) to that date: food, 46.6; clothing, 71.5; housing, 61.9; fuel and light, 86.4; furniture, 108.2; miscellaneous, 100.5; total 69.5. All items with the exception of the miscellaneous group showed increases on the level of the previous quarter. The total budget was 1.9 per cent higher for the fourth quarter of the year than for the third.



## CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES FROM 1913 TO 1922.

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SINCE 1914 index numbers to measure changes in the cost of living, have been calculated for many countries throughout the world. Prior to 1914 records of prices were maintained and published for a number of countries, and in some cases index numbers of prices were calculated and published to show the changes from time to time in the general level of prices. In most cases, however, such index numbers were calculated from wholesale prices, but while in some instances index numbers of retail prices were calculated, these were usually confined to prices of food or of food and fuel, house rentals being dealt with in some cases. Retail prices of clothing were rarely included in such calculations, apparently owing to the difficulty in securing prices of unchanged grades and qualities from time to time. During the war, however, not only did the governments of most countries undertake the collection and publication of retail prices of food and fuel but in many cases prices of clothing and other items of expenditure were also included in the compilation of the index numbers, cost of living index numbers covering all items being thus constructed. As prices of clothing in most countries rose more steeply than the prices of other commodities it was desirable to include in the calculation the cost of such an important item in family expenditure. Apart from the virtual necessity of so doing it would appear that when the prices of clothing had risen upwards of 100 per cent within four years a margin of error in the clothing figures for instance of 10 per cent would not seriously detract from the value of the calculation, whereas during the comparatively steady conditions before the war such a margin of error would have been serious. For instance, in Canada it appears from the meagre

statistics available that on the average retail prices of clothing did not rise by more than 10 per cent between 1908 and 1913. (LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1919, p 998.)

The same principle applies to figures for items of miscellaneous expenditure such as furniture, household sundries, and various services which altogether amount to from 10 per cent to 30 per cent in the family budget of the average workingman's family.

Comparison of the available index numbers of retail prices of foods with those for wholesale prices over long periods of years indicates that on the whole wholesale and retail prices rise and fall similarly, there being, however, important differences at times, usually when violent changes appear in the movement. Similarly index numbers of retail prices of foods usually serve to show approximately the changes in the cost of living, but at times of great change they do not. From 1914 to 1920 prices of food changed to a greater degree in nearly every country than did averages of all items, but after July 1920 prices of food fell more steeply than other items.

Nearly all of the index numbers of cost of living or of retail prices now calculated have been constructed since 1914, although in some cases the records of prices of foods extend back for some years prior to the war. In most instances, however, the year 1913, or July, 1914, has been adopted as base period, as being the period immediately before the beginning of hostilities in Europe and, therefore, sufficiently representative of pre-war conditions for the calculation of an index number over a period of war and post war conditions. It is, however, usually considered that a five or ten year period is preferable as pro-

viding a broader basis and one more likely to represent what might be considered normal conditions. Thus in New Zealand the Government Statistician adopted as base period the five year period 1909-1913, and in Canada the Canadian Bank of Commerce in constructing a wholesale prices index number, adopted the same five year period. In most cases, however, the necessary statistics back to 1909 would not be available, or considerable time would be required for the collection and compilation. In most of the countries the construction of the index numbers was gradual, there first appearing an index of retail food prices then figures as to changes in prices of fuel, rent, clothing and sundry items and finally figures given more or less tentatively at first as to the average change in all items. In Great Britain and several other countries pre-war index numbers of retail food prices were dropped and new calculations published based upon July, 1914, or the year 1913.

Index numbers of prices, wholesale and retail, for those countries for which they are available are published regularly in an increasing number of journals and it is usual to reduce such index numbers to a common basis, (the year 1913=100) to make the comparison of levels in various countries at a given date possible at a glance. In the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of the index numbers of wholesale prices issued from month to month for various countries has been given regularly since 1911, when the Department began the regular monthly publication of an index number of wholesale prices for Canada. At that time the table contained only two index numbers for Great Britain and one for the United States, one for France being soon included followed by one for Australia. At the present time the table of index numbers of wholesale prices for various countries contains twenty indexes, while there are almost as many omitted owing to considerations of space but referred to regularly in the reading matter. An equal number of indexes of

retail prices of foods or of cost of living is also included in another table and given in the notes. These tables for the current issue appear in the previous article. The present article deals only with those index numbers of cost of living which show by the principal items of expenditure the changes in the cost of living (all items) since 1913. A number of such cost of living index numbers are not included owing to lack of sufficient information in detail.

#### Canada.

In Canada the index number of wholesale prices calculated from month to month by the Department of Labour and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE was from its inception until 1915 widely regarded as an indication of the rise in the cost of living. These records and index numbers were first published in 1910, and have been continued since.

As stated in the first report on prices issued by the Department, "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909," it was intended to construct a retail prices index number in order to indicate more accurately from month to month the changes in the cost of living. In the meantime, the Department began the publication in the February, 1910, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, of the retail prices of staple foods, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent in nearly sixty cities. These figures were averaged for each year and published in appendices to the Department's annual reviews of Wholesale Prices in Canada from 1911 to 1917.

During the investigation into the Cost of Living in Canada by the Board of Inquiry, appointed in December, 1913, statistics for this list of goods were obtained for December, 1900, and December, 1905. From these figures and from those published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, respectively, series of index numbers of food, and of fuel, light, and rent were calculated, the results being published in the report of the Board. Calculations were also made of the cost



of a family budget of these commodities in terms of these prices, and this calculation has been kept up to date month by month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month since August, 1915.

In addition to the statistics as to retail prices of food and fuel, and as to rates for rent, the Department, since 1919, secured figures as to retail prices of staple lines of clothing, including footwear, from retail dealers throughout Canada, for the years 1913-1920. The figures relate to prices prevailing at the end of the year in each case, but since 1920 prices during the spring have been secured. From these quotations the percentages of changes in the cost of clothing have been calculated. Information was also secured as to the prices of household supplies, furniture, furnishings, etc., and an estimate has been made as to the percentage changes in the cost of miscellaneous items, the effect of the information gathered showing that such changes are approximately equal to the average changes in other items. The percentage changes in food,

## CANADA.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING FROM  
1913 to 1921.

(Percentages of increase in cost by groups  
over 1913.)

Date	Foods	Fuel	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
Dec. 1914....	8	2*	8*	10	.....	2
Dec. 1915....	11	3*	16*	25	5	4
Dec. 1916....	38	10	14*	43	10	19
Dec. 1917....	67	34	6*	67	45	43
Dec. 1918....	86	63	2	98	60	61
Dec. 1919....	101	66	17	134	80	79
July 1920....	130	91	34	160	90	101
Dec. 1920....	102	118	39	135	90	92
Mar. 1921....	80	109	39	95	87	77
June 1921....	52	97	43	73	81	63
Dec. 1921....	61	89	44	67*	70*	62*
Sept. 1921....	50	87	45	58*	66*	56*
April 1922....	40	81	45	55	64	52
July 1922....	40	79	46	55	64	52
Sept. 1922....	40	89	46	55	64	52
Dec. 1922....	41	86	46	55	64	53

fuel and rent have been calculated from the weekly budgets published in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, and the accompanying table summarizes the changes from year to year by groups, the figures for each group and for all items weighted according to the family budget method. This table therefore contains a tentative cost of living index number, based on prices in 1913, pending the calculation of a more complete index number in process of construction. The figures in clothing and sundries are to be regarded as merely approximate owing to difficulties in dealing with apparent changes in the grades of the items for which quotations are obtained.

## Great Britain.

The *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, issued monthly by the Ministry of Labour, formerly by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, published an index number of retail prices of foods, each year prior to 1914, based upon prices in 1900 as 100, but from July, 1914, issued monthly an index number based upon July, 1914, as 100 and at later dates included figures for other items covering all items back to 1914. This index

## UNITED KINGDOM.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING FROM 1915 TO  
1922, AS PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY OF  
LABOUR IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE.  
JULY, 1914=100.

	Foods	Rent	Clothing	Fuel and Light	Other	Cost of Living
1915-July....	132	.....	*130	.....	.....	125
1916-July....	161	.....	*165	.....	.....	148
1917-July....	204	.....	*220	.....	.....	180
1918-July....	210	.....	*340	.....	.....	203
1919-July....	209	.....	*360	.....	.....	208
1920-Jan....	236	110	350	185	.....	225
April....	235	110	415	183	220	232
July....	258	118	430	230	220	252
Oct....	270	139	430	240	230	264
1921-Jan....	278	142	390	240	230	265
April....	238	144	325	245	210	233
July....	220	145	290	260	210	219
Oct....	210	153	265	238	210	210
1922-Jan....	185	155	250	223	200	192
April....	173	155	240	215	195	182
July....	180	153	240	190	195	184
Oct....	172	152	230	185	195	178
Dec....	173	150	225	188	190	180
1923-Jan....	175	150	225	188	185	178

\*Figures as published in January, 1922, revised.

\*Quarter beginning in specified month.



number is weighted according to the importance of the various items from the information secured in an investigation in 1904. As in most of the countries, prices of clothing advanced more steeply than the prices of other items. The peak of the price trend of all items was reached in November, 1920, whereas the peak in Canada and in the United States was reached in July, 1920.

### France.

The General Statistical Office of France has published for some years index numbers showing the changes in the prices of eleven important foods and also of coal oil and alcohol, figures being issued for Paris and for the towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants. During the war the statistics were increased and a Commission of Studies on the Cost of Living has issued an index number

### FRANCE.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING AT PARIS,  
FROM 1919 TO 1922 FROM FIGURES COM-  
PILED BY THE COMMISSION OF  
STUDIES ON THE COST OF LIVING.  
1914=100.

	Foods	Heat and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	Total
1919—1st half.....	260	164	100	296	228	238
1920—1st quarter..	306	200	160	405	356	295
2nd quarter..	344	296	100	485	444	341
3rd quarter..	358	349	100	518	510	363
4th quarter..	389	349	100	445	510	370
1921—1st quarter..	350	319	100	398	510	338
2nd quarter..	323	308	110	353	400	307
3rd quarter..	310	307	121	318	400	295
4th quarter..	310	307	133	318	400	297
1922—1st quarter..	301	302	140	312	400	291
2nd quarter..	316	287	160	315	400	302
3rd quarter..	288	291	175	326	400	289

showing the changes in the various items by groups, basing the index numbers on prices in 1914 as 100. As in Great Britain the peak was reached at the end of 1920. Similar index numbers have been calculated for other parts of France.

### Italy.

The Municipal Labour Office for Rome has issued statistics as to the changes in the cost of living in Rome covering the period since 1914. For certain other cities in Italy similar index numbers have been constructed, but are not at present available in detail.

### ITALY.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING AT ROME.  
AS COMPILED BY THE MUNICIPAL  
LABOUR OFFICE AT ROME.

FIRST HALF OF 1914=100.

	Foods	Clothing	Rent	Heat	Lighting	Sundries	All
1915—July....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
1916—July....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
1917—July....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
1918—July....	203	261	100	.....	.....	.....	197
1919—Dec....	252	350	100	188	185	382	246
1920—Dec....	375	621	143	234	206	672	378
1921—March..	386	576	143	305	225	669	384
June....	409	495	157	282	174	669	390
Sept....	430	444	157	282	277	656	400
Dec....	458	470	157	282	318	686	423
1922—Jan....	469	470	157	282	314	686	430
April....	455	464	157	282	319	682	420
July....	459	511	157	282	266	724	429
Oct....	482	504	157	282	390	732	444

### GERMANY.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN 71 LOCAL-  
ITIES, AS PUBLISHED BY THE FEDERAL  
STATISTICAL OFFICE.

1913-1914=100.

	Foods	Heat and Light	Rent	Cost of Living (without cloth- ing)	Clothing	Cost of Living (with clothing)
1920—Feb....	948	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
April....	1,229	.....	.....	916	.....	.....
July....	1,267	.....	.....	935	.....	.....
Oct....	1,269	.....	.....	945	.....	.....
1921—Jan....	1,423	.....	.....	1,070	.....	.....
April....	1,334	.....	.....	1,022	.....	.....
July....	1,491	1,279	209	1,124	.....	.....
Oct....	1,757	1,410	218	1,308	.....	.....
1922—Jan....	2,463	2,094	236	1,825	.....	.....
April....	4,356	3,497	287	3,175	4,829	3,436
July....	6,836	5,939	343	4,990	8,016	5,392
Oct....	26,623	25,175	795	19,504	38,664	23,066
Nov....	54,982	50,830	1,133	40,047	74,162	44,610

**Germany.**

The Federal Statistical Office has issued statistics as to the cost of living since 1920, the base period being prices in 1913-1914 as 100. Clothing has been included since the beginning of 1922. These index numbers show great increases owing to the depreciation in the paper mark. Since October, 1922, this has been still more pronounced and while the latest index number given is for October the mark has fallen still more since that date.

**United States.**

Three cost of living index numbers are widely quoted in the United States. That of the United States Bureau of

**UNITED STATES.**

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN AVERAGE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES FROM JULY, 1914 TO NOVEMBER, 1922, AS PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD.

(Percentage of increase in cost by groups over July, 1914.)

Date	Foods (a)	Fuel and Light	Shelter	Clothing	Sundries	(b) All
July 1915....	*	2	*	3	*	.5
July 1916....	11	4	1.5	20	4	8.7
July 1917....	46	26	5	43	17	31.3
June 1918....	62	35	15	77	50	52.2
Nov. 1918....	83	40	20	93	55	65.0
Mar. 1919....	75	42	22	81	55	60.5
July 1919....	90	42	28	100	63	72.2
Nov. 1919....	92	48	38	135	75	82.2
Mar. 1920....	100	49	49	177	83	94.8
July 1920....	119	66	58	166	85	104.5
Nov. 1920....	93	100	66	128	92	93.1
Mar. 1921....	56	87	71	74	85	68.7
July 1921....	48	79	69	64	85	63.1
Nov. 1921....	52	79	69	61	78	63.0
Mar. 1922....	39	74	65	54	74	54.7
May 1922....	30	74	65	56	74	54.9
July 1922....	42	74	65	54	72	55.6
Nov. 1922....	45	86	67	60	71	58.4

\*No change. (a) Food price increases are computed as increases above average prices in the year 1913, not July, 1914, and are from the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. (b) Weighted.

Labour Statistics is weighted according to the importance of the items as ascertained in an investigation during 1917

**UNITED STATES.**

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1913 TO 1922 AS PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

(Percentage of increase in cost by groups over 1913)

Date	Foods	Fuel and Light	Housing	Clothing	Furniture	Miscellaneous	All
Dec. 1914....	5.0	1.0	**	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
Dec. 1915....	5.0	1.0	1.5	4.7	10.6	7.4	5.1
Dec. 1916....	26.0	8.4	2.3	20.0	27.8	13.3	18.3
Dec. 1917....	57.0	24.1	.1	49.1	50.6	40.5	42.4
Dec. 1918....	87.0	47.9	9.2	105.3	113.6	65.8	74.4
June 1919....	84.0	45.6	14.2	114.5	125.1	73.2	77.3
Dec. 1919....	97.0	56.8	25.3	168.7	163.5	90.2	99.3
June 1920....	119.0	71.9	34.9	187.5	192.7	101.4	116.5
Dec. 1920....	78.0	94.9	51.1	158.5	185.4	108.2	100.4
May 1921....	44.7	81.6	59.0	122.6	147.7	108.8	80.4
Sept. 1921....	53.1	80.7	60.0	92.1	124.7	107.8	77.3
Dec. 1921....	50.0	81.1	61.0	84.4	118.0	106.8	74.3
Mar. 1922....	38.7	75.8	60.9	75.5	106.2	103.3	66.9
June 1922....	41.0	72.3	60.9	74.4	102.9	101.5	66.6
Sept. 1922....	39.8	83.8	61.1	71.3	102.9	101.1	66.3
Dec. 1922....	46.6	86.4	61.9	71.5	108.2	100.5	69.5

\*\*No change.

**UNITED STATES.**

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS, AS PUBLISHED BY THE SPECIAL COMMISSION ON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE. 1913=100.

	Foods	Fuel	Shelter	Clothing	Sundries	All
1910-Jan....	94.8	99.0	91.0	99.9	100.0	96.1
1911-Jan....	95.2	96.9	91.0	100.0	100.0	96.1
1912-Jan....	101.0	97.6	102.0	100.0	100.0	100.7
1913-Jan....	98.2	104.3	100.0	99.7	100.0	94.9
1914-Jan....	102.1	101.9	103.5	101.5	100.0	101.8
1915-Jan....	103.2	101.0	104.1	105.8	100.0	102.9
1916-Jan....	105.5	101.3	105.3	114.5	102.0	105.7
1917-Jan....	126.2	113.2	103.1	137.7	110.0	119.6
1918-Jan....	155.8	125.3	111.7	176.5	134.0	144.6
1919-Jan....	180.1	143.7	118.4	221.5	155.0	167.5
1920-Jan....	200.9	154.2	131.0	286.2	175.9	192.0
April....	198.2	170.8	133.8	305.5	183.0	196.3
July....	216.9	172.1	139.4	280.9	185.0	202.6
Oct....	194.7	189.2	147.8	268.9	190.0	194.9
1921-Jan....	171.5	188.8	151.7	219.9	192.0	179.5
April....	142.1	177.4	156.3	206.5	188.0	164.5
July....	139.5	175.9	159.4	191.8	183.0	160.8
Oct....	138.7	180.9	161.0	186.2	180.0	159.7
1922-Jan....	136.1	174.9	162.5	180.1	178.0	157.3
April....	135.4	172.8	162.5	176.5	174.0	155.6
July....	137.2	172.0	162.0	176.1	174.0	156.2
Oct....	138.2	182.6	162.0	178.4	169.7	156.6
Dec....	139.8	184.8	162.5	179.4	168.8	157.5

and 1918. The National Industrial Conference Board, an organization of employers' associations, has constructed an index number, using the Bureau's figures for foods but has secured its own figures for other items. In Massachusetts the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life has calculated index numbers for all items monthly back to 1910, for the State of Massachusetts. In this index and that of the National Industrial Conference Board the items are weighted by figures chosen from the results of various investigations into cost of living prior to 1914. The index numbers resulting are slightly different from those of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

#### Depreciation of Currency.

As in Germany the prices movements in many countries have been great owing to the depreciation in the currency and the issue of large amounts of paper money not redeemable on demand in gold as before July, 1914. In some cases such paper money has almost no value and trade is carried on practically by barter, any foreign money of real value introduced soon disappearing

#### AUSTRIA.

##### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN VIENNA, AS PUBLISHED BY THE PARITATISCHE KOMMISSION.

JULY, 1914=100.

	Foods	Clothing	Rent	Heat and Light	Cost of Living
1921—Dec.....	57,900	117,400	400	50,800	53,300
1922—Jan....	74,800	135,400	700	73,800	66,900
April....	104,300	155,200	1,700	91,400	87,200
July....	328,200	451,700	2,100	237,300	264,500
Oct.....	1,188,575	1,761,600	6,300	1,386,300	1,036,700

#### POLAND.

##### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING AT WARSAW ACCORDING TO THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE AT WARSAW.

1914=100.

	Foods	Clothing	Fuel and Light	Lodging and Water Rates	Other Expenses	Total
1920—Dec.....	19,616	17,092	8,445	510	3,324	11,173
1921—Jan....	25,140	21,568	8,708	1,155	4,076	14,084
April....	31,711	23,476	9,587	1,578	5,406	17,244
July....	45,655	42,643	15,003	1,578	7,020	25,700
Oct.....	75,174	97,584	32,721	4,655	20,450	48,656
1922—Jan....	73,598	81,903	35,868	7,414	19,300	46,883
April....	91,865	107,868	40,118	7,931	25,292	58,627
July....	123,811	122,700	54,200	9,700	35,600	78,798
Oct.....	178,200	246,000	100,400	31,400	72,600	128,408

#### FINLAND

##### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING AS PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR. JULY, 1914=100.

	Foods	Clothing	Rent	Lighting and Fuel	Tobacco	News-papers	Taxes	All
1920—January.....	898.2	924.2	306.8	948.8	1174.7	400.8	.....	819.4
April.....	919.5	978.6	309.0	1084.9	1320.1	400.8	.....	849.5
July.....	981.8	1048.7	335.2	1231.7	1362.1	400.8	.....	911.0
October.....	1172.4	1133.6	380.5	1431.3	1377.6	400.8	.....	1063.2
1921—January.....	1173.9	1089.1	406.7	1414.1	1393.6	817.5	.....	1065.4
April.....	1103.9	1021.6	419.3	1291.0	1323.3	817.5	.....	1007.5
July.....	1277.8	1038.2	552.5	1278.4	1313.9	817.5	.....	1130.0
October.....	1356.9	1106.0	602.3	1307.5	1311.4	817.5	.....	1208.3
1922—January.....	1123.2	1096.2	602.5	1263.2	1292.1	1079.4	.....	1055.1
April.....	1088.6	1102.2	602.5	1248.4	1285.3	1079.4	2093.4	1086.3
July.....	1105.4	1092.7	766.5	1276.2	1290.5	1079.4	2093.4	1118.4
October.....	1120.5	1094.2	786.9	1315.7	1280.5	1079.4	2556.1	1155.8



from circulation either from hoarding or through export, owing to the presence

of legal tender paper currency of less value.

## INDIA.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING AT BOMBAY,  
AS PUBLISHED BY THE BOMBAY LABOUR  
OFFICE.

JULY, 1914=100.

	Foods	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	House Rent	All
1919—July.....	187	146	303	165	186
1920—July.....	188	151	313	165	190
1921—Jan.....	163	192	269	165	169
April.....	154	177	253	165	160
July.....	174	176	263	165	177
Oct.....	180	174	278	165	183
1922—Jan.....	160	172	258	165	173
April.....	157	167	252	165	162
July.....	160	167	260	165	165
Oct.....	158	167	234	165	162
Nov.....	155	167	229	165	160

## DENMARK.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING, AS PUBLISHED  
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

JULY, 1914=100.

	Foods	Clothing	Housing	Fuel and Light	Taxes	Sundries	All
1915—July....	128	110	100	130	100	100	116
1916—July....	146	160	102	175	100	121	136
1917—July....	166	190	105	220	100	146	155
1918—July....	187	260	108	275	100	197	182
1919—Jan....	186	300	111	268	129	198	190
July....	212	310	113	292	162	224	211
1920—Jan....	251	333	120	392	179	239	242
July....	253	355	130	563	227	247	262
1921—Jan....	276	292	130	578	244	224	264
July....	236	248	141	401	301	214	237
1922—Jan....	197	225	141	333	301	206	212
July....	184	217	155	301	255	203	199

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1922.

INFORMATION received by the Department for the last quarter of 1922 shows 322 fatalities in the industries and trades of Canada, as compared with 334 in the previous quarter and 236 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Of these fatalities 103 occurred in October, 104 in November and 115 in December, as against 85 in October, 83 in November and 64 in December of 1921. Ninety fatalities were reported in the transportation and public utilities group, 58 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 53 in logging, 36 in the manufacturing industries, and 17 in agriculture.

There were also 23 accidents reported during the quarter which occurred earlier in the year.

In addition to the fatalities due to falls, drownings, and trains, there were 20 fatalities due to being caught in machinery, chains, etc., 11 to infection and diseases arising from injuries, 6 to electricity and three were caused by the shifting of loads when their supports gave way. In the mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying group 21 deaths were due to cave-ins, falls of rock, etc., 4 were caused by dynamite explosions, 2 by explosions of gas and 4 by being overcome by gas in mines.

The following table, while it does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred, has been prepared from information received from all sources available.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1922.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE—</b>				
Farmer.....	Near Kingston, Ont.....	Oct. 9	52	Fell from tree.
Farmer.....	Webb, Sask.....	" 9	38	Kicked by horses. Fell from grain tank when board gave way.
Farmer.....	Glenister, Alta.....	" 21		Over-exertion while fighting forest fires.
Farmer.....	Carolside, Alta.....	" 24	68	Team bolted when ring broke and neckyoke fell.
Farmer.....	Westchester, N.S.....	" 27		Kicked by a horse.
Farmer.....	Lac Pelletier, N.S.....	Nov. 2		Caught between belt and pulley when placing belt on threshing machine.
Farmer.....	South Indian, Ont.....	" 3	53	Delayed blast.
Farm hand.....	Neepawa, Man.....	" 18	38	Fell from ladder.
Farmer.....	Near Swift Current, Sask.....	" 24	26	Fell from horse.
Farm hand.....	Near Lindsay, Ont.....	" 25		Cave-in while loading gravel at pit.
Farmer.....	Hastings, Ont.....	" 28		Thrown from wagon when horses bolted.
Farmer.....	Glidden, Sask.....	Dec. 12		Frozen.
Farmer.....	Near Brunkeld, Man.....	" 13		Struck by flying piece of saw.
Farmer.....	Yarmouth Township, Ont.....	" 19		Trampled by horses.
Farmer.....	Near Walsh, Ont.....	" 21		Struck by tree which rebounded when another fell on it.
Farmer.....	Indian River, P.E.I.....	" 22		Frozen during blizzard.
Farmer.....	Grantham Township, Ont.....	" 30	37	Trampled by bull.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Labourer.....	Port Alice, B.C.....	Oct. 1	21	Fell into water when struck by sling.—
Woodsmen (5).....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	" 2		Landslide.
Driver.....	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	" 4	46	Load shifted causing fall.—
Labourer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 4	17	Caught in conveyor chain.
Driver.....	Shawville, Que.....	" 5		Fell from load when stake securing it broke.—
Logger.....	Brackendale, B.C.....	" 5		Cable broke; struck by weight attached.
Logger.....	Aldergrove, B.C.....	" 10	53	Struck by falling tree.—
Bushman.....	Sioux Lookout, Ont.....	" 12	24	Struck by tree.—
Brakeman.....	Orford Bay, B.C.....	" 18	36	Fell from train.—
Logger.....	Palmer's Landing, B.C.....	" 19	44	Crushed by rolling log.—
Labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 21		Struck by train.
Logger.....	Murrayville, B.C.....	" 30	58	Struck by stub from tree hit by another when falling.—
Labourers (2).....	Field, Ont.....	Nov. 1	22—22	Drowned; canoe capsized.—
Donkey engineer.....	Port Alice, B.C.....	" 2	26	Drawn around drums on donkey engine.
Brakeman.....	Watcomb, B.C.....	" 9		Collision; air hose on car broke.
Logger.....	Headquarters, B.C.....	" 10		While yarding, tree rebounded when struck by log.—
Woodsmen (9).....	Lake Fifteen Miles.....	" 11		Drowned.—
Employee at pulpwood camp.....	Black Bay Peninsula.....	" 11		No particulars.—
Watchman.....	Menzies Bay, B.C.....	" 16	62	Crushed while crawling under logs.—
Boomman.....	Redonda Island, B.C.....	" 17	35	Fell from boom stick.—
Woodsmen.....	Lake Pogamasing.....	" 22		Drowned.—
Woodsmen.....	Flanders, Ont.....	" 22	50	Struck by tree.—
Labourer.....	Rock Lake, Ont.....	" 24	60	Struck by tree.—
Signalman.....	Grassy Bay, B.C.....	" 24	19	Fell from train.—
Woodsmen.....	Le Pas, Man.....	" 27	19	Struck by falling tree.—
Woodsmen.....	Madawaska Co., N.B.....	" 29	21	Jammed between logs.—
Woodsmen.....	Near Red Pine, N.B.....	" 30		Struck by branch.—
Logger.....	Woodbrite, B.C.....	Dec. 1		Struck by log while cleaning chute.—
Labourer.....	Bancroft, Ont.....	" 2		Struck by tree.—
Labourer.....	Capilano, B.C.....	" 5	47	Crushed by rolling logs.—
Cooke.....	Brule Lake, Ont.....	" 6	19	Burned.
Teamster.....	Creslon, B.C.....	" 6	48	Fell from load when cinch came loose.—
Woodsmen.....	Mistatin, Ont.....	" 9	30	Struck by falling tree.—
Logger.....	Radiant, Ont.....	" 12	30	Struck by log.—
Sawyer.....	Whitcourt, Alta.....	" 13	52	Struck by falling tree.—
Labourer.....	Dean Lake, Ont.....	" 14	56	Struck by tree.—
Watchman.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 14	73	Crushed by log.—
Woodsmen.....	Lake Temiskaming, Ont.....	" 14		Drowned.—
Labourer.....	Laforest, Ont.....	" 19	40	Struck by tree.—
Sawyer.....	Slocan City, B.C.....	" 20	24	Struck by falling tree.—
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Hatchery helper.....	Winnipegosis, Man.....	Nov. 27	29	Drowned.
Trapper.....	North Squin River, Ont.....	" 23		Drowned—broke through ice.
Trapper.....	Rainy Lake, Ont.....	Dec. 2	35	Perished on ice when lost in storm.
Trapper.....	Manitogogan River, Man.....	" 2		Drowned.
Trapper.....	North of Kapuskasing, Ont.....	" 8		Frozen; lost in bush.
Fishermen (2).....	Cocagne River, N.B.....	" 7	60—18	Drowned while fishing smelts.
Fisheries overseer.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 1		Struck by falling tree.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1922—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metaliferous mining:</i>				
Miner.....	Premier, B.C.....	Oct. 10	Over 21	Crushed between descending cage and guard.
Miners (3).....	Hollinger Mine, Ont.....	"	21 35	Car of steel fell down shaft on to cage
Shift boss.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 25	41	Fell from bucket down shaft.
Employee at mill.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 6	36	Crushed by truck.
Miner.....	Stewart, B.C.....	" 18	.....	Dynamite explosion.
Miner.....	Sandon, B.C.....	" 18	50	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Ainsworth, B.C. (White-water).....	" 19	21	Snow slide.
Miner.....	Slocan, B.C.....	" 18	21	Struck by falling rock.
Rock picker.....	Creighton Mine, Ont.....	" 21	19	Struck by falling pole.
<i>Coal mining:</i>				
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	Oct. 11	29	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	New Aberdeen, N.S.....	" 11	.....	Ruptured when lifting coal.
Miner.....	Brule, Alta.....	" 11	34	Cave-in.
Pan man.....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 19	62	Caught on shaft when putting belt on screen.
Miner.....	Halkirk, Alta.....	" 21	19	Crushed by falling earth.
Miner.....	Glacie Bay, N.S.....	" 30	.....	Fall of stone.
Driver.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	Nov. 3	32	Horse ran away causing car to strike mine wall.
Loader.....	River Hebert, N.S.....	" 7	.....	Caught between roof and box.
Shipper.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 16	.....	Fell from car.
Rockman.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 20	.....	Cave-in of bank.
Timberman.....	Glacie Bay, N.S.....	" 23	.....	Struck by runaway box.
Pumpman and fireboss (2).....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 24	43-34	Explosion of gas.
Miner.....	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 25	36	Asphyxiated by gas.
Miners (3).....	Coalspur, Alta.....	" 27	35-51	Overcome by gas in burning mine.
Miner.....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 27	37	Buried under corner of pillar which slipped off.
Miner.....	New Aberdeen, N.S.....	Dec. 8	.....	Struck by full box.
Miner.....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 8	32	Crushed—while riding on trip leaned too far backwards.
Miner.....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 8	36	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Wayne, Alta.....	" 13	39	Fall of roof coal.
Miners (2).....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 18	.....	Explosion; miner struck powder can with pick.
Chute loader.....	Mountain Park, Alta.....	" 19	28	Struck by ear.
Miner.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 21	.....	Crushed between locomotive and sheathing.
Miner.....	Glacie Bay, N.S.....	" 23	25	Struck by coal box.
Miner on transport ship.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 26	23	Crushed between ferry scow and barge.
Miner.....	Dominion, N.S.....	" 26	.....	Fall of coal.
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying:</i>				
Miner.....	Vimy Ridge, Que.....	Oct. 5	32	Fall of rock in open cast pit.
Cobber.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 23	37	Fall of rock in open cast pit.
Miners (4).....	East Broughton, Que.....	" 24	42-25	Fall of rock in open cast pit.
Labourer at gravel pit.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.....	" 14	43	Cave-in.
Labourer.....	St. Marc des Carrières, Que.....	" 14	34	Fall of rock in quarry.
Labourer at gravel pit.....	Near Lindsay, Ont.....	Nov. 23	.....	Cave-in.
Employee on gravel train.....	Russel, Man.....	" 22	25	Cars were driven down incline when coupling failed to act.
Labourer.....	Cliverton, Que.....	Dec. 1	40	Fall of over-hanging frozen ground.
Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 12	36	Fall of roof rock.
Labourer at gravel pit.....	North Onslow, Ont.....	" 28	34	Fall of frozen earth.
<i>Clay products and structural materials:</i>				
Labourer at brick yards.....	Milton, Ont.....	Nov. 15	.....	Explosion.
Labourer with stone company.....	Durham, Ont.....	" 28	50	Caught in shafting.
Employee at cement works.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 28	20	Crushed under car; mitten caught when placing block.
Employee at brick yards.....	Delson, Que.....	Dec. 1	35	Struck by rail used to carry bricks to oven.
Employee at cement works.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 23	29	Fall of stone.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Veg. table foods, drink and tobacco:</i>				
Bread delivery man.....	Delaware, Ont.....	Dec. 4	32	Truck overturned.
Bread delivery man.....	Port Credit, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Truck struck by train.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1922—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—(Continued)</b>				
<i>Animal foods:</i>				
Foreman with fish company	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont....	Dec. 13	58	Drowned.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>				
Employee at paper mill.....	Merritton, Ont.....	Nov. 2	36	Asphyxiated in recovery tower when steam lane burst.
Employee at paper mill.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	Dec. 3	.....	Crushed—power was turned on while oiling machine.
<i>Raftman with paper company.....</i>				
Employee at paper mill.....	Lake Superior, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Drowned.
Employee at paper mill.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 20	37	Slipped when getting on engine and caught between coal pile and car.
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>				
Elevatorman.....	Quebec, Que.....	Oct. 9	40	Fall of elevator; man mistook mechanic's orders.
<i>Wood products:</i>				
Carpenter at coopeage.....	Esquimaux, B.C.....	" 11	27	Struck by splinter of wood from planer.
Labourer at basket factory.	Grimsby, Ont.....	Nov. 7	.....	Crushed by log.
Machinist at piano factory..	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	68	Cut hand in circular saw—infection.
Labourer at wood factory..	Longford Mills, Ont.....	" 28	40	Crushed by engine.
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Employee at sawmill.....	Hull, Que.....	Oct. 4	17	Caught in conveyor chain.
Teamster at sawmill.....	Exeter, Ont.....	" 17	58	Fell—stomach perforated.
Benchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	73	Cut thumb—infection.
Employee at sawmill.....	Nestorville, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Struck by splinter from saw.
Employee at planing mill.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Caught in machinery.
Employee at sawmill.....	Quebec, Que.....	Nov. 7	.....	Caught in belt.
Labourer at sawmill.....	Portland, Ont.....	" 11	80	Caught in shafting.
Splitter at sawmill.....	Hampton, N.B.....	" 25	15	Caught in machinery and pulled against saw.
Employee at sawmill.....	Antigonish, N.S.....	Dec. 6	19	Clothes caught in set screw and wound around shaft.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>				
Railway shop fireman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Oct. 5	24	Run over by train.
Railway repairman.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 31	62	Run over by cars.
Employee at steel works.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Nov. 28	30	Crushed when steel billet fell from crane.
Labourer at iron works.....	London, Ont.....	" 30	73	Crushed by drum.
Car repairer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 7	.....	Struck by swinging door when repairing car.
Blacksmith at steel works...	Milton, Ont.....	" 6	46	Strain.
Car inspector.....	Montrose, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Run over when crawling under car.
Structural iron worker.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 18	40	While catching hot rivets was struck by one in face.
Employee of steel plant.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 22	18	Crushed between car and building.
Labourer at metal factory..	Welland, Ont.....	" 28	37	Electrocuted while handling switches in transformer room.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products:</i>				
Labourer at oil refinery.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	Nov. 2	29	Caught in crane.
<i>Chemical and allied products:</i>				
Switchman at creosote plant	Trenton, Ont.....	Nov. 16	30	Thrown from car when it left track.
Employee at cyanamid plant	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Caught in conveyor.
Employee at paint works.....	Waterville, Que.....	Dec. 20	37	Fell into tank of boiling water.
<i>Miscellaneous manufacturing:</i>				
Factory employee.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Nov. 9	.....	Clothing caught in wheel.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Building and structures:</i>				
Mason.....	Kings Co., N.B.....	Oct. 2	39	Fell from staging.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	44	Fell from scaffold when beam broke.
Labourer.....	Bryden, Ont.....	" 12	34	Struck on head by pole.
Roofer.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 16	58	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer with contractor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	45	Hoisting apparatus gave way while lifting load.
Wrecker.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 19	65	Crushed when roof fell.
Carpenter.....	Chippawa, Ont.....	" 19	47	Fall.
Carpenter.....	Lacombe, Alta.....	" 26	30	Fell from scaffold.
Workman raising barn.....	Beckwith township, Ont.	" 26	37	Struck by falling timber.
Foreman with contractor.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 28	52	Struck by derrick.
Workman putting on windows.	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	58	Overbalanced and fell.
Mechanic's helper installing elevator.	Winnipeg, Man.....	Nov. 3	38	Struck by object which fell from crate when hoisting.
Stationary engineer.....	Jasper, Alta.....	" 4	30	Scalded when valve bonnet burst.
Carpenter.....	Barrie, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Ladder slipped causing fall.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1922—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—(Continued)</b>				
<i>Building and structures—(Continued):</i>				
Carpenter.....	Great Falls, Man.....	Nov. 24	30	Hit by bucket and fell down hoistway
Roofer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Dec. 6	54	Fell off roof.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 6	30	Fell from fourteenth storey of building.
Labourer.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I....	" 6	35	Struck by falling trestle.
Iron worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Fell from scaffold when staging gave way.
<i>Railway construction:</i>				
Labourer with contractor...	Thorold, Ont.....	Oct. 21	26	Struck by train.
Workman.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Chain on derrick broke letting loaded box fall.
Labourer.....	Near Strathmore, Que....	Nov. 4	18	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 9	58	Cut hand—infection.
Bridgeman.....	Ruel, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Struck by loose rail thrown up by gravel spreader.
Labourer.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Dec. 16	.....	Fell off scaffold.
<i>Shipbuilding:</i>				
Driller at shipyard.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Fell off ladder.
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>				
Sewer digger.....	Fort Garry, Man.....	Oct. 27	84	Struck by train at intersection of sewer work and railway.
Workman connecting pipes in trench.....	Johnville, Que.....	Nov. 16	38	Cave-in.
Labourer.....	Haliburton, Ont.....	Dec. 1	53	Struck by tree.
Road maker.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 6	.....	Fall of stone.
Dock hand.....	Queenston, Ont.....	" 7	18	Drowned.
Watchman.....	Great Falls, Man.....	" 8	42	Fell from trestle.
Bridgeman.....	Phillipsburg, Ont.....	" 9	48	Caught in shafting.
Fireman.....	Shelbourne, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Scalded when steam roller upset.
Bridgeman.....	New Hamburg, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Caught in belt of engine.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam railways:</i>				
Trainman.....	Mtl. 103, La Rivière Sd., Man.....	Oct. 1	35	Fell between cars.
Conductor.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 4	.....	Run over; fell when alighting.
Labourer.....	Bliss, Alta.....	" 4	.....	Deraillment of speeder.
Labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 11	37	Struck on head by coal.
Watchman.....	Winch, B.C.....	" 6	32	Struck by train while sleeping on speeder.
Assistant to signal inspector	Meadow Brook, N.B.....	" 11	30	Thrown from motor car.
Yardman.....	Anglia, Sask.....	" 13	.....	Struck by falling timber from pile.
Engineer.....	Broadview, Sask.....	" 19	40	Run over by engine.
Sectionman.....	Near Kaministiquia Sd., Ont.....	" 18	40	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	M. 312, E.D. & B.C. Ry., Alta.....	" 22	21	Hand car struck by train.
Section foreman.....	Bonar, Alta.....	" 22	.....	Hand car struck by train.
Brakeman.....	Cochrane, Ont.....	" 24	36	Run over. Foot caught in guard rail.
Conductor.....	Harrowsmith, Ont.....	" 27	56	Struck by car standing foul.
Brakeman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Nov. 2	31	Struck by backing engine.
Brakeman.....	Wateomb, Ont.....	" 8	29	Deraillment.
Brakeman.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 30	52	Crushed between cars.
Trainman.....	North Co., N.B.....	" 9	50	Run over by train.
Trainman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 9	.....	Run over.
Gateman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6	62	Arm bruised (no particulars).
Conductor.....	Smith Falls, Ont.....	" 8	40	Rear end collision.
Yardman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 9	30	Fell between moving cars.
Sectionman.....	Chatham, N.B.....	" 9	.....	Struck by train.
Fireman.....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 15	32	Head-on collision.
Trainman.....	Souris, Man.....	" 23	36	Bruises in pelvic region (no particulars).
Labourer.....	Bashaw, Alta.....	Dec. 3	40	Thrown from speeder.
Pumpman.....	Peterbell, Ont.....	" 4	21	Fell off train.
Sectionmen (2).....	Near Carberry, Man.....	" 5	49-44	Struck by train while removing hand car at curve.
Sectionman.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 6	25	Struck by engine.
Sectionman.....	Fort Rouge, Man.....	" 12	36	Run over by train.
Fireman.....	Streetville, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Run over by engine.
Engineer and fireman (2).....	Near Palliser, B.C.....	" 18	37-34	Deraillment due to broken rail.
Yardman.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 10	29	Struck by switching train.
Switchman.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 16	47	Fell backwards from car.
Conductor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	.....	Crushed beneath train.
Brakeman.....	Newcastle, N.B.....	" 24	50	Thrown under car when releasing brakes.
Trainman.....	Ignace, Ont.....	" 21	23	Crushed between couplers.
Brakeman.....	Flaxcombe, Sask.....	" 21	.....	Crushed between cars.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1922—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—(Continued)</b>				
<i>Street railways:</i>				
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov. 12	42	Struck by car.
Conductor.....	London, Ont.....	Dec. 13	.....	Slipped when adjusting trolley pole.
Conductor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	42	Crushed between wall and rear of car.
<i>Water transportation:</i>				
Long horeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 4	.....	Fall.
Long horeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	26	Caught between shunting cars at wharf.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 21	40	Packing cases fell from deck while being shifted.
Deck hand.....	Sau't Ste. Marie, Ont....	" 4	.....	Drowned.
Stevadore.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 5	.....	Fell down hatchway.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 4	35	Struck by shovel which glanced from post of barge.
Engineer on steamer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	57	Fell from dock to deck of ship.
Deck hand.....	Verdun, Que.....	" 11	.....	Drowned while painting boat.
Employee on dredge.....	Goderich, Ont.....	" 18	22	Drowned.
Steamer's crew (11).....	Lake Superior.....	Dec. 1	.....	Drowned when steamer sank.
Labourer.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	" 6	35	Struck by falling trestle.
Employee on tug.....	Gaspe Coast, N.S.....	" 8	.....	Hit by plank.
Sailor on steamer.....	Lake Superior.....	" 11	.....	Drowned.
Seaman.....	New Westminster, B.C....	" 17	.....	Fell from ladder used as gang plank—drowned.
Deck hand.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	41	Fell from ladder used as gang plank—drowned.
Employee on tug.....	Gaspe Coast, Que.....	" 8	.....	Struck by plank when wave broke over tug.
Employee on schooner.....	Between Lunenburg, N.S. and City Island, N.Y....	" 20	18	Washed overboard—drowned.
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i>				
Bucket man at coal dock....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Oct. 1	56	Wharf collapsed—drowned.
Driver.....	Near Parkbeg, Sask.....	" 2	.....	Thrown from wagon when team bolted.
Truck driver.....	Mallorytown, Ont.....	" 7	28	Gas explosion—burned.
Teamster.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 8	42	Kicked by a horse.
Labourer at elevator.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 26	36	Caught between cars.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 16	38	Fell into open chute—crushed by revolving grain buckets.
Truck driver.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 25	27	Caught between vehicle and top of gateway.
Employee at elevator.....	Transcona, Man.....	Nov. 8	.....	Crushed between box cars.
Express and mail delivery man.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 10	.....	Car turned over.
Chauffeur.....	Wellington, N.S.....	" 23	.....	Crushed between wall and car when cranking engine.
Driver.....	Hastings, Ont.....	" 27	.....	Thrown from load when horses bolted.
Elevator employee.....	Wainwright, Alta.....	Dec. 4	27	Fell while unloading grain wagon.
Teamster.....	Truro, N.S.....	" 27	.....	Struck by locomotive.
Truck driver.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Engine struck truck.
<i>Public utilities, n.e.s.:</i>				
Pipe fitter with power commission.....	Queenston, Ont.....	Oct. 20	35	Fell from transformer.
Water works employee.....	Selkirk, Man.....	" 5	.....	Electrocuted; making electrical connections.
Fireman with power commission.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 29	33	Electrocuted; touched wire while on pole.
Employee with harbour commission.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	.....	Burned by electric switch at power house.
Electrician with municipal commission.....	London, Ont.....	Nov. 3	.....	Electrocuted.
Sweeper with harbour commission.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	.....	Struck by shunting train.
Employee of power commission.....	Sheet Harbour, N.S.....	" 25	.....	When making soundings boat capsized.
Power house engineer.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 30	29	Burned in fire at power house.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Rail:</i>				
Labourer with coal company	Port Colborne, Ont.....	Nov. 10	.....	Crushed by coal.
Teamster with coal company	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 20	40	Caught in machine.
<i>Warehousing:</i>				
Employee at warehouse.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 25	21	Caught beneath floor as elevator ascended.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public and municipal employment:</i>				
Constable.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Oct. 9	23	Shot when attempting to make an arrest.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1922—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>SERVICE—(Continued)</b>				
<i>Public and municipal employment—(Continued)</i>				
Constable.....	Fauquier, Ont.....	Oct. 24	.....	Stumbled over stone in front of train
Fire ranger.....	Shawinigan township, Que. ....	" 26	.....	Struck by burning tree while digging a ditch.
Fireman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Dec. 16	37	Collision between fire apparatus and street car.
Civic employee.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 27	69	Heart failure while removing snow.
Constable.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Shot.
<b>Personal:</b>				
Window cleaner.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oct. 19	20	Fell from window sill when screen broke.
Window cleaner.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 24	30	Fell from edge of window.
Window cleaner.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Dec. 26	.....	Fell from hotel window through glass canopy.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>				
Workman.....	Lower Caledonia, N.S.....	Oct. 6	61	Struck by falling tree.
Workman.....	Amherst, N.S.....	" 16	(Aged)	Over exertion while loading wood.
Inspector.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 27	42	Automobile overturned.
Workman.....	Batiscan, Que.....	" 27	52	Kicked by horse.
Workman.....	Union Bay, B.O.....	" 28	57	Caught in revolving washer.
Elevator operator.....	Pitman, Sask.....	Nov. 4	30	Clothing caught in machinery.
Labourer.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	" 8	37	Fell when climbing on crane and crushed by its wheels.
Labourer.....	Cradwell, Man.....	" 22	.....	Struck by train.
Workman.....	Old Barns, N.S.....	" 27	21	Crushed by load of grain doors which upset.
Rigging man.....	McNabb Creek, B.C.....	Nov. 18	26	Tight line gave way letting bicycle drop.
Workman at bank.....	St. John, N.B.....	Dec. 7	48	Safe fell when being hoisted.
Helper.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	.....	Fell in shaft of hoist.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN 1922 PREVIOUS TO THE LAST QUARTER.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Labourer.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	Feb. 6	44	Crushed against partition when board caught in carriage.
Labourer.....	Kisameon, B.C.....	May 29	33	Fell from roof.
Labourer.....	Rossland, B.C.....	June 19	57	Fell when stepping over rail which was being raised.
Miner.....	Queens Co., N.B.....	July 2	27	Fell down shaft.
Stevedore.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 10	27	Fell when washing deck—erysipelas.
Logger.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 29	55	Fell when foot caught—infection.
Woodsmen.....	Ingramport, N.S.....	Aug. 1	65	Log slipped when loading.
Teamster with coal company	Toronto, Ont.....	" 1	.....	Hernia.
Blacksmith.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 5	60	Contusion of toe; amputation and infection.
Trench digger.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	" 10	40	Meningitis following injury when wall caved in on trench (died Nov. 25).
Blacksmith.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 19	48	Struck by log from chute.
Fisherman.....	Morpeth, Ont.....	" 26	41	Struck by tree.
Shipper with confectionery plant.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 24	54	Leg bruised—infection (died Oct. 16).
Labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Sept. 5	44	Back injured by timber.
Cooper.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 11	32	Cut thumb—infection (died Dec. 29).
Bucker.....	Chancellor Channel, B.C.....	" 15	50	Struck by logs from main line which came loose.
Woodsmen.....	Nesto, Ont.....	" 18	21	Cut leg—infection.
Sectionman.....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	" 17	52	Fell from footboard of locomotive.
Labourer.....	North Co., N.B.....	" 19	66	Struck head against beam.
Laundry worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	26	Back strained.
Woodsmen.....	Near Pembroke, Ont.....	" —	.....	Thrown from wagon—pneumonia (died Oct. 23).
Constable.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 21	.....	Shot by bootlegger.
Machine feeder.....	The Pas, Man.....	" 23	27	Lumber rebounded from rip-saw (died Oct. 30).



## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING FOURTH QUARTER OF 1922

THE following table compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization gives some details respecting the total number of immigrants into Canada during the fourth quarter of 1922. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1921 are also given.

The table on page 218 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants who entered

Canada during the quarter under review.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1922.

Period 1922	Great Britain and Ireland	U.S.A.	Other Coun- tries	Totals
October.....	3,212	1,741	1,367	6,320
November.....	1,709	1,259	1,263	4,231
December.....	1,263	942	1,160	3,365
Fourth Quarter, 1922.....	6,184	3,942	3,790	13,916
Third Quarter, 1922.....	10,646	6,615	3,978	21,239
Fourth Quarter, 1921.....	4,217	5,191	4,575	13,983

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE two legal decisions which are summarized below deal respectively with a case respecting picketing which

arose out of a strike at Montreal, Que., and an action for wrongful dismissal in Ontario.

### Injunction against picketing sustained on appeal.

In the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1922, on page 59, the text of a legal decision delivered in the Superior Court of Quebec was given in which an injunction was granted on behalf of an employer against picketing. The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, which was the defendant in the action, entered an appeal in the Court of King's Bench.

The case arose out of a strike, in the course of which it was alleged that the strikers used unlawful methods with the object of preventing the employers' workers from continuing their occupation. The judgment of the Court of King's Bench was in part as follows:

"Members of the Union had the right to abstain from working in respondent's establishment if they chose to do so, and upon the strike being declared the two employees of respondent who were members of the Union did so elect and volun-

tarily ceased work, but others who desired to remain had the right to do so, and any interference with the latter's right to do so or with respondent's right to engage them to do so was illegal and unjustifiable. . . In the present case, there is evidence of direct interference, obstruction, intimidation and assault. . . While peaceful persuasion is permissible, militant methods amounting to intimidation and threats of violence followed by acts of violence are clearly illegal and may be restrained, and the person whose liberty of action is so interfered with protected. . . If members of labour unions prefer idleness to employment, that is their affair and so long as they do not attempt to interfere with men who are willing to work or with the business of employers who are willing to employ such as desire to work, no one is likely to interfere with them. When, however, they take the position not only that they will not work themselves but



will not permit others to work or permit employers of labour to employ such others, the situation becomes different. The labour union oversteps its rights and the law is violated. Action then becomes necessary for the protection of life, property and liberty of action. The learned trial judge in his notes of judgment points out the difference between the English Act of 1875 and its amendments and article 501 of our Criminal Code, that under the English Act there is a proviso not found in the Criminal Code that attending merely to obtain or communicate information or peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working shall not be deemed watching or besetting. The acts of appellant as disclosed by the evidence constitute not only breaches of the peace and violation of the Criminal law, but also constitute a common law nuisance which may be restrained by injunction. . . . It was. . . urged that the terms of the restraining order were

too broad in that all picketing was restrained, I should say that the trial judge used the word 'picketing' in the sense of watching or besetting or, as Chief Justice Taft said in the American Steel Foundries case: 'The name "picket" indicates a militant purpose inconsistent with peaceful persuasion.' The restraining order enjoins the appellants from molesting or interfering with respondent and from in any way picketing in front of or at his place of business or watching his place of business or the residence of his employees or from following them with a view of intimidating the latter from entering or remaining in respondent's employ. Appellants cannot in any way be misled by the terms of this restraining order."

The judgment of the Superior Court was maintained and the appeal dismissed.

(*Quebec—International Ladies' Garment Workers Union vs. Rother.*)

**An employee cannot be dismissed for insolence if provoked by employer.**

A cheesemaker brought an action in the High Court of Ontario against his employer on the ground of unlawful dismissal. The opinion of the Court in a written decision was in part as follows: "The main defence was that the plaintiff was insolent in his language to the directors; and another defence was that he did not make good cheese. The real basis of the chief defence was that the plaintiff and the president of the defendant company, in several encounters over the business of the factory, were heard 'chewing the rag,' which meant that they were indulging in a free exchange of hubristic epithets, with mutual suggestion as to ignobility of natal origin and pungent asservation of mental inferiority. But indulgence in this verbal pastime between employer and employee, on equal terms socially and commercially, as between man and man, with give and take, and covering business affairs, is not sufficient ground for the breaking of the contract under which a cheesemaker as employed. . . . The insolence of the employee is not sufficient where he has been irritated by the conduct of the employer. In order

to justify dismissal for insolent and offensive language it must be shown that what was said was incompatible with continuance of the relationship. Provocation by the master will sometimes render excusable words which, apart from that element, would constitute a good ground of dismissal. . . . An employee must be obedient to the orders of his employer, but it is the spirit and not the letter which governs, and it is not wilful disobedience if business judgment is used, notwithstanding that instructions are disobeyed. . . . The allegations of the defendant company as to the making of bad cheese, insanitary treatment, and disobedience, were not sustained by the evidence. The plaintiff was dismissed in the middle of the cheese-season, and it had not been shown that he should have been able to obtain another situation. He should be compensated in damages for the breach of the contract by having what he would probably have earned during the remainder of the season and or his loss of dwelling privileges—assessed in all at \$1,200."

(*Ontario—Latta v. Acme Cheese Company.*)

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 23

MARCH, 1923

Number 3

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

This issue  
in brief.

In addition to the regular monthly articles this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains a summary of the labour legislation enacted by the Dominion and provincial parliaments during 1922; a summary of recent labour legislation in the United States, a review of trade disputes in Canada during 1922, and a review of industrial accidents in Canada during 1922. Among other articles of industrial interest, it contains the text of an important legal decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council respecting the employment of Orientals in British Columbia lumber camps. This issue also contains an announcement of a Dominion-Provincial conference which will be held next summer for the consideration of matters arising out of the International Labour Conferences.

At the beginning of February the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 7.8 as compared with 6.1 at the beginning of January, and with 13.9 at the beginning of February, 1922. The employment situation at the close of January as reflected in reports from employers showed substantial reaction from the severe losses of the previous month, increased activity being reported in the manufacturing industries, and in logging and coal mining, but in the con-

struction, transportation and trade groups there were large contractions. The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a very marked increase in business during January, compared with the previous month.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was \$10.53 at the beginning of February as compared with \$10.52 at the beginning of January, \$10.61 for February, 1922, \$14.08 for February, 1921, \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the highest point reached), and \$7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 224.3 for February, as compared with 223.0 for January; 229.5 for February, 1922; 270.1 for February, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the highest point reached); and 136.6 for February, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during February was less than during January, and also less than in February, 1922. There were in existence during the month 17 disputes involving about 4,939 employees with an estimated time loss of 51,258 working days. The estimated time loss in the previous month was 54,545 working days. Two new disputes commenced during February. Both of the new disputes were terminated during the month, and in three others conditions

ceased to be affected, leaving 12 disputes involving 1,354 employees on record at the beginning of March.

**Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.** During February no reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received by the Department. One application for the establishment of a Board was received, but no Board was constituted during the month.

**Jottings.** Conventions of the following international and Canadian organizations will be held during the months of April and May:

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, at Warren, Ohio, on April 2 to 17.

Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees, at Toronto, Ont., on April 16.

United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, of North America, at New York, N.Y., on May 1.

International Longshoremen's Association, at Boston, Mass., on May 14 to 21.

American Federation of Musicians, at St. Louis, Mo., on May 14 to 21.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, at Montreal, Que., on May 18.

In consequence of his appointment as Minister of Labour in the British Government, the Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. Montague Barlow has been obliged to relinquish his duties as representative of the British Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, has been designated as the new representative of the British Government on the Governing Body.

A delegation from the Canadian National Safety League composed of Messrs. Tom Moore, W. C. Coulter, Tom Stevenson, and R. B. Morley, members of the executive of the League, and Mr. J. F. H. Wyse, general manager, waited on members of the Dominion Government, and requested assistance for carrying on the work of the League. The Minister of Finance promised to take their request into consideration. Subsequently the sum of \$25,000 was placed in the estimates for 1923-24 for the benefit of the League.

The executive board of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters recently passed a resolution endorsing the principle of the apprenticeship system and declaring their willingness to appoint a committee to meet a like committee of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries to draw up an apprenticeship system that will be mutually satisfactory.

Since the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Act came into force on October 1, 1920, 1,500 ineligible cases have been refused allowances by the Central Board. No record has been kept of the number of applications made to local Boards.

The British Columbia Government recently appointed Mrs. W. Mahon, President of the Vancouver local branch of the United Garment Workers of America, as inspector under the Factories and Minimum Wage Acts. Her chief duties will be the inspection of factories where women are employed and the examination of payrolls of all establishments covered by the Minimum Wage Act.

Loans amounting to \$170,691 were made during 1922 by the Alberta government to Normal school students, the number of students receiving loans being 661 out of a total of 1,546 first and second term students attending the school. Loans were first made to



students in 1919, when \$28,971 was advanced by the Province, 145 students taking advantage of the arrangement out of a total attendance at the schools of 600 in that year. A steady increase has since then been shown both in the total attendance and in the number of students in receipt of loans.

The Provincial Board of Health of Ontario has issued regulations declaring certain diseases to be communicable and requiring notification of such diseases to the medical health officer or secretary of the local board of health. Among these diseases are included anthrax and actinomycosis (lumpy jaw), to the risk of which certain employees are especially exposed.

A committee was recently appointed by the Council of the Calgary Board of Trade to formulate certain objections taken by the Council to the new Minimum Wage Act of Alberta, and to bring to the attention of the provincial government what in their opinion would be the probable effects of the Act. The Council held that the Act would throw many girls out of work, and that the time was inopportune for the resulting increase in wages, when the figures from the *Labour Gazette* show a decrease in the cost of living during the past year.

Four agricultural summer schools for teachers were in operation in Ontario during 1922, situated at Guelph, Whitby, Monteith and Kemptville. These schools were attended by 118 male and 568 female teachers. The total cost of these schools was \$43,861.

It is announced by the International Typographical Union that the United States Bureau of Mines is to make examinations in six commercial printing plants in Pittsburg and Washington, to determine the metallic contents of "printers' list", a substance which collects in type boxes and forms. The results of the examination will be submitted to Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, in charge of the Union's nation-wide health survey in the printing trades. It

is stated that there is a prevalence of dust phthisis among printers.

At the joint meeting of bituminous coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America which took place in New York in January, a resolution was passed, after the signing of the wage contracts for the current year, that the joint sub-committee of operators and miners should meet on January 8, 1924, to prepare a new agreement in advance of the expiration of the current one on April 1, 1924.

The economic loss caused by industrial accidents in the United States is estimated at \$1,010,500,000 a year, according to a paper by Mr. John L. Train, secretary and general manager of the Utica Mutual Life Insurance Company, Utica, N.Y., read before the Sixth Annual Industrial Conference of the State of New York in November last. The incurred workmen's compensation losses (exclusive of cost of disbursing benefits, of investigations or adjustment of claims, or outside benefits), for the year ending June 30, 1921, of all insurance carriers and self insurers in New York State amounted to \$24,136,000 and the medical cost including hospital to \$5,007,000, or a total of \$29,143,000. These figures were given as the result of investigations and studies of statisticians and actuaries.

The Japanese Government has drafted for submission to parliament the following bills on labour matters: (1) Bill for the amendment of the Factory Act; (2) Bill providing for the separate financial administration of the Health Insurance Act; (3) The Insurance of Seamen Bill; (4) Bill for the amendment of the Seamen's Act; (5) Bill for the application of the decisions of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) regarding agricultural labour.

A number of labour organizations in Italy in recent months have voluntarily contributed to the funds of the State a portion of their wages by working

overtime, and transmitting to the government a part of the whole of their extra wages so earned.

The Italian Government has decided to abolish the National Office for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment. The administration of compulsory unemployment insurance will be transferred to the National Social Insurance Fund, the general unemployment insurance work will be transferred to the General Directorate of Social Welfare, and employment exchange work will be transferred to the General Directorate of Labour.

Labour  
campaign  
against war.

The Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada recently issued

a bulletin with reference to a campaign against militarism, the text of which is as follows:

"The Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, at its last meeting, had before it a request that Canada take an active part in the campaign being organized by the International Federation of Trade Unions against militarism and for disarmament, and appealing for assistance from the Canadian workers for the raising of an anti-war fund. The proposal submitted by the International Federation of Trade Unions, briefly, is as follows:—

1. Anti-war stamps to be issued through the national trade union centre of each country which would be responsible to the international fund for the full value of all such stamps.

2. Posters and pamphlets to be prepared for distribution and other measures initiated from time to time to energetically carry on international anti-war propaganda throughout the world.

The Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada endorsed this proposal, but realized the

futility of committing the Congress to participate in this campaign unless the support of its affiliated membership is assured.

Secretaries of all affiliated local unions, trades and labour councils and federations of labour are therefore asked to bring the following proposals to the attention of their respective organizations:—

1. That the value of the stamp be fixed at 5c. These to be used by the various organizations as stickers on the backs of envelopes containing their official correspondence, etc. This would keep the international anti-war propaganda constantly to the front.

2. Affiliated organizations endorsing this proposal to forward to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada their order for the number of stamps they are willing to purchase to start this fund and enclose therewith money order or cheque covering the value of the number of stamps ordered at 5c each.

3. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will undertake forwarding the orders received to the International Federation of Trade Unions and will also arrange for the distribution of posters and other international anti-war literature received in return.

It was further decided that if the amount received were not such as to warrant participation in this international campaign the money received would be returned to those sending same.

The workers of Canada should not be behind those of other countries in actively interesting themselves in this matter, and it is urged that these proposals be brought immediately to the attention of all organized workers, as resolutions alone will not accomplish the desired object of preventing future wars. Education and still more education is necessary before success can be achieved."



**Fifth Session  
International  
Labour  
Conference.**

The Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), will be opened in Geneva, Switzerland, on October 18, 1923. The Agenda of the Conference, as determined by the Governing Body, will include the following items:— (1) Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure. (2) General principles for the organization of factory inspection. (3) Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. (4) Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used.

Two supplementary questions have been proposed for inclusion in the Agenda, namely, the question of *night work in bakeries*, and the question of the *disinfection from anthrax of wool, hair, bones, horns and hoofs*. The inclusion of these subjects is, however, subject to the further approval of the Governing Body.

**Ratification  
of draft  
conventions of  
International  
Labour  
Conference.**

The number of Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations up to February 1, 1923, was 65, in addition to 11 notifications of adherence, since the Washington Conference, to the Berne Convention on white phosphorous. In 13 further cases ratification had been authorized by the competent authority, but not yet communicated, and in 90 cases ratification had been recommended to the competent authority by the Government but approval has not yet been signified.

Information has been received that the State of Denmark has formally ratified the conventions fixing the minimum age for admission of children to

industrial employment and concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry, which were adopted at the First International Labour Conference (League of Nations) which met at Washington in October, 1919. The Esthonian Republic also has ratified the following conventions adopted by the conference at Washington: Concerning unemployment; concerning employment of women during the night; fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment; and concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry. On December 1, 1922, an Act was passed in Bulgaria ratifying all the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the second session of the International Labour Conference which met at Genoa in 1920.

**International  
Advisory  
Committee on  
Agriculture.**

Last year representatives of the International Labour Office and of the International Institute of Agriculture met at Geneva to discuss a basis of closer co-operation in order to avoid the possibility of overlapping and duplication. The appointment of an Advisory Committee on Agriculture was recommended to be composed of three members from each institution with power to invite any expert it might deem necessary to attend its meetings. The International Labour Office however had to defer action upon this recommendation pending the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice as to the competence of the International Labour Organization to deal with agricultural questions. The Court having decided that the competence of the International Labour Organization extended to the international regulation of the conditions of labour of persons employed in agriculture, the governing body of the International Labour Office has appointed as its three representatives on the Advisory Committee its Chair-



man to represent the government group, Mr. Carlier (Belgium) to represent the employers and Mr. Leipart (Germany) to represent the workers.

**Negotiation of  
Public Service  
Agreements in  
Alberta.**

New agreements regarding wages and working conditions were effected recently, following negotiations between the Alberta Telephone Department and its employees throughout the province. Wages were reduced for the entire staff by amounts ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per month, but only slight changes were made in other existing conditions. The negotiations were carried on by representatives of the parties concerned. In the case of the plant department a committee of six men appointed by the staff carried on the negotiations for the men. The department was represented by the plant superintendent, general superintendent, and the two plant chiefs in the Southern Division. In the case of the clerical employees a committee of five appointed by the staff from various parts of the province carried on negotiations for the staff, the department being represented by the heads of the various departments at Edmonton at the meeting held there. For the operators' wage schedules, meetings were held at Calgary, Lethbridge and Edmonton. At Edmonton, two employees who were elected by the staff represented the operators; the department was represented by the traffic superintendent and general superintendent. At Lethbridge, three of the staff represented the employees, who had been elected by the operators to represent the Lethbridge office and district. At Calgary, three employees who had been elected by the operators represented the Calgary operators. At each of the meetings the department was represented by the traffic superintendent and the general superintendent, and at Lethbridge and Calgary the traffic

chief of the respective districts also attended.

**Labour and  
Alberta  
Workmen's  
Compensation  
Act.**

A delegation from the Alberta Federation of Labour waited upon the provincial premier in February to request that the Workmen's Compensation Act be amended at the present session of the Alberta legislature by an upward revision of the scale of compensation now provided. Premier Greenfield replying to the delegation pointed out that the proposed increases would add large amounts to the charges which employers must meet under the existing scale, and that the government believed the present time unfavourable to add to the burdens of industry.

**Reserve funds  
of Ontario  
Workmen's  
Compensation  
Board.**

The amount of money standing in the reserve funds of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board at the close of each year since the commencement of the Act is shown in the table given below. The Disaster Reserve Fund was established under the Act to meet possible future liabilities; the Pension Fund is the capitalized value of pensions already awarded for accidents that have happened, its amount being calculated as sufficient to take care of existing pensions:—

	Disaster Fund	Pension Fund
End of 1915.....	15,910	243,042
" " 1916.....	23,486	1,046,810
" " 1917.....	46,752	1,992,296
" " 1918.....	76,637	3,155,986
" " 1919.....	102,888	4,339,387
" " 1920.....	151,639	7,105,300
" " 1921.....	218,616	8,620,546
" " 1922.....	269,390	9,966,980

**British  
Columbia  
coal mines  
regulations.**

New regulations under the British Columbia Coal Mines Regulation Act were issued during February, as follows: "(1) Every percussive air-drill used for the drilling of holes in coal shall be equipped with a water-jet or spray, or other appliance equally efficient, to prevent the escape of coal dust, and of a type approved by the Inspector of Mines. (2) The use of a compressed-air jet for forcibly removing accumulations of gas is strictly prohibited. (3) When an accumulation of gas is being removed, the official in charge shall see that no person or persons or lights of any description are allowed on the return side of the gas being removed, unless at a sufficient distance away to allow of a proper diffusion of the gas to a percentage lower than the withdrawal point having taken place before it reaches them. (4) The term "properly fenced", as quoted in General Rule No. 6, shall mean a fence four feet high built of not less than three boards, 1 by 6, spaced so as not to obstruct the ventilation, and nailed securely to posts, or where there are no posts on the ribs, then the ends of the boards shall be hitched into the coal at least three inches and securely wedged. (5) All places fenced off as required under the terms of General Rules and Special Rules shall have securely attached to such fence in a conspicuous place a danger signal properly worded, with the lettering at least 4 inches high; the lettering to be stencilled in white on a dark background both to be of endurable material that will not easily become obliterated."

**Workmen's  
Compensation  
in Saskatchewan.**

The premier of Saskatchewan recently suggested that employers and employees in the province should endeavour by conference to reach an agreement on the question of the amending of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The

existing Saskatchewan Act, like that of Quebec, requires injured employees to take action for compensation in the courts, and does not provide a workmen's compensation Board. The courts may award compensation for disability up to the full amount of the average earnings of the injured worker. About thirty employers in the province recently drafted a bill on the lines of the acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, all of which have established state funds administered by Boards, and fixed limits to the amount of compensation which may be awarded. This draft bill was presented to Premier Dunning as embodying the wishes of the employers. In his reply, the Premier pointed out that although the draft bill might be more satisfactory in many respects than the existing law, organized labour appeared to be unwilling to forego the possibility of receiving 100 per cent compensation for disability, and suggested that the parties concerned should reach an agreement as a basis for future legislative action.

**American  
participation  
in work of  
International  
Labour  
Conference.**

At a dinner given in Washington, D.C., to M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, on the conclusion of his recent visit to America, Mr. Julius H. Barnes, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, stated that the Chamber was seriously considering the advisability of participating in the work of the International Labour Organization. Mr. Barnes' remarks on this occasion have been reported in part as follows—

"America has a considerable pride that its common standard of living is manifestly higher than that of any other industrial country. It desires to maintain and advance that standard, but as a surplus producing country selling in the export markets of the world there is a limit to the disparity

in the living conditions and wage scales which cannot be wholly overcome even by American resourcefulness and American adaptability to large scale production through mechanical aids. . . Manifestly, also, both in the interests of an increase in human standards and also in the self interest of national protection of our own standards, the processes of equalisation in wages and working conditions between ourselves and our industrial competitors should be one of levelling up their standards rather than levelling down our own. It is with this idea that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is seriously considering the advisability of participation in the employers' section of the International Labour Office, so that we may understand and influence comparative world industrial relations."

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, in a communication to the President declared that his organization would welcome the declaration of Mr. Barnes and would itself consider similar participation. The attitude of the American Federation of Labour had, indeed, been clearly defined at two conventions and was one of endorsement of the work of the International Labour Body.

International  
Federation of  
Trade Unions  
Delegation to  
visit America.

For some time past the Central Trade Union Organization of Mexico has been in communication with the International Federation of Trade Unions with a view to affiliation with that body. The Mexican organization has invited the International Federation of Trade Unions to send a deputation to Mexico with a view to bringing trade union organizations there into as close contact as possible with the International Federation and with the European trade union movement in general. The invitation of the Mexican organization has been accepted and a delegation com-

prising some of the best known trade union leaders in Europe has been appointed to undertake this mission. It is expected that the party will leave Europe about the middle of April and that in Mexico they will confer with representatives of the trade union organizations in all of the Latin-American countries of South America. It is understood that on the completion of their visit to Mexico the delegates will visit Canada and the United States for the purpose of entering into direct and personal contact with the Canadian trade union organization (the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada), which is already affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions, and also with the leaders of the American Federation of Labour.

The delegation of the International Federation of Trade Unions will consist of the following: Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas (Great Britain); Léon Jouhaux (France); Corneille Mertens (Belgium); T. H. Leipart (Germany); A. d'Aragona (Italy); F. X. Caballera (Spain); Edo Fimmen (Holland); Frank Hodges (Great Britain); C. Ilg (Switzerland); Geo. Kapples (Germany); Tom Shaw (Great Britain).

Plan for  
prevention of  
industrial  
accidents.

A plan for the prevention of accidents in workshops was set forth by Mr. Arthur H. Young, manager of Industrial relations, International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill., in a paper read before the Sixth Annual Industrial conference of the State of New York, held at Buffalo, N.Y., on November 23, 1922. The system proposed includes the following measures: (1) Physical examination of applicants for employment. (2) Periodic re-examination of employees. (3) Proper introduction of the new employee to his job, his foreman and fellow workers. (4) Safety committees. (5) Schools of instruction for safety committees. (6) Bulletin posting. (7) Interdepartment and interplant safety



contests. (8) Prizes for "no accident" periods. (9) Various trophies for new employees, etc. (10) Rule books for employees and foremen. (11) Drawings and specifications for standard equipment. (12) Lectures and movies. (13) Suggestion system. (14) Plant publication. (15) Foremen's training courses. (16) Special drive days, such as "good ladder days," "chain and cable inspection day," "good housekeeping week," etc. (17) Pay envelope inserts of slogans and sermonettes. (18) Safe clothing. (19) Safe practice inspection. (20) Safety museums and "bad tool morgues". (21) Fitting and specially grinding goggles. (22) Fire prevention. (23) Sanitation. (24) Ventilation. (25) Warning signs and lights. (26) English classes. (27) Fatigue studies.

**Co-operative labour banks in the United States.**

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have established a bank in Chicago under the name of The Amalgamated Trust and Saving Bank of Chicago, and an application has been made for a charter for a similar bank to be established in New York city. The following principles for operating the bank have been adopted: (1) Members in good standing of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America only may own shares of stock. (2) Dividends are limited to ten (10) per cent on the capital stock and surplus actually invested by stockholders. (3) Surplus earnings may be distributed to depositors as the board of directors may from time to time decide. (4) Shares of stock to be transferred or sold must first be offered to the bank at a price equal to the book value (capital stock surplus and undivided profit) of the shares. In any event the shares may not be transferred to anyone not a member of the Amalgamated. (5) Price of shares—\$150—of which \$100 is the par value of

the capital stock and \$50 per share is paid toward the creation of a bank surplus fund. In connection with the Chicago bank, saving clubs have been formed in a number of tailor shops, the members of which agree to save a specified amount of money each week. One member brings the books of all the depositors to the bank. In January 600 new accounts were opened.

Steps have also been taken by seventeen local branches of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union to establish a co-operative bank in New York city. It is to be organized with a capital of \$500,000. Dividends on the capital stock will be limited, and the surplus profits will be distributed among the depositors as additional interest on their deposits. Two other co-operative labour banks are about to be established in New York city, one by the Central Trades and Labour Council with a capitalization of \$2,000,000 and the other by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

**Unemployment in Europe.**

Unemployment is reported to be still prevalent in various countries of Europe. In Italy the number of unemployed was stated to have been 354,238 on December 1, 1922, as compared with 321,011 in the previous month. In Austria there were estimated to have been 128,000 unemployed at the middle of January, with 250,000 on short time. In Checho-Slovakia a report for the General Federation of Manufacturers showed that in 84 textile factories, 18.7 per cent of the workers were idle and 59.7 per cent were working only 27 hours per week; in the glass industry only 12,000 out of 30,000 were employed; in the porcelain industry, 20 per cent were unemployed and 35 per cent were on short time. In cabinet making only 10 per cent were employed.

**Proposed Labour Treaty between France and Belgium.** It is reported that a convention affecting more than 250,000 Belgians working in France and a considerable number of French workers in Belgium is under negotiation between France and Belgium. The agreement provides that the wages paid to Belgian workers in France shall be equal to the wages paid to French workers employed on similar work, or, where foreign workers are employed, to the prevailing wage rates. French workers shall be entitled to the same treatment in Belgium. Complaints which require the intervention of the authorities shall be submitted to the government in question through the usual diplomatic channels. Workers belonging to one of the two countries and working in the territory of the other shall enjoy the same rights with regard to old age pensions as nationals of the latter country.

**Measures to Encourage Italian Emigration.** The Italian press reports that the Government is negotiating with the United States Government with a view to an amendment of the American Act restricting immigration so as to permit of an increase in the present very low quota fixed for Italian immigrants. According to a communication of the Italian General Emigration Department, the total number of emigrants from Italy in 1922 was about 260,000. The chief countries to which these emigrants proceeded were: France (about 70,000), United States (42,075) and Brazil (about 12,000). Several schemes for the settlement of emigrants in foreign countries are under consideration by the Italian Emigration Department, particularly with regard to Canada, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela. It is estimated that in 1923 the total number of emigrants from Italy will be about 300,000.

**Serious Labour Disputes in Sweden.** Stoppages of work in London, involving about 80,000 workers began about the beginning of February. On January 29, lock-outs recognized by the Swedish Employers' Federation took effect in the iron and wood-pulp industries, 20,000 and 17,000 workers respectively being involved. From February 1, 25,000 workers in the saw-mills were locked out and another extensive dispute, which has been going on for some time, involves about 20,000 lumber men.

In addition to those trades in which a stoppage has already occurred, there are others in which the situation is very serious, viz., the building material, paper and mechanical engineering industries. The proposal to make a further reduction of about 10 per cent in wages has already led to strikes in the mechanical engineering industry in a number of centres. Among the iron workers the dispute concerns not only wages but also the distribution of hours of work.

**Decline in Shipbuilding output in 1922.** The number of vessels launched in the world in 1922 was 852. Their gross tonnage was 2,467,084, a reduction of 1,874,000 tons as compared with 1921, and of no less than 4,677,000 as compared with the record year 1919, when 7,145,000 tons were launched. The reduction in output in 1922 was spread over every country with the exception of Germany. The decrease in the United States amounted to 887,000 tons, in the United Kingdom to 507,000 tons and in Japan to 144,000 tons.

**Recent Wage Adjustments in the United States.** Wage adjustments, increases in all but three instances, which became effective in the United States between December 15 and January 15 were reported by various establishments in 40

industries, according to the report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. The greatest number of establishments reporting increases in any one industry was 31 in the paper and pulp industry, followed by 20 in

the iron and steel industry, 19 in foundry and machine shops, 16 in stoves, 15 in sawmills, 13 in book and job printing, and 11 each in the brick, pottery, and newspaper printing industries.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices.

#### The Labour Situation.

**C**ONSIDERABLE recovery from the heavy seasonal losses in employment recorded at the close of December was indicated during January; although further contractions, also of a seasonal character, in construction, transportation and trade were registered. The situation continued to be very much more favourable than during the same month of the preceding year.

At the beginning of February the percentage of unemployment among members of the trade unions stood at 7.8 as compared with 6.4 at the beginning of January and with 13.9 at the beginning of February, 1922. In these percentages no account has been taken of part-time workers, these being included among the employed.

The offices of the Employment Service reported a marked expansion in business during January, 1923, the number of applications registered, vacancies reported and placements made showing a considerable increase.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate that employment at the end of January showed substantial reaction from the very severe losses that had been registered at the close of December. The improvement was especially pronounced in the manufacturing industries; logging and coal mining also reported increased activity, but in the

construction, transportation and trade groups large contractions were reported. Employment in all provinces except the Maritimes increased, the expansion in Ontario being the most notable; a marked revival of activity was indicated in the manufacturing industries in that province and also in Quebec. Curtailment of operations in steel works caused most of the loss in the Maritime district. In the Prairie Provinces, substantial increases in employment in railway car shops were partly offset by further declines in transportation, construction and also in trade. In British Columbia sawmills and vehicle factories were decidedly busier, but shipping and stevedoring showed contraction. The situation in all provinces was considerably more favourable than during January, 1922. Increased activity was indicated in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, while in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver the tendency was downward. The re-opening of the railway car shops was the most important single factor influencing employment in Montreal. Improvement, however, was also reported in tobacco, rubber, textile and non-ferrous metal products factories. On the other hand, employment in trade and in construction declined. The manufacturing industries in Toronto were more fully employed, notably so in the lead, tin, box, printing, rubber, meat and textile divisions. In this city also trade and construction were slacker. Sawmill, gas and textile firms in Ottawa registered additions to staffs, but the gains were not sufficient to offset shrinkage in trade



and construction. In Hamilton textile, wood, iron, steel, tobacco and electrical apparatus factories reported expansion, but retail stores were not nearly so busy as in December. The most pronounced declines in Winnipeg occurred in trade. Building construction, shipping and stevedoring and tobacco manufacturing in Vancouver showed curtailment. On the other hand tin can and gas concerns' were decidedly busier. A review of the returns by industrial groups shows that there was very pronounced reaction in the manufacturing industry from the losses recorded at the close of December, while improvement was also registered in coal mining and logging. The iron and steel, textile, lumber, rubber and tobacco divisions within the manufacturing group, in particular, reported a much more favourable situation than in the preceding month. Continued curtailment of operations was indicated in railway and water transportation and in highway and building construction, while especially heavy declines were recorded in trade, indicating dullness after Christmas activity. Employment in practically all of these industries however, was on a higher level than in January, 1922.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail employment conditions during January as reported by employers.

TRADE  
UNION  
REPORTS

At the end of January an increase in the volume of unemployment was registered by the 1,372 unions, for which returns were tabulated. These unions reported a combined membership of 140,585 persons, 10,925 of whom were out of work. This represents an unemployment percentage of 7.8 as compared with 6.4 at the end of December, 1922, and with 13.9 on January 31, 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle

because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) All provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec registered reduced activity in comparison with the preceding month, the decline in Manitoba being most marked owing to seasonal slackness in the building trades. Improvement among workers in the transportation and building divisions in New Brunswick, and in the garment trade in Quebec, contributed largely to the increases in those provinces. A more favourable situation was shown in all provinces than at the close of January, 1922. More employment than in the previous month was afforded workers in the manufacturing industries as a whole, but within the group several declines were registered. Cigar and tobacco, garment, iron and steel, and glass workers were busier as were also bakers and confectioners. Jewelry workers, metal polishers, and tradesmen in the printing and publishing, furniture and leather groups, on the other hand, were not so fully engaged. Within the iron and steel group considerable improvement was reported by machinists due to the re-opening after holiday shut-downs. Coal miners in Nova Scotia were slightly better employed, but considerably less work was afforded in the Alberta mines. Workers in the building and construction trades reported 6 per cent more unemployment than in December, every province except New Brunswick sharing in the decline. All tradesmen within the group, with the exception of steam shovel and dredgemen, and tile layers, lathers and roofers were less fully engaged. Steam shovel and dredgemen, and hod carriers and building labourers were not so busy as at the end of January, 1922, but in

the other trades improvement was registered. Less activity than in the previous month was indicated by transportation workers owing to increased idleness in the shipping and stevedoring division and among steam and electric railway employees. Fishermen, and lumber workers and loggers were busier than in December. Retail clerks, however, were not so fully engaged. Employment for theatre and stage employees remained on the same level, but hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen were slacker.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of January, 1923, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service showed that 31,822 references to positions were made and a total of 29,924 placements were effected. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 15,539 (12,827 of men and 2,712 of women), while those in casual work totalled 14,385. Vacancies reported by employers to the Service totalled 33,388, of which 25,700 were for men and 7,688 for women. The offices received 46,131 registrations from workers, of whom 36,841 were men and 9,290 were women. Compared with the last month of the preceding year a very marked increase is shown in the volume of business, while a comparison with January, 1922, would indicate that unemployment during this year was considerably less.

A detailed report of the work of the offices of the Employment Service during the month is given elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during January showed a heavy decline from the December level, but it was higher than the value of permits issued in

January, 1922. The estimated value of the permits issued during the month was \$3,705,256, as compared with \$9,058,473 in December, 1922, and \$2,933,035 in January, 1922.

According to the Canadian Building Review, issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during January amounted to \$9,840,800 as compared with \$52,472,400 in December, and with \$8,392,600 in January of last year. There was, therefore, a decrease of 81.2 per cent in the former and an increase of 17.3 per cent in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month under review \$126,500 or 1.3 per cent was to be spent in the Maritime Provinces, \$9,110,100 or 92.6 per cent in Quebec and Ontario and \$604,200 or 6.1 per cent in the Western provinces. A further analysis of the total for the month shows that \$2,604,400 was to be spent on residences, \$2,858,400 on business establishments, \$1,916,000 on industrial buildings, and \$2,462,000 on engineering contracts.

#### PRODUCTION REPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron during January showed an increase of 4,848 tons or 13.5 per cent over the previous month, the tonnage being 40,739 and 35,891 tons respectively. This represents an increase of 26.6 per cent over the output of the corresponding month of 1922 and an increase of 11 per cent over the average production of the corresponding month in the last two years. The output is in excess of the average monthly production during 1922 and less than the average for the previous year. The production of ferro-alloys declined slightly from 2,246 tons in December to 2,093 in January. Six furnaces were active in January, one of these being at Sault Ste. Marie, two at Hamilton and three at Sydney.

Steel production in January increased 1,306 tons or 2.8 per cent over



the output for the previous month, the tonnage being 47,951 tons and 46,655 in the previous month. The January production was greater than the monthly average for 1922 but slightly less than the average for the previous year.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that four cars containing about 323,149 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt camp during January, as compared with seven cars containing about 484,504 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing mine shipped 220 bars containing 352,081.47 ounces of silver, and the Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 240 bars containing 244,187.62 ounces, making a total of 460 bars containing 497,269.09 ounces of silver for the month of January, as compared with 757 bars containing 806,031.57 ounces in the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 105,798,764 feet B.M. were scaled in that province during January. This total includes Douglas Fir, 46,360,189 feet, Red Cedar, 19,895,415 feet, Spruce, 11,147,575 feet, Hemlock, 14,619,624 feet, Balsam, 3,922,412 feet, Jack Pine, 2,888,929 feet, Larch, 2,748,583 feet, White Pine, 2,089,651 feet, Yellow Pine, 2,033,170 feet, Cotton Wood, 69,580 feet, and other species, 23,636 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways (including electric lines) according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$9,214,540 in January as compared with \$8,300,098 in January, 1922. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for January were given in a preliminary statement as \$13,148,914 in comparison with \$11,337,974 for January of last year.

#### Strikes.

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department dur-

ing February was less than during January and also less than during February, 1922. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 17 disputes, involving 4,939 employees, and a time loss in working days of 51,258, as compared with 16 disputes in January, involving 2,715 employees, and a time loss in working days of 54,545. In February, 1922, there were recorded 25 disputes, involving 2,431 employees, with an estimated time loss of 63,490 working days. At the beginning of February there were on record fifteen disputes, involving 1,719 employees. Two new disputes commenced during February, involving 3,220 men, resulting in a time loss estimated at 13,287 working days. These disputes were terminated during the month. In three of the disputes carried over from January employment conditions ceased to be affected during February through the securing of employment elsewhere by those on strike or through the employers involved replacing the strikers with other workers. At the end of the month there were, therefore, on record eleven disputes involving 1,354 employees.

#### Prices.

The movement in prices during the month was slight; both the index number of wholesale prices and the family budget in terms of retail prices, however, were slightly higher than in January.

In wholesale prices the index number stood at 224.3 as compared with 223.0 for January; 229.5 for February, 1922; 270.1 for February, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the highest point reached); and 136.6 for February, 1914. Dairy products, fuel, (due to a decline in Connellsville coke) and house furnishings were, on the whole, slightly lower though these groups showed some important advances. Nearly all the other groups were higher, the most important increases being in grains and fodders, cattle, sheep, some fruits and vegetables, sugar, raw cotton, raw silk, linseed oil, paints, and raw rubber.



In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.53 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$10.52 at the beginning of January; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$7.75 for February, 1914. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the figures averaged \$21.23 at the be-

ginning of February as compared with \$21.18 at the beginning of January; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Butter and cheese were substantially higher with smaller increases in beef, milk, flour, sugar, and potatoes. The greatest decline occurred in eggs, though pork, bacon, and lard were also slightly lower. Fuel was slightly higher while rent was unchanged.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING JANUARY, 1923.

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of January 1922 and 1923, and for the ten months ending in January of those years, and the exports

domestic and foreign of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports free and dutiable and the exports, domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of January, 1923.

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	\$1,556,634	\$4,527,911	\$20,625,519	\$67,654
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	2,759,372	2,360,112	1,603,763	162,424
Animals and animal products.....	2,147,563	2,480,249	9,289,341	24,885
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	7,201,637	9,313,635	619,213	55,724
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,146,797	1,621,679	18,365,388	38,011
Iron and its products.....	1,244,145	9,442,735	5,023,524	226,946
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	1,203,075	2,075,050	4,526,957	57,613
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	6,602,421	7,374,214	2,490,109	59,086
Chemicals and allied products.....	761,566	1,015,987	1,198,434	8,079
Miscellaneous commodities .....	1,381,814	1,869,249	916,694	275,286
Totals .....	\$26,005,024	\$42,080,821	\$64,653,942	\$975,708

In January, 1923, the duty collected amounted to \$9,634,436 as compared with \$8,980,120 in January, 1922.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise en-

tered for consumption and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of January, 1922 and 1923, and in the ten months period ending January of these years respectively.

	Month of January		Ten months ending January	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	\$51,476,253	\$ 63,085,845	\$ 614,131,351	\$645,275,920
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	46,198,080	64,653,942	634,054,918	797,237,683
Total .....	97,674,333	132,744,787	1,248,786,269	1,442,513,603
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	899,604	975,708	11,420,124	11,625,167
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	\$98,573,937	\$133,720,495	\$1,260,206,393	\$1,454,138,770

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1923.

**N**O reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received by the Department in February.

### Application Received.

An application for the establishment of a Board was received from employees of the British Empire Steel Corporation at Sydney, N. S., being members of Sydney Lodge No. 1, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. As this industry did not come directly within the scope of the Act, a Board could only be constituted with the joint consent of both parties to the dispute under Section 63 of the Act. The Registrar indicated to employing company and workmen his entire willingness to establish a Board if both parties agreed, but whilst the matter was under consideration the

employees, on February 13, ceased work on account of a dispute suddenly arising respecting the alleged unfair dismissal of one of their members, a matter apart from differences stated in the application. The efforts of the Minister were devoted to securing a speedy resumption of work, the good offices of the Department being exercised to that end both directly from Ottawa and through Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal. Direct negotiations were resumed and the employees returned to work on the 19th instant. Meantime the employing company declined to unite with the employees in submitting matters which had been in dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, but gave assurance that careful inquiry into the situation would be made with a view to remedying so far as might be practicable grievances on the part of the employees.

## COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS.

**T**HE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should correspondingly be increased or decreased, has forwarded its report to the Department of Labour for the quarter ending December 31, 1922.\* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representative of the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators, and Mr. D. T. Bulger, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, Chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms containing a list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of the miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices at the end of the quarter, over the prices at the end of the preceding quarter, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase (or decrease) as an equivalent to cover similar increases (or decreases) in clothing, etc.

\*For previous orders see LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922, and various preceding issues.

For the quarter ending December 31, 1922, an increase of 1.36 per cent was ascertained, which amounted to an increase in wages of 4 cents per day where the base rate was \$3 per day, and 4½ cents per day where the base rate was \$3.15, the increase in wages to become effective February 1, 1923, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees.

Sharp increases were noted in sugar, molasses, lunch tongue, standard flour, graham, buckwheat, wholewheat flours, cheese and cream tartar. Slight increases were noted in lima beans, bar-

ley, rice, sago, canned corn, brooms, pastry flour, rolled oats, yellow cornmeal, lard, ham, bacon, butter, evaporated milk, coffee, evaporated figs and prunes. Sharp decreases were noted in pickles and cookies. Slight decreases were noted in jam, peas, small white beans, brown beans, canned beans, canned tomatoes, canned salmon, corned beef, canned roast beef, vinegar, sodas, tea, flavouring extracts, raisins, evaporated peaches and apples, matches, beef, mutton, pork and veal. No changes were noted in syrup, tapioca, canned peas, soaps, standard oatmeal and currants.

## SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES IN DISTRICT 18, U. M. W. OF A.

Decisions of Independent Chairman of Arbitration Committee.

**I**N an agreement between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District 18, United Mine Workers of America, covering the period from April 1, 1920 to March 31, 1922, there was a clause which was continued in the existing agreement, providing for the settlement of disputes arising during the life of the agreement. (The texts of the agreements were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1920, pages 1048-1054 and September, 1922, page 955).

The agreement provides that in the event of the failure of the Pit Committee and the Mine Superintendent or Mine Manager to settle any local dispute it shall be referred to a joint committee composed of the Commissioner of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, the General Manager or General Superintendent of the mine where the dispute arose, and another appointed by him, the President of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, the President or Secretary of the local where the dispute arose, and one other District officer. If they agree, the decision shall be

binding on both parties. In the event of their failure to agree they shall endeavour to select an independent chairman, and failing to agree upon a chairman, the Commissioner of the Association and the President of District 18 shall ask the Minister of Labour to appoint such chairman, and the decision of the committee thus constituted shall be binding on both parties.

In conformity with this procedure, the Minister of Labour received a joint request dated January 3, from the President of District 18, and the Commissioner of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association for the appointment of an independent chairman of the joint committee appointed to deal with disputes at the following mines: Mid-West Collieries, at Drumheller, Alberta; Canmore Coal Company at Canmore Alberta; Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Michel, B. C.; and Brazeau Collieries, Limited at Nordegg, Alberta. In compliance with the request the Minister appointed the Honourable W. E. Knowles, K.C., Moose Jaw, Sask., as independent chairman.



The findings of the chairman in the disputes submitted to him were as follows:

**Decision with reference to disputes affecting the Mid-West Coal Company at Drumheller Alberta.**

There were two disputes with reference to the Mid-West Coal Company, which, at the hearing, were re-drafted, and now stand as follows:

(1) A demand by the U. M. W. of A. for a ruling that the method of driving cross cuts in the Mid-West Mine at Drumheller brings it within the operation of the following clause on page 94 of the agreement:

"Where miner drives through pillar with two fast ends, same shall be regarded as a cross cut, and if 10' or less in width, shall be paid for at entry prices. If driven at room width and track is laid as in rooms, then room rates plus one-half the differential between rooms and entry shall be paid, and in rooms having entry yardage, one-half yardage shall be paid."

The evidence given, and my interpretation of the clause in the agreement bring me to the conclusion that the method of driving cross cuts in the Mid-West Mine does bring it within the operation of the above clause, and I find accordingly.

(2) The second matter was also re-drafted and by agreement was worded as follows: A demand by the U. M. W. of A. for a ruling that the following clause on page 92 of the Agreement is applicable to over-shovelling of coal in all cases where shovelling is done over the distance set out therein:

"All places breaking away the limit for shovelling coal shall be 12' from the rail, then tracks shall be laid. If no track is laid, 72c per lineal yard to be paid for over-shovelling, up to 21', which shall be the limit."

The question here is, should the term "breaking away" be subject to a narrow interpretation, or should it be given a broader meaning, so as to include the miner's work under ordinary conditions. I cannot think that it was the intention to give this additional consideration for over-shovelling in one place and not in another and my decision in this matter is in favour of the contention of the U. M. W. of A.

This finding to take effect from and after the end of this month.

Dated this 26th day of February, A.D. 1923.

**Decision with reference to dispute affecting the Canmore Coal Company, at Canmore, Alberta.**

*Re Rent of Canmore Houses:* The clause of the Agreement covering this feature will be found on pages 73 and 74. The question is whether, during the life of the Agreement, the Company is at liberty to increase its rental charges. The wording of the Agreement is:

"Water, outside taps, per house using, \$1.00 per month.

"Other supplies at present rates."

The question is, whether the expression "other supplies" should be interpreted to include house accommodation.

My finding is that with regard to such houses as were constructed and in use at the Canmore Mine on the 1st of April, 1920, the Company is not at liberty to increase its rental charges. I confine this ruling to such house accommodation as existed on the said date. It will not apply to houses moved from elsewhere, nor to houses built since the Agreement. It will, however, apply to houses to which an additional room has been built, but if the Company wishes, it may charge for the additional room at the increased rate of fifty cents per month for such room. My reason for confining it to the houses available on the said date is that the miners have no existing right interfered with and are not in any way prejudiced in the cases where there was additional accommodation provided, as they were, of course under no obligation to use this additional house accommodation, if the rental did not suit them.

This ruling will take effect on the First of the present year.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1923.

**Decision with reference to disputes affecting the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Michel, B.C.**

With regard to disputes coming from the Michel Local Union, my findings are as follows:

*First*—With regard to pushing cars in mine, I find that as a matter of fact the present system was inaugurated in or about the year 1913, and up to that time there had been installed what is known as the McGinty system, and I further find from the evidence that since that time miners have not been paid for pushing cars where the distance is not in excess of sixty feet, and my decision is that the above system should not be disturbed, and that the pushing of cars up to

the distance of sixty feet is part of the miner's work in connection with his tonnage rate.

*Second*—With regard to drivers taking horses to and from their work in Number 8 Mine, my decision in this matter is that inasmuch as it is an indispensable part of the employers' work, and is done by the employees out of the regular shift hours, that an extra should be allowed. There was no definite evidence from which one could decide to a minute as to how much extra time should be taken, but I believe that from evidence on a whole, justice would be done if half an hour a day were allowed as an extra, and I so decide.

This finding to take effect from and after the end of this month.

Dated this 26th day of February, A.D. 1923.

**Decision with reference to dispute affecting the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, at Nordegg, Alberta.**

*Re Nordegg Cap Rock Dispute:* The question here is as to whether a certain material in No. 3 seam should be classified as Cap Rock. Cap Rock is provided for in Seam No. 2, and

Mr. Shanks, the Manager of the Mine, admitted that if the material in Seam No. 3 was Cap Rock it should be paid for as in No. 2. Samples were filed, and I am convinced that the material in question is not Cap Rock, as the term is understood, but is a clod or refuse of a different kind. In this case the evidence submitted was quite full, and after considering very carefully, my mind is quite clear that the refuse in question is not similar to what the contract speaks of as Cap Rock, and the claim should be disallowed.

Dated this 26th day of February, A.D. 1923.

**Decision with reference to dispute affecting the Midland Collieries, Alberta.**

In connection with the case of Wm. C. . . . dismissed from the Midland Collieries, which was submitted to the undersigned by consent, and was not included in the submissions which had been regularly included in our docket, I beg to say that my decision is that I cannot see my way clear to direct the collieries to reverse this man's dismissal.

Dated this 26th day of February, A.D. 1923.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1923.

THE following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada at some time or other during February, 1923, reported to the Department, together with the number of employees involved and the time loss in working days, as compared with the previous month and with February, 1922.

	Disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
February, 1923..	17	4,989	51,258
January, 1923..	16	2,175	54,545
February, 1922..	20	2,569	62,737

countered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together under the term "industrial dispute."

A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

Of the seventeen disputes in existence during February there were ten in the printing and publishing trades, and of these all but one had commenced in 1921. Two new strikes were reported during February, that of woodworkers in furniture factories at Hanover, Ont.,

The record of the department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout is rarely en-

and that of steel workers at Sydney, N.S., but both of these strikes were terminated during the month. A strike of clothing workers in Montreal and a strike of coal miners at Joggins, N.S., which began in January were not reported to the Department until too late for inclusion in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

There were fifteen disputes carried over from January into February, involving 1,729 employees. During the month in three of the strikes employment conditions ceased to be affected, and the two strikes beginning in February were terminated during the month, so that at the end of February there were on the record twelve disputes: photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors, Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; street railway motor-men and conductors at Niagara Falls, and coal miners at Joggins, N.S.

#### Disputes by Industries.

The following is a review of disputes by those groups of industries in which strikes and lockouts occurred during the month in the order in which they appear in the statistical table.

#### MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING

The two strikes of coal miners in the immediate neighborhood of Edmonton and in the Cardiff field, a short distance North of Edmonton, which had begun early in December and at the end of November respectively, with regard to union recognition and working conditions, were unsettled at the end of February but a number of miners in both cases returned to work and others were replaced so that by the end of the month employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected. Several pickets

arrested for assault or for unlawful assembly were sentenced to fines or imprisonment during February.

#### MANUFACTURING

*Clothing.*—Clothing workers in the employ of two firms at Montreal went on strike on January 22, alleging that the employers had violated the agreement as to working conditions. The strikers found employment elsewhere and employment conditions were, therefore, reported to be no longer affected by the end of February. During the strike the employers secured an injunction prohibiting the picketing of their plants by the strikers on the ground of intimidation. Later some of the pickets were arrested for interfering with pedestrians but were not convicted.

*Printing and Publishing.*—The ten strikes in printing trades carried over from January, nine of which had begun in 1921, remained unsettled at the end of February but the number of employees on strike was reduced as work was secured elsewhere.

*Wood Products.*—A strike of employees in furniture factories at Hanover, Ontario, began on February 13, when 65 men struck, being joined by others each day until about 220 men were involved. The men wished the discontinuance of an efficiency system under which each employee received a bonus when his output exceeded on the average a certain standard. On February 20 an agreement was reached between a committee of the employees and the employers providing that in each factory a committee of employees should have a conference once each month with the management to discuss any grievance and that no one should be reduced in wage rates for one year from date on account of falling below the standard and that employees would co-operate with the employers in the efficiency system and that anyone discharged previously for spreading propaganda against the efficiency system would be re-instated.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1923.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time lost in working days	Particulars
(a) Strikes commencing prior to February, 1923.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Cardiff coal field, Alberta.	100	1,500	Commenced November 21, 1922, for recognition of the union and improved working conditions. From the beginning of January strikers were gradually replaced.
Coal miners, Edmonton coal field, Alberta.	200	3,000	Commenced December 1, 1922, for recognition of union and improved working conditions. From the beginning of January strikers were gradually replaced.
Coal miners, Joggins, N.S. ....	70	1,680	Commenced January 28, 1923, for increased wages. Unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Clothing:</i>			
Clothing workers, Montreal, .Que.	65	975	Commenced January 22, against alleged violation of agreement. Strikers gradually obtained work elsewhere during February.
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que...	30	720	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours, Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	37	888	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	21	504	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	205	4,920	Commenced July 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	25	600	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	572	13,728	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	190	4,560	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	51	1,224	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly wages. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	113	2,712	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B.C.	26	624	Commenced May 2, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	14	336	Commenced July 1, 1922, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.

## (b) Strikes commencing during February, 1923.

MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Wood products:</i>			
Woodworkers, Hanover, Ont. ....	220	1,287	Commenced February 12, against continuance of "incentive production plan". Terminated by negotiations February 20.
<i>Iron and steel products:</i>			
Steel workers, Sydney, N.S. ....	3,000	12,000	Commenced February 13, against discharge of employee. Terminated February 19.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Steel workers in the plant at Sydney, N.S., became involved in a strike on February 13, when the employees in the nail mill struck in protest against the discharge of an employee for alleged insubordination, the employees claiming that the employee was discriminated against owing to activity in the union. About 3,000 employees in other departments joined in the strike or became involved. During the next two days the blast furnaces and coke ovens were shut down. Early in the morning of the 17th re-

presentatives of the employees agreed to a proposal of the management that the case of the discharged employee would be investigated by the general superintendent and that the dismissed employee would be reinstated if the dismissal were found to be unjustifiable. The maintenance men on the fires, boilers, etc., returned to work that day and the other men on the following Monday. As a result of the investigation the general superintendent found that the dismissal of the employee in question had been justifiable.

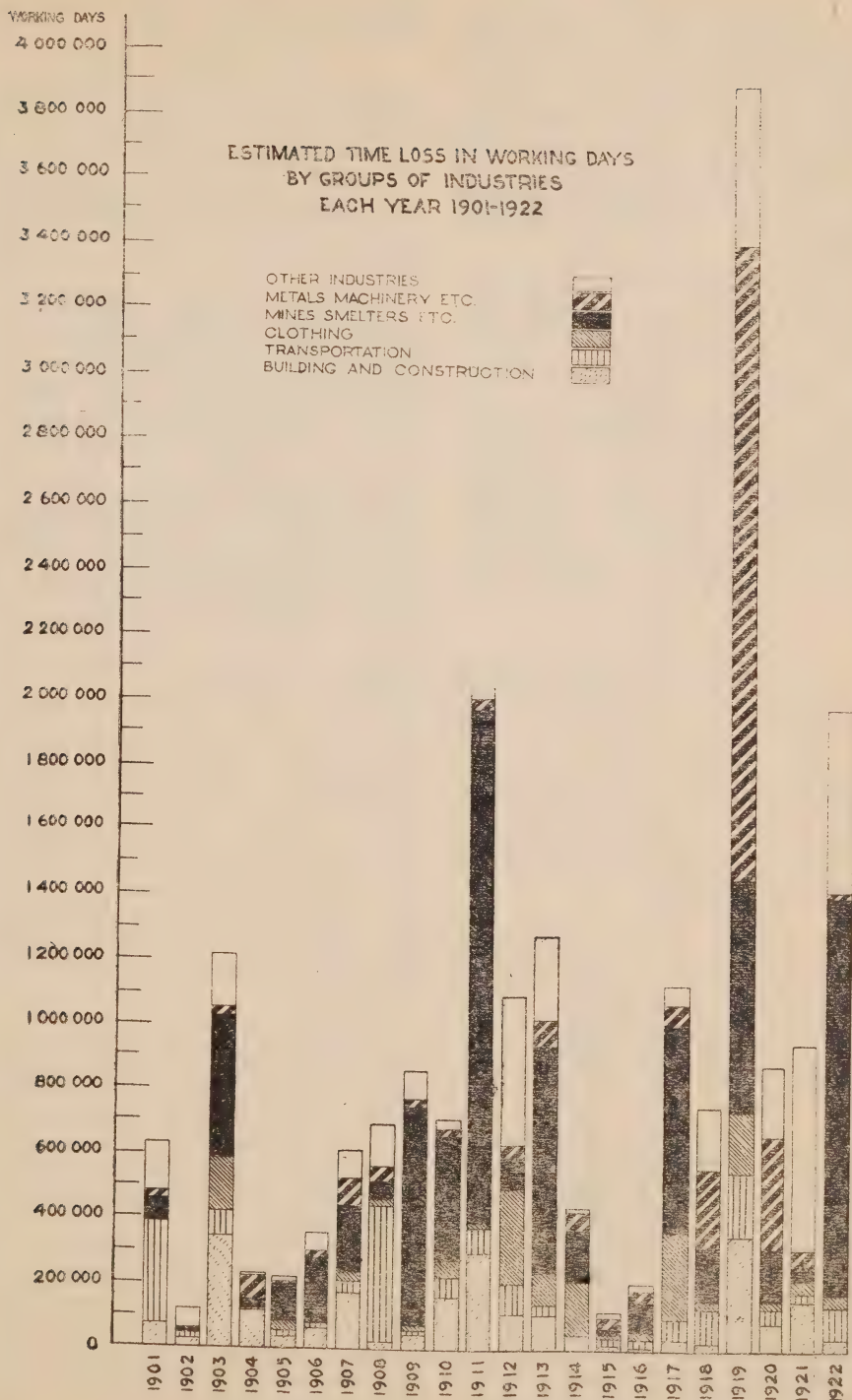
### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1922.

**S**TRIKES and lockouts during the calendar year 1922, numbered 85 as against 145 for the preceding year, but the number of workers involved stood at 41,050 as compared with 22,930 during 1921. In the amount of time loss, as well as in the number of employees involved, the figures in the disputes of 1922 greatly exceeded those of 1921, there being 1,975,276 working days lost in 1922 as against 956,461 in 1921, but approximately 50 per cent of this time loss occurred in a single strike, that of the coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia which lasted from April to the end of August.

The feature of the year was the great time loss due to strikes of employees in coal mining, 1,219,064 working days out of the total of 1,975,276 being due to the strikes in this industry, while most of this time loss, 931,960 days, occurred in a single strike in British Columbia and Alberta (District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America). In addition to this strike and the strike of nearly 15,000 miners in Nova Scotia in August, lasting nearly three weeks, there were twelve other strikes in coal mining. The accompanying chart shows that during the 22 years for which a record is available the time loss in strikes in coal mining has been great in 1922, 1919, 1917, 1913, 1911, 1910, 1909 and 1903, and

that in each of these years it accounted for a large proportion of the total time loss for the year, except in the year 1919. The general strike at Winnipeg in 1919, in sympathy with a strike of the metal trades in that city, and the general sympathetic strikes in other cities, accounted for the large total of time loss due to metal trade strikes in that year. (The time loss in working days for metal trades in 1919, shown in the chart, includes also the time loss incurred in strikes in sympathy with strikes in the metal trades that year, 851,095 at Winnipeg and approximately 25,000 at Toronto, leaving a loss of 1,117,609 days for strikes in the metal trades only.) It will be noted that except in 1918, 1919 and 1920 there has been very little time loss due to strikes in the metal trades.

The most important strikes of the year were two strikes of coal miners, that in British Columbia and Alberta. District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, from April 1 to August 28, and that in Nova Scotia, District 26 of the same organization, from August 14 to Sept. 5. The first of these strikes was against a proposed reduction in wages and was concurrent with a strike of coal miners in the United States against a reduction of wages. As in the United States the scale of wages prior to the





strike was put in force after September 1, until March 31, 1923, in most of the mines concerned. In Nova Scotia wages had been reduced early in the year and the employees struck for a renewal of the 1921 rates. The settlement provided for increased rates but lower than in 1921. An account of these strikes appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September.

Other important strikes were those in the printing trades, most of which commenced in the early summer of 1921 for the 44-hour week in job printing offices. Ten of these were carried over into 1922 and were also unsettled at the end of the year. The number of men on strike, however, was reduced gradually, settlements being effected with some employers, while some of the employees secured work with other employers and some returned to work on the employers' terms.

A strike of the railway employees of the steel and coal companies in the neighbourhood of Sydney, N.S., which began on November 22, 1920, was not settled until November 25, 1922, the employees resuming work on December 1, 1922, under agreements between the employing companies and committees of employees which established rates of pay and working conditions.

Other strikes causing considerable time loss were those of fishermen in British Columbia, in July, coal miners near Edmonton in December, clothing workers in Montreal on several occasions, and longshoremen in Montreal in April and May.

Of the 85 strikes and lockouts during the calendar year, 15 were carried over from 1921, there being 70 disputes commencing in 1922. The number of employees involved in these 85 disputes was 41,050 and the total time loss was estimated at 1,975,276 working days. This is ascertained by multiplying the number of men directly affected through each strike, or lockout, by the number of working days they are so affected

during the time the firm or establishment is involved.

The record of the department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together under the term "industrial disputes."

A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the department. During 1922 there were 14 such disputes involving 796 employees and a time loss of 1,539 working days. Among these 14 disputes there were the following involving fairly large numbers of employees: 2 strikes of coal shippers at Sydney, N.S., for increased wages, involving 202 employees, lasting 8 hours and 24 hours respectively, and causing a total time loss of 269 working days; a strike of coal miners at Drumheller, Alberta, for increased wages, involving 120 employees and a time loss of 120 working days; and a strike at a pulp and paper plant at Fort Frances, Ontario, for increased wages, involving 146 employees and a time loss of 243 working days.

An analysis by numbers of employees involved shows 1,000 or more employees involved in 4.7 per cent of the disputes, while in 56.5 per cent there were less than 100, and in 81.2 per cent less than 250 employees involved. As in 1921 a large proportion of the strikes were of brief duration, 43.6 per cent ending within 15 days. The number of strikes lasting 30 days or over was 21.2 per cent of the total number. As regards time loss, 31.8 per cent of the disputes resulted in a loss of less than 500 working days each and 42.4 per cent in a loss of less than 1,000 working days each. There-

were 4 strikes each of which resulted in a time loss of over 100,000 days, two being in the mining group and two in the printing and publishing group.

The province most affected by industrial disputes during the year 1922 was Alberta where 20 disputes (23.5 per cent of the total) occurred, involving 10,562 employees and causing a time loss of 966,842 working days. Nova Scotia had only 5 strikes, but 15,136 employees were involved and 321,062 working days lost. In Quebec there were 19 disputes involving 10,666 employees and resulting in a time loss of 223,343 working days, while in Ontario the 24 disputes recorded affected only 2,934 employees, but caused a time loss of 368,018 working days.

An analysis by industries shows that measured by time loss the mining, smelting and quarrying group sustained the greatest loss with 1,219,064 working days lost or 61.7 per cent of the total

time loss for the year. The printing and publishing group was second with a time loss of 534,874 working days, or 27.1 per cent of the total. The time loss in the remaining groups was comparatively small, the third greatest loss being only 2.6 per cent of the total. The mining group was also the one most affected by disputes when the unit of measurement is the number of employees involved, 25,179 employees having been affected. The clothing group was next with 5,626 employees and water transportation third with 3,119 employees involved. The greatest number of disputes in any one group was 17 in building and construction. The mining, smelting and quarrying group was second with 14, and the printing and publishing, third with 13 disputes.

Classified by causes, 58 of the 85 disputes recorded, or 68.2 per cent of the total, involved wages. Of this number

(Continued on page 256)

TABLE I.—RECORD OF LABOUR DISPUTES BY YEARS.

Year	Number of Disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
1901.....	104	104	273	28,086	632,302
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,041	1,236,500
1904.....	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	80	88	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921.....	115	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
Total.....	2,751*	2,663	15,572	77,032*	20,579,530*

\*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

TABLE II.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1922, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Number of employees involved	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
5,000 and over.....	3	3.5	26,891	1,200,314	60.8
2,500 and under 5,000.....	1	1.2	2,619	44,523	2.3
1,500 and under 2,500.....					
1,000 and under 1,500.....					
500 and under 1,000.....	7	8.2	4,884	292,264	14.8
250 and under 500.....	5	5.9	1,743	133,185	6.7
100 and under 250.....	21	24.7	3,357	204,812	10.3
50 and under 100.....	8	9.4	536	20,864	1.1
25 and under 50.....	22	25.9	761	68,597	3.5
Under 25.....	18	21.2	259	10,717	0.5
Total.....	85	100.0	41,050	1,975,276	100.0

TABLE III.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1922, BY TIME LOSS.

Number of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
100,000 days and over.....	4	4.7	23,102	1,556,507	78.7
50,000 and under 100,000.....	2	2.4	296	110,267	5.6
25,000 and under 50,000.....	2	2.4	2,769	86,673	4.4
10,000 and under 25,000.....	7	8.2	6,726	87,981	4.5
5,000 and under 10,000.....	11	12.9	2,514	78,685	4.0
2,500 and under 5,000.....	4	4.7	344	14,032	0.7
1,500 and under 2,500.....	5	5.9	227	10,099	0.5
1,000 and under 1,500.....	14	16.5	3,196	17,624	0.9
500 and under 1,000.....	9	10.6	815	7,338	0.4
250 and under 500.....	10	11.8	589	3,419	0.2
100 and under 250.....	12	14.1	381	2,239	0.1
Under 100.....	5	5.9	91	412	0.0
Total.....	85	100.1	41,050	1,975,276	100.0

TABLE IV.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1922, BY DURATION.

Period of duration	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Under 5 days.....	14	16.5	8,094	17,182	0.9
5 and under 10.....	14	16.5	1,235	8,906	0.5
10 and under 15.....	9	10.6	1,503	15,842	0.8
15 and under 20.....	9	10.6	18,318	325,801	16.5
20 and under 30.....	8	9.4	328	7,560	0.4
30 and over.....	18	21.2	9,090	1,044,702	52.9
Unterminated or indefinite.....	13	15.3	2,482	555,283	28.1
Total.....	85	100.1	41,050	1,975,276	100.1



TABLE V.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1922, BY PROVINCES.

Province	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia.....	5	5.9	15,136	321,062	16.3
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1.2	50	2,150	0.5
New Brunswick.....	2	2.4	52	1,014	0.1
Quebec.....	19	22.4	10,666	223,343	11.3
Ontario.....	24	28.2	2,934	368,018	18.6
Manitoba.....	4	4.7	341	63,021	3.2
Saskatchewan.....	3	3.5	73	1,200	0.1
Alberta.....	20	23.5	10,562	966,542	49.0
British Columbia.....	7	8.2	1,236	28,617	1.5
Total.....	85	100.0	41,050	1,975,276	100.2

TABLE VI.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1922, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Agriculture.....					
Logging.....	1	1.2	150	1,350	0.1
Fishing and trapping.....	2	2.4	985	16,290	0.8
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	14	16.5	25,179	1,219,064	61.7
Manufacturing:—					
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	1	1.2	20	200	0.0
Textiles.....	1	1.2	42	924	0.0
Clothing, knitted goods, garments, etc.....	10	11.8	5,626	38,844	2.0
Leather, fur and products.....	1	1.2	140	1,260	0.1
Printing and publishing.....	10	15.3	1,824	584,874	27.1
Wood products.....	2	2.4	183	3,067	0.2
Iron and steel products.....	6	7.1	271	19,341	1.0
Construction:—					
Buildings and structures.....	17	20.0	1,396	28,247	1.4
Railway construction.....	1	1.2	40	240	0.0
Shipbuilding.....	2	2.4	1,370	8,690	0.4
Miscellaneous.....	3	3.5	99	873	0.0
Transportation and public utilities:					
Steam railways.....	1	1.2	150	12,150	2.1
Street and electric railways.....	2	2.4	160	5,162	0.3
Water transportation.....	2	2.4	3,119	49,523	2.6
Storage and local transportation..	1	1.2	155	1,065	0.1
Trade:—					
Animal products.....	1	1.2	25	75	0.0
Service:—					
Recreational.....	2	2.4	23	1,380	0.1
Personal.....	2	2.4	93	2,608	0.1
	85	100.6	41,050	1,975,276	100.4

TABLE VII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1922, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS.

Cause or object	In favour of employees				In favor of employers				Compromise				Indefinite or unterminated				Total			
	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days
For increased wages.....	2	6	236	1,438	4	4	1,797	25,015	2	12	14,853	263,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	22	16,886	289,857
For increased wages and shorter hours..	1	1	150	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	250	43,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	114	1,801	464,290
For increased wages and other changes..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	48	384	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	48	384
For shorter hours.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	48	384
Against longer hours.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	42	145	45,534
Against discharge of employees.....	1	1	168	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	131	59,545
Against employment of particular persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against reduction in wages.....	9	68	8,238	956,996	20	148	4,373	79,836	12	67	614	13,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	283	13,225	1,050,741
For recognition of union.....	1	45	5,000	10,000	2	2	21	639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	63	5,841	35,652
Against employment of non-unionists..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Sympathetic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	689	12,873
Unclassified.....	1	1	670	1,340	2	2	705	1,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1,698	3,849
Total.....	15	122	14,462	971,510	35	168	7,947	779,296	20	94	15,796	327,138	15	185	2,845	537,322	85	569	41,050	1,975,276

TABLE VIII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1922, BY METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Industry or Occupation	Negotiations between the parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Returned to work on employers' terms		Replacement of strikers		Otherwise (including indefinite or untermintated)		Total
	Number	Employees Involved	Number	Employees Involved	Number	Employees Involved	Number	Employees Involved	Number	Employees Involved	Number	Employees Involved	Number	Employees Involved	
Agriculture.....															
Logging.....															
Fishing and trapping.....															
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quar- rying.....	8	16,188	1	7,588							1	150			150
Manufacturing:—															
Vegetable foods, tobacco, etc.	1	20													20
Textiles, etc.					1										42
Clothing, knitted goods, etc.	5	5,285				200			2	36	2	105			5,626
Leather, fur and products.....	1	190													140
Printing and publishing.....	1	100									1	12	11	1,712	1,824
Wood products.....	1	8							1	175					183
Iron and steel products.....	1	16							3	232	2	23			271
Construction:—															
Buildings and structures.....	10	737	2	147					2	25	3	487			1,396
Railway construction.....									1	40					40
Shipbuilding.....	1	670							1	700					1,370
Miscellaneous construction.....	1	40	1	36							1	23			99
Transportation and public utilities:—															
Steam railways.....	1	150													150
Street and electric railways.....									1	130			1	30	160
Water transportation.....	1	500	1	2,619											3,119
Storage and local transportation.....											1	155			155
Trade:—															
Animal products.....									1	25					25
Service:—															
Recreational.....	2	23													23
Personal.....	1	43									1	50			93
Total.....	35	23,920	5	10,340	1	200			15	2,498	13	1,047	16	3,015	41,059



TABLE IX.—DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1922.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved Em- ployers Em- ployees	Time lost in working days	Duration in working days
<b>Logging.—</b>									
Loggers.....	Merritt, B.C.....	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 6	Feb. 16	1 150	1,350	9
							1 150	1,350	
<b>Fishing and Trapping.—</b>									
Fishermen.....	Rivers Inlet, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	June 20	July 9	1 950	16,150	17
Fishermen.....	Rosspoint, Ont.....	Against wages reduction	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 25	Sept. 29	1 35	140	4
							2 985	16,290	
<b>Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.—</b>									
Coal miners.....	Big Valley, Alta.....	For recognition of union	Negotiations	Indefinite	Aug. 4	Sept. 4	1 40	1,080	27
Coal miners.....	Canmore, Alta.....	Dispute in regard to agreement.	Indefinite	Indefinite	Sept. 29	Oct. 3	1 325	960	3
Coal miners.....	Cardiff, Alta.....	For recognition of union	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	Nov. 21	.....	3 280	8,676	34
Coal miners.....	District 16, Alberta and British Columbia.	Against wages reduction	Mediation of Minister of Labour.	In favour of employees.	April 1	Aug. 28	40 7,538	931,360	124
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	Against wages reduction	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employees.	Dec. 1921	Jan. 10 1922	1 150	1,200	8
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	Against wages reduction	Plant closed down.	In favour of employees.	Feb. 22	Feb. 28	1 230	1,380	6
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	In protest against an em- ployee being temporarily laid off.	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Oct. 17	Oct. 19	1 108	336	2
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	Dispute with pit boss.....	Negotiations	In favour of employees.	Dec. 5	Dec. 8	1 130	390	3
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	In sympathy with miners who struck at Drumheller, Dec. 5.	Returned to work when other strike was called off.	In favour of employees.	Dec. 6	Dec. 8	5 648	1,296	2
Coal miners.....	Edmonton coal field, Alta.	For recognition of union	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	Dec. 1	.....	11 461	11,225	25

Coal miners	Hillcrest, Alta.	Against employment of non-unionists.	In favour of employers	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	1	200	600	3
Coal miners	Nova Scotia.	For increased wages.	Compromise	Aug. 14	Sept. 5	11	14,353	258,354	18
Coal miners	Saunders Creek, Alta.	Against wages reduction	In favour of employees	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	1	74	148	2
Coal miners	Sydney, N.S.	Alleged refusal to perform allotted work.	In favour of employers	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	1	575	1,150	2
						79	25,179	1,219,064	
<b>Manufacturing.—</b>									
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>									
Brewery workers	Fernie, B.C.	Against wages reduction	Compromise	June 1	June 13	1	20	200	10
						1	20	200	
<i>Textiles, cotton mills, etc.:</i>									
Weavers	St. John, N.B.	Against wages reduction	In favour of employers	April 12	May 8	1	42	924	22
						1	42	924	
<i>Clothing, knitted goods, garment, etc.</i>									
Clothing workers	Hamilton, Ont.	Against wages reduction	In favour of employers	Feb. 23	April 6	1	15	540	36
Clothing workers	Hull, Que.	Against wages reduction	Compromise	June 19	June 27	1	35	245	7
Clothing workers	Montreal, Que.	Against wages reduction	In favour of employees	Feb. 17	July 31	1	60	8,280	138
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	Against wages reduction	In favour of employees	Nov. 9	Feb. 25	9	200	9,600	48
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	Against increased hours.	In favour of employers	Dec. 19	April 1, 1921-1922	1	90	6,930	77
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	Against wages reduction	In favour of employers	Jan. 12	Jan. 16	1	140	420	3
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	For union working conditions.	In favour of employees	July 25	July 27	45	5,000	10,000	2
Garment workers	Winnipeg, Man.	For recognition of union	In favour of employers	Aug. 4	Sept. 15	1	11	429	39
Building machine tenders.	Paris, Ont.	Against wages reduction	In favour of employees	Feb. 6	Feb. 17	1	25	250	10
Painters	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Against wages reduction	Compromise	Jan. 16	March 7	8	50	2,150	43
						69	5,626	38,844	

\*40 employers and 1,200 employees were involved at commencement, Nov. 9, 1921.

## DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA—(Continued).

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
<i>Leather, fur and products:</i>										
Shoeworkers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Against wages reduction	Negotiations .....	Compromise.....	May 17	May 29	1	140	1,260	9
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>										
Photo engravers	Montreal, Que.....	For shorter hours.....	Unsettled at end of year.		May 2			140	1,260	
Photo engravers	Ottawa, Ont.....	Against increased hours...	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	May 2	Aug. 31	2	12	1,714	205
Printers.....	Quebec, Que.....	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations .....	In favour of employers	Feb. 15	March 6	4	100	1,600	16
Printing compos-itors.	Gardenvale, Que.....	For recognition of union	Indefinite .....	In favour of employers	Jan. 7	Jan. 31	1	10	210	10
Printing compos-itors.	Hamilton, Ont.....	For shorter hours.....	Unsettled at end of year.		May 2		24	33	11,295	307
Printing compos-itors.	Montreal, Que.....	In sympathy with printing strike in Toronto.	Unsettled at end of year.		June 14		1	25	7,081	307
Printing compos-itors.	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Unsettled at end of year.		July 1		40	370	106,215	307
Printing compos-itors.	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Unsettled at end of year.		Sept. 15		1	25	2,275	91
Printing compos-itors.	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Unsettled at end of year.		June 1		58	841	259,978	307
Printing compos-itors and pressmen.	Halifax, N.S.....	For shorter hours.....	Unsettled at end of year.		May 2		7	42	14,912	307
Printing compos-itors and pressmen.	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Unsettled at end of year.		June 1		9	105	50,722	307
Printing compos-itors.	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against increased hours.	Unsettled at end of year.		July 1		17	131	50,545	307
Printing compos-itors.	Vancouver, B.C.....	For shorter hours.....	Unsettled at end of year.		May 2		8	40	10,190	307
					May 1921	1922	175	1,824	534,374	



Wood products:	Millwrights.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Against wages reduction	Negotiations .....	Compromise.....	April 19	3	8	112	14
	Millwrights and car- penters.	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against wages reduction	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employers	May 22	5	175	2,975	17
							8	183	3,087	
Iron and steel products:	Narrow gauge en- gineers of steel company.	Sydney, N.S.....	In sympathy with em- ployees of steel com- pany.	Negotiations .....	Compromise.....	June 30	1	16	4,406	281
	Structural steel and iron workers.	Edmonton, Alta.....	Against wages reduction	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employers	July 3	2	15	345	23
	Moulders.....	Galt, Ont.....	Against increased hours	Replacem ent of strikers.	In favour of employers	Aug. 31	1	11	236	25
	Moulders.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Against wages reduction and increased working hours.	Strikers secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers	May 31	1	12	161	23
	Sheet metal workers	Edmonton, Alta.....	Against wages reduction	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employers	June 12	7	17	153	9
	Sheet metal workers	Toronto, Ont.....	Against wages reduction	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employers	Jan. 2	30	200	13,900	101
Construction.—							42	271	19,341	
	Buildings and struc- tures:									
	Bricklayers.....	Prince Albert, Sask..	Against wages reduction	Negotiations .....	In favour of employees	May 29	3	30	330	11
	Bricklayers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Against wages reduction	Negotiations .....	Compromise.....	May 24	.....	35	735	21
	Bricklayers and masons.	Windsor, Ont.....	Against wages reduction	Negotiations .....	Compromise.....	April 24	8	40	760	19
	Carpenters.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Against wages reduction	Mediation of Depart- ment of Labour.	Compromise.....	April 29	.....	123	2,829	23
	Carpenters.....	New Westminster, B.C.	For increased hours.....	Replacem ent of strikers.	In favour of employers	July 24	1	17	85	5
	Carpenters.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against wages reduction	Negotiations .....	In favour of employees	May 12	3	80	960	12
	Carpenters.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against wages reduction	Mediation .....	In favour of employees	June 15	1	24	72	3
	Electricians and helpers.	Montreal, Que.....	Against wages reduction	Negotiations .....	In favour of employees	May 27	1	82	246	3
	Painters.....	St. Catharines, Ont..	Against wages reduction	Negotiations .....	Compromise.....	April 8	8	30	900	30
	Painters.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against wages reduction	Replacem ent of strikers.	In favour of employers	May 30	42	300	5,900	41

## DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA—(Concluded).

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time lost in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
<i>Buildings and structures—Cont.</i>										
Painters and decorators.	Quebec, Que.	Against wages reduction	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	April 24	June 16	20	170	5,440	32
Plasterers.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.	Negotiations	In favour of employees	June 3	June 12	5	200	1,200	6
Plasterers and helpers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against wages reduction	Negotiations	In favour of employees	Jan. 2	Feb. 13	9	150	5,400	36
Plumbers.	Fredericton, N.B.	Against wages reduction	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	May 1	May 11	3	10	90	9
Plumbers.	St. Catharines, Ont.	Against wages reduction	Negotiations	Compromise.	April 1	June 12	8	40	2,360	59
Plumbers.	Sarnia, Ont.	Against wages reduction	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	Jan. 23	Jan. 28	4	15	90	6
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Edmonton, Alta.	Against wages reduction	Negotiations	Compromise.	May 1	May 23	25	50	950	19
<i>Railway construction:</i>										
Railway workers.	Lac La Biche, Alta.	Against wages reduction	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	May 25	May 31	1	40	240	6
<i>Shipbuilding:</i>										
Shipbuilders.	Three Rivers, Que.	Demand for fortnightly payment of wages.	Negotiations	In favour of employees	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	1	670	1,340	2
Shipbuilders.	Three Rivers, Que.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Sept. 21	Oct. 4	1	700	7,350	10½
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>										
Operating an hoisting engineers.	Vancouver, B.C.	For increased wages.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	In favour of employees	April 15	April 25	1	36	288	8
Pile drivers, dock and bridge builders.	Esquimalt, B.C.	Against wages reduction	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	March 15	March 31	1	23	345	13
Steam shovel men.	Welland Ship Canal, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations	Compromise.	Aug. 14	Aug. 21	6	40	240	6
							9	99	873	

<b>Transportation and Public Utilities.—</b>	<i>Steam railways:</i>	Sydney, N.S.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations	Compromise.	Nov. 22 1920	2	150	42,150	281
<i>Street and electric railways:</i>	Employees of steel and coal companies.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	For recognition of union	Unsettled at end of year.		July 2	1	30	3,732	154
<i>Water transportation:</i>	Motormen and conductors.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	June 8	1	130	1,430	11
<i>Longshoremen.</i>	Pavers.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations	Compromise.	Aug. 19	1	500	5,000	10
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i>	Teamsters.	Toronto, Ont.	Against wages reduction	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	April 1	2	155	1,085	7
<b>Trade.—</b>	<i>Animal products:</i>	Toronto, Ont.	Against wages reduction	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	Oct. 2	4	25	75	3
<b>Service.—</b>	<i>Recreational:</i>	Regina, Sask.	Refusal of employers to sign new agreement.	Negotiations	Compromise.	Sept. 4	2	8	144	18
<i>Personal:</i>	Restaurant employees.	Edmonton, Alta.	Against wages reduction	Negotiations	Compromise.	July 26	3	22	1,380	80
<i>Waiters.</i>	Waiters.	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of particulars persons.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	Feb. 27	1	50	1,200	24
							5	93	2,608	



TABLE X.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1920, 1921 AND 1922, BY MONTHS.

Period	Disputes in existence			No. of employees affected			Time loss in working days		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
January.....	35	23	22	2,800	1,765	3,435	35,535	30,646	68,474
February.....	25	31	24	2,345	2,906	3,200	30,920	36,361	62,935
March.....	28	32	20	4,116	3,468	2,569	39,027	55,502	62,737
April.....	48	29	26	6,899	4,453	13,086	75,445	63,480	272,946
May.....	79	56	31	13,856	9,323	13,433	159,072	175,889	279,857
June.....	66	50	25	15,793	10,239	11,093	185,732	188,020	263,402
July.....	59	41	21	10,016	9,413	15,553	137,841	92,891	255,734
August.....	30	31	25	4,840	3,442	25,364	74,366	73,273	450,692
September.....	29	26	23	2,806	3,948	17,736	28,330	59,849	90,732
October.....	21	17	18	6,168	1,897	3,240	72,893	46,036	54,758
November.....	21	18	14	2,295	3,354	2,036	27,269	73,149	48,023
December.....	14	18	15	1,822	3,759	2,950	20,324	61,365	55,086
Year.....	*285	*145	*85	*52,150	*22,930	*41,050	886,754	956,461	1,975,276

\*These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the employees involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

41 were in protest against wage reductions. Eight were for increased wages, 7 for increased wages and shorter hours and 2 for increased wages and other changes. In 4 of the strikes the cause was protest against longer hours, while 7 were for union recognition.

Fifteen disputes terminated in favour of the employees and 35 in favour of the employers; 20 were settled by compromise, while 15 were indefinite or unterminated. Taking the number of employees as the unit of measurement the records show that 7,947 employees were involved in strikes that terminated unfavourably for them, while 14,462

were concerned in strikes which terminated in their favour. There were 15,796 employees involved in strikes that were settled by compromise and 2,845 in disputes which remained unterminated at the end of the year, or were indefinite in result.

As regards methods of settlement, 35 terminated as a result of negotiations between the parties in dispute, 5 through efforts of conciliation or mediation, instituted in three cases through the Department of Labour, and one by arbitration. In 15 disputes the employees returned to work on the employers' terms and in 13 strikes the strikers were replaced by other workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING JANUARY, 1923.

THE *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* for February contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, during January, 1923, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 54, as compared with 21 in the previous month and 47 in January, 1922. In these new disputes 14,700 workpeople were directly involved and 2,400 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, 1,900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 17 disputes which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 71, involving 19,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during January of 117,000 working days.

The principal new dispute was that which began on January 20 in the book-binding industry in the London district. This dispute arose out of the refusal of bookbinding employers to adopt the rates of wages for warehousemen, packers, porters, etc., agreed upon by the London Master Printers' Association. It is estimated that at the end of January approximately 2,500 workpeople were involved in the dispute, but the number was considerably increased in February. On February 13 it was agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration. The dispute involving over 500 teachers in elementary schools at Gateshead, which arose out of a proposed reduction of salaries

from Burnham Scale No. III, to Scale No. II, was settled on January 9, after lasting over two months; the Scale No. III is to be retained until March 31, 1924, subject to a reduction of 5 per cent accepted nationally as from April 1, 1923.

CAUSES.—Of the 54 disputes beginning in January, 22, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 12, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on questions of trade union principles; 5, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, on question of trade union principle; and 3, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other questions.

Groups of Industries	No. of disputes in progress in January			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in January	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in January
	Started before January 1	Started in January	Total		
Mining and quarrying .....	4	12	16	10,100	44,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding .....	6	11	17	1,400	11,000
Textile and clothing .....		3	3	1,000	6,000
Printing, paper, etc., trades .....	1	3	4	3,300	26,000
Other trades .....	6	25	31	3,200	30,000
Total, Jan., 1923	17	54	71	19,000	117,000
Total, Dec., 1922	28	21	49	7,400	72,000
Total, Jan., 1922	36	47	83	15,400	162,000

RESULTS. — Settlements were effected in the case of 28 new disputes, directly involving 7,100 workpeople, and 5 old disputes, directly involving 600 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes,

10, directly involving 5,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 800 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 8 disputes, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The accompanying table analyses the disputes in progress in January, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all the disputes in progress.

### ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES.

**T**HE Fifth Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries was held at the city of Quebec on February 6 to 9. About eighty delegates were present. The President, Mr. James B. Carswell, of Toronto, occupied the chair. Among the subjects discussed were "Seasonal Employment in the Construction Industry" and "The Shortage of Mechanics and the Cure". Papers on these subjects were presented by Messrs. J. P. Anglin, Montreal and J. M. Pigott, Hamilton, respectively, and they were referred to the Committees on Apprenticeship and Seasonal Employment.

In his paper on seasonal employment Mr. Anglin referred to the boards usually known as Building Congresses or Construction Service Bureaus that have been formed in various centres in the United States to deal with such questions. These boards are united in a national body called the American Construction Council, which is giving immediate attention to the problems of the stabilization of the construction industry in order to mitigate the evils of seasonal employment and the trade migration of labour, and the reduction of the shortage of building mechanics and the establishment of the necessary apprenticeship system. Mr. Anglin recommended the formation of a Canadian Construction Council along similar lines. He said that a local building Congress should be composed of representatives of the local Chamber

of Commerce or Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, building material men, real estate boards, financial interests concerned as well as labour contractors, architectural and engineering bodies.

He recommended a general study along the following lines. (1) Determination of the kinds of work which lend themselves to winter performance. (2) Determination of methods of equipment for conducting construction in cold weather. (3) Determination of costs of the various classes of winter work as compared with similar work in the summer. (4) Determination of the limit where extra cost of winter work ceases to be profitable.

He referred to the work of a committee in Montreal composed of representatives of bodies connected directly or indirectly with the building industry, which had been formed in order to consider the question of seasonal employment. This committee had been requested at a meeting of representatives of all interested organizations of Montreal, to study the problem and report with definite suggestions to another meeting.

He claimed that the technical problem of developing effective construction practices for cold weather had, to a considerable extent, been solved. All cementing and building masonry operations could be carried on in winter by heating the material and housing



the work under construction. Steel could be erected in any weather in which the workman could withstand the cold and work safely, and interior building work could be performed in winter with little loss of efficiency. He pointed out the economies that would be effected through winter construction, in spreading overhead costs over the whole year, reducing the seasonal employment, reducing the peak in the curve of production of construction materials and equipment, and equalizing the demand on transportation agencies.

Mr. Pigott's paper appears in another article in this issue entitled "An Apprenticeship Plan for the Building Industry."

A paper was read by Mr. E. G. M. Cape of Montreal on "Construction Activities in Canada in 1923." He stated that he had written to building exchanges in every principal city in Canada, and their answers showed in practically every case that they anticipated a greater building activity during 1923. With regard to the probable cost of building he showed by means of a time chart the relation between variations in the cost of building materials and labour and the cost of living. From the chart he showed that the curve of labour and materials had not yet come down to that of the average cost of living, and he concluded that until this occurred a further reduction in the cost of building would appear to be indicated. With regard to the likelihood of financiers committing themselves to capital expenditures for construction against the unfavourable European outlook, which would probably cause very little British capital to be offered for investment, he set the large amount of American capital available and the large crop harvested by the farmers last autumn. With regard to the relations between employers and employees, Mr. Cape said it appeared there would be little change in the present scale of wages

and that few strikes or lockouts were in contemplation by either party.

The report of the labour committee of the Conference, which was adopted, was as follows:

Your Committee on Labour, after reviewing the work of last year, and in the light of that experience, wish to re-affirm the Basic Principles as laid down in the able report presented by the Labour Committee at our last Conference in Hamilton.

We feel that in these principles we have a firm foundation on which to build for the coming years, and do not desire to make any changes.

Further, we believe that clauses three and four, of last year's report, dealing with the question of agreements, and wages and results, should again be incorporated in this report.

Clause 3. Resolved, that when any agreements are reached with Labour, that these be reduced to writing, and that they should only cover wages and hours of work, having in view the stabilizing of rates, and that the Basic Principles enunciated above should find expression in all such agreements.

Clause 4. Wages and Results. Resolved, that the very apparent injustice created by the flat rate system appears to have no complete solution at this time; but it is recommended that all members of this Association should do everything possible to reward the more efficient men, by arranging, by transfer, to provide constant employment for these men.

In regard to the question of wages and hours, the Committee recommends that both of these matters should be left to the local Association to deal with taking into consideration conditions as they exist in each locality.

Your Committee feels that the future horizon is brighter than it has been for some time and that the construction industry, with reasonable care, is entering on a period of reasonable prosperity.

The report of the previous year to which reference is made above appeared in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1922, on page 191.

A joint report was presented by the Committees on Apprenticeship and on

**Seasonal Employment.** The report, which was also adopted, was as follows:

Your Committees on Apprenticeship and Seasonal Employment had several meetings, where consideration was given to these important questions, and the papers presented at this Conference on them.

It was finally agreed that time would not permit the study necessary to work out an adequate programme for obtaining the results desired.

It was therefore decided to instruct the Executive to appoint Standing Committees, each composed of three members, located so that frequent meetings may be held; further, that these Committees be given power to add to their number.

This Joint Committee feels that the subject of "Shortage of Building Mechanics" is of such vital importance to the country at the present time, that the Dominion Government should be approached by the Executive Committee or the purpose of arranging a Conference under Government auspices, of all the interests directly concerned, and that the question of "Seasonal Employment," which is bound up in many respects with the above question, be considered at the same time.

This Committee feels, however, that to these questions must be added the question of "Immigration." At best, the proposed Apprenticeship plan will only slowly correct the shortage of building mechanics, after years of work; in other words, by succeeding in our apprenticeship plans we may hold Canada from slipping back, so far as the building industry is concerned. If, however,

Canada is to develop, then we must open our gates to a reasonable extent; we should ask for a change in our immigration policy.

It is further recommended by this Committee, that in addition to approaching the Dominion Government, similar action should be taken in the different Provinces in regard to their mechanics, and that the standing committees act with them in an advisory way, in order to correlate the work.

The following resolution with reference to day labour was carried:

Whereas the question has been raised by a number of contractors as to the advisability of the Canadian National Railway erecting structures such as roundhouses, stations, etc., by day labour, with the consequent increase in public expenditure.

Be it Resolved that this Association go on record as pointing out to the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway the fact that Canadian contractors, with their efficient organization of both personnel and equipment are in a position to carry out this work much more economically than it can be done by the Railway by day labour, and as requesting that tenders be obtained on this class of work.

The officers elected for the ensuing year included Mr. Joseph M. Pigott, Hamilton, president; Mr. John Grieve, Montreal, Honorary Secretary and Mr. F. B. McFadden, Toronto, Honorary Treasurer.

The next conference will be held at Windsor, Ont.

## SESSIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (LEAGUE OF NATIONS).

**T**HE term of office of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office which was elected at Washington, D.C., in 1919 expired in November last. The election of the new Governing Body, which is to hold office for a period of three years, was held at the Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference and resulted as follows:—

Members representing the Governments of the eight States of chief indu-

ustrial importance: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan.

Members representing the Governments of the States elected by the Government Delegates present at the Conference (with the exception of those representing the eight States of chief industrial importance): Spain, Chili, Finland and Poland.

Members representing the employers elected by the Employers' Delegates present at the Conference: Titulary Members—Mr. Carlier (Belgium), Mr. Gemmill (South Africa), Mr. Hodac (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Lithgow (Great Britain), Mr. Olivetti (Italy), and Mr. Pinot (France); Deputy Members—Mr. Colomb (Switzerland), Mr. Coulter, (Canada), Mr. Graupera (Spain), Mr. Oersted (Denmark), Mr. Verkade (Netherlands), and Mr. Vogel (Germany).

Members representing the workers, elected by the Workers' Delegates present at the Conference: Titulary Members—Mr. Jouhaux (France), Mr. Leipart (Germany), Mr. Tom Moore (Canada), Mr. Oudegeest (Netherlands), Mr. Poulton (Great Britain), and Mr. Thorberg (Sweden); Deputy Members—Mr. d'Aragona (Italy), Mr. Caballero (Spain), Mr. Hueber (Austria), Mr. Joshi (India), Mr. Schurch (Switzerland), and Mr. Zulawski (Poland).

Mr. Arthur Fontaine was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Governing Body. Mr. Jules Carlier (for the employers) and Mr. Jan Oudegeest (for the workers) were also re-elected Vice-Chairmen. The new Governing Body expressed its confidence in Mr. Albert Thomas, the Director of the Office, and its sympathy with him in its work.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office met on January 30 at Geneva under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fontaine.

The delegates present were:

**Governments:** Count de Altea (Spain); Major Boyd Carpenter (Great Britain); Mr. Fontaine (France); Sir Louis Kershaw (India); Mr. Leymann (Germany); Mr. Mahaim (Belgium); Mr. Mannio (Finland); Mr. de Michelis (Italy); Mr. Quezadar (Chile); Mr. Sokal (Poland); Mr. Tsuchya (Japan).

**Employers:** Mr. Carlier (Belgium); Mr. Gemmill (South Africa); Mr. Lembert-Ribot (France); Mr. Lithgow

(Great Britain); Mr. Oersted (Denmark); Mr. Olivetti (Italy).

**Workers:** Mr. d'Aragona (Italy); Mr. Backlund (Sweden); Mr. Hueber (Austria); Mr. Oudegeest (Netherlands); Mr. Poulton (Great Britain); Mr. Schurch (Switzerland).

### *Financial Questions.*

The Governing Body discussed a certain number of questions relating to the finances of the League of Nations in so far as they affect the Budget of the International Labour Office.

The Finance Committee was instructed to consider with the Director every possible means of effecting economies.

### *Director's Report.*

At the sittings held on January 31 the Governing Body discussed the report of the Director on the general work of the Office during the last three months and, in particular, on the enquiries in progress—the enquiry on unemployment, the enquiry concerning the standard of living of the working classes in relation to the pre-war standard in countries with a depreciated exchange (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Poland, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom), etc.

### *Director's Visit to America.*

The Director presented to the Governing Body a complete account of his visit to America. He said that in the United States he had come into contact with employers' and workers' organisations and also with important scientific organisations and the universities. He had had interviews with officials of the Department of Labour, with Mr. Secretary of State Hughes and with President Harding.

The Director stated that there was reason to hope that the technical collaboration of the United States in enquiries instituted by the Office, which had already been admitted in a number of cases, would develop still further. The



relations established between the International Labour Office and the administrative and technical services of the United States Department of Labour had entered on a new stage of development. The American Federation of Labour and the United States Chamber of Commerce had demonstrated publicly the interest which they take in the work of the International Labour Office and were seeking means of collaborating with the Office.

He had also visited Canada, which is a member of the International Labour Organisation. He had been received by the Cabinet and had discussed with the Premier and the Minister of Labour the problem of the ratification of conventions. The sympathetic interest with which the work of the Office is followed in Canada was clearly shown by the relations established with employers' and workers' organisations and with agricultural associations, which play so important a part in Canadian policy.

Finally, a very useful visit had been paid by officials of the International Labour Office to Cuba. They had received a warm welcome.

The Chairman expressed to Mr. Albert Thomas the Governing Body's appreciation of his activities and the results achieved.

#### *Agenda of 1923 Conference.*

The Governing Body then proceeded to consider the agenda of the 1923 Session of the International Labour Conference. Under Article 401 of the Treaty of Versailles, questions to be included on the agenda must be transmitted to the Governments four months before the meeting of the Conference.

The Governing Body considered that in view of the general movement which has taken place in the direction of establishing the eight hour day and in view of the increased leisure enjoyed by the workers, it would be useful to establish guiding principles based on experience

already acquired in a number of countries, for measures relating to the utilisation of the leisure hours of workers. It was accordingly decided that the question of the utilisation of workers' leisure should be placed on the agenda of the forthcoming Conference.

With regard to the question of the equality of treatment of national and foreign workers, the Governing Body considered that it was not advisable to cover the whole sphere of social and industrial legislation, but that the question should be limited to consideration of practical schemes for equality of treatment in respect of workers' compensation. The question was accordingly placed on the agenda in that form.

The Governing Body discussed at length the question of the determination of general principles of factory inspection and finally decided to include that question in the agenda.

It was also decided to adopt the suggestion of the French Government to include on the agenda the question of the 24 hours weekly rest period in glass works where processes are continuous.

A proposal to include in the agenda methods of fixing minimum wages, in particular in unorganized industries, was rejected by 11 votes to 10.

The question of night work in bakeries will be discussed again at the next Session of the Governing Body.

It was decided that the Fifth Session of the Conference should open on October 18, 1923.

#### *Building Sub-Committee.*

A report of the committee appointed to make the arrangements for the competition of architects for the new plans for premises for the International Labour Office was submitted to the Governing Body. The competition was postponed until the Swiss National Council has ratified the gift of the site offered by the Swiss Government.

*Resolutions of 1923 Conference.*

The Governing Body then proceeded to discuss the action to be taken with reference to a series of resolutions referred to it by the 1922 Session of the Conference, dealing with the collaboration of experts in the various countries in the consideration of immigration problems, the relations between the International Labour Office and the international co-operative organisations, the working class housing problem, the advisability of appointing national correspondents in Eastern countries, and the cost of issuing the publications of the

Office in languages other than French and English.

All these questions were examined from the point of view both of the funds available and of the functions assigned to the Office by the Peace Treaty. Generally speaking, with regard to all the questions referred to it by the 1922 Conference, the Governing Body confined itself strictly to measures falling within the normal work of the Office.

The second report of the Finance Committee on the financial situation was adopted.

The next session of the Governing Body will be held at Geneva on April 10.

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**PROPOSED FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE FOR CONSIDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE MATTERS.**

**F**OLLOWING an exchange of correspondence between the Prime Minister of Canada and the several provincial premiers, it has been decided by the Dominion Government that a conference shall be held with the provincial governments in the early part of next summer to deal with matters arising out of relations between Canada and the International Labour Conference (League of Nations). The date of the conference has not yet been fixed but will be determined during the spring.

It will be recalled that the Federal Government, in connection with the Dominion-Provincial Conference which was held in Ottawa in September last for consideration of the unemployment situation, proposed that attention should be given also to other industrial and social questions which have been the subject of attention of the International Labour Conference. The obligations assumed by Canada in connection with labour matters under the Peace Treaties were considered at the meeting in September and a resolution was adopted expressing the view that the authorities deemed to be respect-

ively competent to deal with the matters in question should give careful and sympathetic attention to the proposals emanating from the International Labour body with a view to enacting necessary labour legislation where this may be found to be practicable. The resolution also declared that the Federal Government, on request from a majority of the provincial governments, would summon a special conference for the consideration of International Labour Conference matters when this was deemed necessary.

The Prime Minister of Canada in conformity with this last mentioned resolution communicated with the several provincial premiers for the purpose of ascertaining if the provincial governments desired that a conference should be held for this object. It was suggested that the meeting should be held in Ottawa at the end of February or early in the month of March. The replies of a majority of the provincial governments were favourable to the proposed meeting, but it was the general view that the meeting should be held after the provincial legislatures had concluded their respective sessions.

The agenda of the proposed Dominion-Provincial Conference will include the various draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference which have

found to be within provincial jurisdiction in Canada. It is expected that attention will be given also to the desirability of uniformity in the provincial minimum wage laws.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA IN 1922.

**M**ANY Acts directly or indirectly affecting labour were passed during the year 1922 by the Parliament of the Dominion and by the Legislatures of the provinces. The Council of the Yukon Territory met in regular session but enacted no measures having special reference to labour. The Legislature of the Province of Quebec held two complete sessions, while the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Saskatchewan continued, and completed early in the year, sessions beginning late in 1921. Special sessions were held in July in Saskatchewan and Alberta for the purpose of enacting concurrent legislation necessary to give effect to the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1922 (Statutes of Canada, 1922, Chapter 14), no other public measures being passed. The following pages summarize the labour legislation of the past year, the laws of the various provinces or the Dominion which deal with similar or related subjects being grouped under subject headings. This summary is taken from a report on Labour Legislation in Canada in 1922, which is in course of preparation in continuance of a series that has been issued by the Department of Labour since 1915.

### *Labour Departments and Bureaus.*—

A Bureau of Labour was established in Alberta (chapter 80), consisting of a Commissioner of Labour with other officers, who will prepare or collect information and statistics affecting labour, administer such acts as may be assigned to the bureau by Order in Council, and discharge any further duties which may be delegated to him by the Minister of Labour. The Manitoba Act of 1915, establishing a Bureau of Labour attach-

ed to the Department of Public Works, was amended (chapter 1) by a provision that the bureau may be transferred to some other department; and in the same province a Department of Public Welfare was created (chapter 2) having a Child Welfare branch. A Bureau of Child Protection was also established in Saskatchewan (chapter 15). A Maritime Fisheries Bureau was created in Quebec (second session), as a branch of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, its objects being to promote co-operation among fishermen, and otherwise aid the fishing industry. A Provincial Bureau of Health also was established in Quebec (chapter 20) to administer the Public Health Act, having control over municipal sanitary authorities; and the creation of a Fuel and Foodstuffs Control Bureau to control distribution in times of scarcity was authorized at the second session.

In connection with the Employment Service in British Columbia (chapter 71) the section of the existing Act whereby particular classes of persons may be permitted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to operate employment offices for gain, was annulled.

A Bureau of Publications was established in Saskatchewan (chapter 14) to take charge of public libraries, lend books to clubs on the system known as the "open shelf," and prepare moving pictures to illustrate government work and for educational purposes, etc.

*Workmen's Compensation.* — Important amendments were made in the Workmen's Compensation Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and British Columbia. The Dominion



Parliament (chapter 6) authorized the Governor in Council to issue regulations providing for the payment of compensation for accidents to civilian airmen and others connected with flights undertaken in the public service, and regulations accordingly were issued later in the year. The Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment was authorized (chapter 45) to make regulations respecting the payment of compensation for industrial accidents to ex-soldiers, and for the return to Workmen's Compensation Boards of premiums paid by employers of ex-members of the forces.

The Quebec Legislature at its second session authorized the creation of a commission "to inquire into labour conditions in the province with special reference to workmen's compensation," this commission to be composed of five members chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, two representing labour, two the employers, and a representative of the Government acting as chairman. At the same session (chapter 68) the maximum amount of capitalized allowance for compensation to an injured workman or his dependents was raised from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

In Nova Scotia (chapter 26) the Board was authorized to extend the existing limits of one year for making applications, and of fifteen months for establishing claims, in cases where disability is not apparent within one year of the date of the accident. The board may also withhold payments from workmen who they think are not likely to use the money for the benefit of their dependents. Action may be brought against the executors of a deceased employer in cases of default in assessments. Farm labourers and domestic or menial servants may be admitted to the benefits under the Act on the application of an employer and on conditions imposed by the Board.

Benefits under the New Brunswick Act were extended (chapter 10) to workmen who are paid in the province,

but whose work is partly performed in an adjoining province or country. Further provision was made for orphans who are the sole surviving dependents of a workman.

Ontario (chapter 56) provided for the making of reciprocal arrangements with other provinces in regard to the family of a railway man employed in Ontario and meeting an accident in the province when such family is in consequence of the employee's duties obliged to reside temporarily outside the province. The scale of allowance to surviving orphans was also raised in the event of the death of the other parent.

In British Columbia (chapter 86) office and clerical workers, formerly excluded as not being exposed to industrial hazards, and farm labourers, were made admissible to the benefits of the Act; the list of industrial diseases compensable under the Act was enlarged to include sulphur poisoning contracted in coal mines; the burial allowance was raised from \$75 to \$100; the percentage of average earnings allowed as compensation in cases of permanent total disability, and the percentage of difference between former and present wages in permanent partial disability cases, were both increased from 55 to 62½ per cent. Several changes were made in regard to the provision of medical aid; private systems, where approved, were permitted to continue but employers were made responsible to the board for the proper use of the amounts deducted from wages for the maintenance of such systems. The board was also given power to supervise or directly control existing systems of medical aid. The authority of the board was also extended or confirmed in other ways. Where an accident is attributable to an employer's failure to observe regulations made by the board, the board may require the employer to pay, as a contribution to the Accident Fund, a sum not exceeding

half the amount payable in compensation and in any case not exceeding \$300. Debts to the board were declared to have priority over all other claims excepting only liens for wages, and the decisions of the board were declared final and conclusive and not open to question or review in any court. Another amendment, similar to the provision in Nova Scotia above mentioned, authorized the board to withhold payment of compensation to any person who is judged to be living an immoral or improper life, or is likely to use money in gambling or otherwise than for the benefit of his dependents, and to pay the amount to the dependents instead. During the year the British Columbia Board amended the First Aid Regulations by requiring employers to provide facilities for transporting injured workers to hospital, and that a first aid kit be maintained for the use of each group of less than ten men employed on railways, logging railways, or tramways.

*Arbitration and Conciliation.* — No party to any dispute which has been referred for settlement to a council of arbitration under the Municipal Strikes and Lockouts Act of Quebec, may be represented by a paid agent (second session, chapter 40), and the amount of the fine to which employers causing a lockout are liable was raised from \$100 to \$200 per day. Among several other measures which were struck off the statute books of British Columbia the Labour and Conciliation Act (Revised Statutes 1911, chapter 123) was declared obsolete and no longer in force (chapter 71).

*Minimum Wages.*—Alberta enacted a Minimum Wage Act during the year (chapter 81), being the seventh province of the Dominion to enact minimum wage legislation. The Nova Scotia Minimum Wage for Women Act (1920, chapter 11) and the Quebec Women's Minimum Wage Act (1919, chapter 11), however, have not yet taken effect. The wages and hours of

work of women and young persons in industries coming under the Alberta Factories Act had since 1920 been subject to "investigation and determination" by an advisory committee appointed under the provisions of that Act, but by an amendment of 1921 the power to "determine" wages was withdrawn from this committee. The new Act supersedes the "advisory committee" by a board constituted on similar lines to the boards of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario. The first orders of the new board were published early in 1923, these orders relating to female labour in the following occupations: manufacturing, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, hotels and restaurants, etc., personal service, offices and shops, stores and mail order houses.

The Ontario Minimum Wage Act was amended (chapter 91) to enable the board to fix the maximum number of working hours per week, as well as the minimum wages, of female employees; rates of wages for time worked in excess of the established maximum may also be fixed by the board. New orders were issued by the board during the year, the series of orders begun in 1921, to govern industrial establishments, being completed; the other orders covered the needle trades, retail stores and telephone operators; tentative scales were also fixed for the textile industries, drugs, toilet articles and cereal industries, and for the sorting and packing of tea.

In Saskatchewan (chapter 72) the authority of the Minimum Wage Board in regard to the fixing of reasonable hours and proper sanitary conditions was made subject to the provisions of the Public Health Act as well as to those of the Factories Act, as already provided. The existing order governing employment in hotels and restaurants in the same province was amended by special regulations in regard to workers employed seven days in the week.



The British Columbia Board reissued during the year the order, first issued in February, 1920, governing the fruit and vegetable industry. The weekly minimum remains as before, but in the new order piece-work rates are so arranged that the total wages earned during any week by an experienced piece-worker shall be not less than the amount of the minimum weekly rate fixed by the order for workers engaged by time. Limits are also set for the duration of emergency work of the kind for which an extension of working hours is permitted.

*Regulation of Factories, Shops, Boilers, etc.*—Amendments were made in the Steam Boiler Acts of Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and in British Columbia the Boilers Inspection Act was consolidated and amended. In Ontario (chapter 95) the word steam-boiler was redefined so as to exclude portable boilers rated at 25 horsepower or less and used exclusively for horticultural or agricultural purposes. In Saskatchewan (chapter 69) the chief inspector was given authority, after due notice to the owner, to apply the provisions of the Provincial Act to boilers of less capacity than 2 horsepower. The Alberta amendment (chapter 4) fixed the horse-power capacity of boilers under the Act in relation to superficial heating surface. A number of changes were made in the British Columbia Act (chapter 7) many sections being redrawn and new sections or subsections added.

The Factories Act of British Columbia was amended (chapter 25) in respect to the definition of an inspector under the Act; laundries were required to remain closed on holidays as defined in the Interpretation Act, the fine to which employers violating this provision were liable being raised from \$50 to \$100 for each offense; no prosecution, however, may be instituted without permission from a factory inspector. Under an amendment to the Fire Marshall Act (chapter 26), all muni-

cipalities in the province were permitted to inspect factories and other public buildings, a privilege formerly restricted to municipalities having fire departments; all municipalities were further required to observe the regulations issued from time to time with respect to dangerous trades, the handling of explosives, etc. Sanitary arrangements in shops in British Columbia were brought under the supervision of health officers under the Health Act (chapter 65).

In Quebec, under the Public Health Act (chapter 29) the Lieutenant-Governor in Council was given authority, upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, to issue regulations governing sanitary conditions in industrial and other establishments.

*Safety and Health.*—Several measures were passed for the promotion of the safety and health of workers in addition to those mentioned elsewhere in connection with factory legislation, workmen's compensation, etc. Among these may be mentioned amendments giving the Provincial Board of Health of Quebec (chapter 29) power to make sanitary regulations for store-houses and other buildings not already covered by sanitary regulations under the Public Health Act. In Nova Scotia (chapter 42) the right to enforce compliance with regulations under the Fire Protection Act was permitted to other public officials besides the fire marshal. The Ontario Insurance Act was amended (chapter 61) to allow a change in the classification for insurance purposes of workers changing to more hazardous occupations. Municipal councils in Saskatchewan (chapter 38) were given authority, subject to the provisions of the Factories Act, to require adequate fire protection for all buildings other than private dwellings. In connection with the prevention of industrial diseases, regulations were issued by the Dominion Government under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act governing the importation of foreign hides, skins and by-products



(P.C. 260, February 4, 1922); and governing the importation of foreign wool and hair (P.C. 261, February 4, 1922). Sulphur poisoning contracted in coal mines was added to the industrial diseases covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia.

*Regulation of Mines.*—Amendments tending to further protection for mine workers were made in the Mines Acts of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Alberta. The Nova Scotia Act was amended (chapter 49), to permit the working of barriers in coal mines when in the interest of safety. A Quebec amendment (chapter 44) prohibited the employment of youths under 20 years of age on mine elevators or windlasses used for hoisting workmen, and of youths under 18 years on any machinery for hoisting, haulage, or drilling blasting holes in mines or quarries or in immediate connection therewith. Mine managers in Alberta (chapter 77) were required, as a condition to obtaining a provincial certificate, to have had two years' practical experience in a coal mine in Canada out of the required total of three years of practical experience in a mine; owners or managers must not attempt to influence the miners in their choice of a checkweigher. Regulations governing the use of electrical power in coal mines were issued during the year under the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia.

*Wages, Hours of Labour, Pensions, etc.*—Several measures were passed affecting hours of work, rest days, payment of wages and similar subjects, in addition to the provisions already referred to under the headings of minimum wages, inspection of factories, etc. In Ontario (chapter 93) an Act was passed to provide one day's rest in seven for employees in hotels and restaurants which employ more than two persons, the rest day if possible to be on a Sunday; watchmen, janitors, superintendents, foremen and employees working less than five hours daily, are exempted. Auction rooms were ad-

ded to the category of "shops" which, under the City Act of Saskatchewan (chapter 36) may be closed by order of a municipal council after 6 p.m.

The wages of miners in Alberta must, by an amendment to the Mines Act (chapter 77), be paid on alternate Saturdays, or on Friday if the regular pay-day should be a holiday. Provision was made in the same province for the monthly instead of quarterly payment of salaries to school teachers. Municipal councils in British Columbia (chapter 65) were enabled to order the closing of shops on ordinary week days after 5 p.m. instead of after 6 p.m., but the right to petition municipal councils for the passing of an early closing by-law was restricted to merchants who are entitled to vote at civic elections. Manufactured lumber purchased in the ordinary course of business was exempted from seizure under woodmen's liens in British Columbia (chapter 85).

In Nova Scotia the directors of trust companies (chapter 3) and loan companies (chapter 4) were made jointly and severally liable to the clerks and others in their employ for all debts, not exceeding three months' salary or wages subject to certain conditions. Saskatchewan (chapter 25) amended the law respecting attachment of debts in the section governing the amount and payment of costs of legal proceedings. Employees on threshing machines in the same province (chapter 82) were allowed liens for wages due against the unpaid earnings of employers, even when the employee has not been engaged on the particular threshing which entitied the employer to such earnings. In Alberta (chapter 64) the school taxes of employees were made recoverable by the distraining of the employers' property. A number of new provisions were made in regard to the remuneration of school teachers.

In Nova Scotia (chapter 39) the maximum annuity payable to teachers under the Education Act was raised from \$600 to \$1,000. New Brunswick

(chapter 27) created a teachers' pension fund to which teachers are required to contribute 5 per cent of the amount of the Government allowance for teachers, the Government supplementing such payments by a special grant; pensions were limited to \$800 per annum as the maximum, and \$250 as the minimum amount. The Ontario Teachers' Superannuation Act (chapter 98) was amended by the provision of interest at 5 per cent and in other respects. In Manitoba the Winnipeg school district was authorized (chapter 15) to organize teachers' superannuation funds.

The definition of public employees who are entitled to superannuation allowances, under the Dominion Public Service Retirement Act was extended (chapter 39) to include employees working by the hour; civil servants of any age may be retired on showing signs of infirmity or incapacity. A superannuation fund was created in Alberta (chapter 11) for provincial employees, who contribute 4 per cent of their salaries, the Government supplementing these contributions by a like sum and paying five per cent interest on the employees' deposits. The benefits of the Ontario Public Service Superannuation Act of 1920 were extended (chapter 5) to employees retired from ill health.

*Fair Wages.*—The fair wages policy of the Government of Canada was stated in an Order in Council (P.C. 1206) issued in June for the purpose of making uniform the fair wage clauses in contract forms in use in the several Government departments, conditions being laid down for observance, first, by the departments concerned with construction and repair contracts, and second, by those concerned with contracts for the supply of articles manufactured for the use of the Government. A section was added to the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba (chapter 7) requiring that notices of public hearings in connection with the fixing of fair

wage rates shall give full publicity to the proposals to be submitted. Public service appointments in Alberta (chapter 12), except labourers or temporary employees, must be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the department concerned.

*Voting by Employees.*—The hours of polling in provincial elections in Quebec (2nd session, chapter 19) were extended from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m., factories, shops, etc., being required to be closed from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. instead of from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Municipalities in Ontario (chapter 71) were authorized to fix the voting hours in civic elections from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. instead of from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; in the same province (chapter 73) railway express clerks were included among railway men who are afforded special opportunities for recording their votes at civic and school board elections.

*Licensing of Workmen.*—New enactments in connection with the licensing of workmen were issued in several provinces. A New Brunswick Act (chapter 30) provided for the licensing of scalers engaged in measuring logs cut on Crown lands. Two years' practical experience in mines in Canada was required of candidates for mine managers' certificates in coal mines in Alberta (chapter 77). In Alberta (chapter 37) the term chauffeur was restricted to a person driving a car for hire or wages, such persons being required to carry a license for the current year. New regulations may be issued in New Brunswick (chapter 16) with respect to the qualifications of drivers of pitneys and taxis. Chauffeurs in Quebec (2nd session, chapter 30) were made liable to cancellation of license for the current year on conviction for certain offences. Young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 were prohibited in Ontario (chapter 80) from driving a motor vehicle except with a license. Under regulations issued by the Department of Public Health of New



Brunswick, embalmers were required to obtain a license. Hawkers and peddlers were redefined in Saskatchewan (chapter 60) and British Columbia (chapter 51) in connection with the licensing of these classes by the local authorities. Reciprocal privileges were provided in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick for nurses who have qualified in other provinces. Quebec and Ontario also made further provisions in respect to the licensing of nurses. In British Columbia licenses were made obligatory for insurance agents.

*Children and Child Labour.* — The laws of Manitoba relating to children were consolidated (chapter 2) and a Department of Public Welfare was established, with a Child Welfare branch. The new Act embodies the recommendations of the Public Welfare Commission appointed under an Act of 1917 with the duty of reporting on conditions affecting child life within the province. A Bureau of Child Protection was established in Saskatchewan (chapter 15), its duties including the administration of the Children's Protection Act, the Juvenile Courts Act, and the Mothers' Allowances Act; the age limit for compulsory school attendance was raised in the same province (chapter 48) from 14 to 15 years, corresponding changes being made in the age limit for the employment of girls under the Factories Act (chapter 68). In Nova Scotia (chapter 39) more stringent rules were made to prevent the employment during school hours of children under 16 years of age in business or street trades.

*Mothers' Allowances.*—A new Mothers' Allowances Act was enacted in Saskatchewan (chapter 73), superseding the Mothers' Pensions Act of 1917. Under the earlier Act the relief of widows unable properly to care for their children was a charge against the local municipal authorities, assisted by special annual appropriations made by

the legislature for this purpose. The new Act, which is administered by the newly created Bureau of Child Protection (chapter 15), provides allowances under a definite system similar to the systems already existing in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia; reciprocal action is provided for with respect to beneficiaries coming into the province from other provinces which have made similar provision for mutual benefits.

*Education.* — Several measures were passed for the promotion of general or technical education. The Frontier College, an institution designed to further education with special reference to the training of teachers and social workers, was incorporated by an Act of the Dominion Parliament (chapter 77). Provincial grants were sanctioned in New Brunswick (chapter 5) to provide manual training in public schools. Quebec (chapter 54) provided for the granting of annual subsidies to encourage the maintenance of professional courses in school districts. In the same province (2nd session) provision was made for instruction in paper-making "with a view to recruiting expert workmen and technical men for the manufacture of pulp paper and other fibre products"; also for establishing forestry schools to ensure a supply of officers for forestry protection. Certain sections of the School Act of Saskatchewan (chapter 47) were repealed, including one which made provision for industrial evening schools for giving technical instruction in their trades or occupations to persons employed during the day. Provisions were included in the new consolidation of the British Columbia Public Schools Act (chapter 64) for the establishment of night and technical schools, and night school teachers were exempted from the existing rule which required all teachers to hold teachers' certificates. Some other Acts having reference to education are noted above under the heading "Children and Child Labour."



### *Relief of Unemployment and Distress.*

—Many measures were passed during the year for the relief of distress due to unemployment or other special circumstances. The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Dominion Parliament in March, 1922, expressed the hope that the conference then being arranged between the federal and provincial authorities would disclose means of more effectively dealing with problems incidental to unemployment, whenever and wherever they may arise. This conference was held at Ottawa in September, representatives of the Dominion, Provincial and local Governments attending, and principles were recommended to public and private employers for their guidance in devising preventive or remedial action in regard to irregularity of employment. The Dominion Parliament provided (chapter 12) for the continuance of the work of the Canadian Patriotic Fund by enacting that when the Governor in Council is satisfied that the resources of the fund are inadequate and that the cessation of the work hitherto done would throw additional burdens or the relief of distress on public authorities, whether Dominion, provincial or municipal, payment may be made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Patriotic Fund of the sums required for the continuance of such work, up to the limit of \$900,000. In Manitoba, where the Patriotic Fund had not been in operation, the work of the fund may be carried on through the agency of societies having similar aims. A Dominion Order in Council (P.C. 863) was issued on April 26 to extend the open season in the lobster fishing industry with the object of alleviating unemployment. Nova Scotia authorized the town of New Glasgow (chapter 73) to borrow money for the same purpose. Municipal councils in Ontario (chapter 41) which had undertaken special unemployment relief work were permitted under certain conditions without the consent of the electors to borrow money by the

issue of five-year debentures. Special acts to provide assistance or relief of local distress were passed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Among these Acts may be mentioned the Acts of Alberta (chapter 8) and Saskatchewan (chapter 7) ratifying an agreement made in 1921, following a period of drought and crop failure, between these provinces and the Dominion with respect to the distribution of provisions and fuel; the Drought Area Relief Act (Alberta, chapter 53), applying to the southern portion of Alberta; and Acts passed in Manitoba enabling municipalities to borrow money within prescribed limits, for the purpose of furnishing fodder (chapter 9) and seed grain (chapter 19) to farmers who had recently sustained losses.

*Legislation affecting Returned Soldiers.* — A number of Dominion Acts dealt with matters affecting returned soldiers and their dependents. Further amendments were made (Canada, chapter 38) to the Pension Act of 1919: deserted mothers were classed for the purposes of the Act as widows; bonuses were allowed for the children of pensioned soldiers who died from causes not entitling to pension; pensions were continued to minor children on their mother's death; disability at time of discharge is to be presumed to be due to service; bonus payments ordered in 1921 were continued for another term; all cases hitherto dealt with may be reviewed in connection with these amendments. The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act (chapter 42) was brought into line with the Pension Act, persons benefiting under the latter Act being limited in respect to insurance benefits. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment was authorized (chapter 45) to issue regulations affecting, among other matters, the sheltered employment of disabled soldiers; the granting of burial expenses for those who died in destitute circumstances; provision for unemployment relief; payment of compensation in connection with industrial accidents and re-

turn to Workmen's Compensation Boards of premiums paid by employers. Provision was made (chapter 46) for the consolidation of the debts of settlers under the Soldier Settlement Act of 1919 who have not abandoned their land or terminated their agreements, the consolidated indebtedness to bear no interest.

The next-of-kin of deceased settlers under the Veteran's Land Grant Act of Ontario were (chapter 17) granted rights of settlement under terms similar to those of the original grant. In Manitoba (chapter 27) the benefits granted to returned soldiers under the War Relief Act of 1918 were extended for a further period of one year; while special facilities were created (chapter 20) for the relief of returned men or their dependents from the burden of unpaid municipal taxes. Municipalities in Manitoba borrowing money from the province under the Housing Act of 1919 were enabled (chapter 12) to make advances to totally disabled veterans or their dependents for the purpose of erecting a home, up to the full value of the land and building.

*Co-operation.*—Measures were passed in several provinces for the promotion of co-operation, especially for the benefit of the farming industry. In New Brunswick provision was made for the incorporation of associations for the co-operative marketing of farm products (chapter 34), and for the re-organization of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery and Maritime United Farmers' co-operative associations (chapters 41 and 57). In Ontario Acts were passed to provide for the incorporation of co-operative credit societies (chapter 64); assisting co-operative fruit-packing associations (chapter 90); increasing the amount which may be loaned to association members for short terms under the Farm Loans Act of 1921 (chapter 37); and incorporating the Ontario Co-operative Dairy Products, Limited (chapter 65). Amendments were made in the Farm Loans

Acts of Manitoba (chapter 8) and Saskatchewan (chapter 55), and in the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act (chapter 52) and Farmers' Stock Yards Act (chapters 4 and 5) of Saskatchewan. The Co-operative Credit Act of Alberta (chapter 51) and the Co-operative Associations Act of British Columbia (chapter 15) were also amended.

*Housing.*—The Nova Scotia Act of 1919 providing for fair rents and restricting the eviction of tenants for non-payment was amended (chapter 41) so as to continue in force for another year, that is, until April 30, 1923.

The Winnipeg City Charter was amended (chapter 69) to give the city new powers in regard to the passing of housing by-laws.

*Social and Miscellaneous Legislation.*—The province of Quebec (second session) provided for the establishment in times of scarcity of a Fuel and Foodstuffs Control Bureau having power to control distribution, to declare to the public by proclamation the cost prices of commodities under its control, and to compel manufacturers to furnish reports on the amounts of their stock; this Act will come into force on its proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The maximum amount which may be raised in Quebec under the Colonization Loan Act of 1920, for the purpose of assisting colonization, was raised from five to seven million dollars. In British Columbia women were made liable equally with men for service on juries (chapter 38); sons and daughters were made responsible for the maintenance of parents on complaint by the latter before a magistrate (chapter 57); unmarried mothers or expectant mothers were permitted to apply to the Superintendent of Neglected Children who may become the guardian of the child, and a magistrate may, on complaint being made, issue an order against the putative father for maintenance (chapter 9).



## RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

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**A** SUMMARY of the labour legislation enacted in 1922 by the United States and by those states of the Union which held regular or special sessions prior to November 1, 1922, is given in the December issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review*. The laws passed in Louisiana, North Carolina and Oregon, in which states sessions were held late in 1921, are also included. The information in the present article is derived from this summary.

*Workmen's Compensation.* — The largest group of measures described in the report is that classified as Social Insurance, which includes Workmen's Compensation. The United States Congress by an amendment to the Judicial Code, settled a longstanding dispute by establishing the right of longshoremen ("persons other than the master or members of the crew of a vessel") to be included under state accident compensation. In the State of New York, the workmen's compensation law was revised. Among numerous other amendments state commissions were empowered to award compensation for maritime and inter-state commerce accidents if all parties concerned consented to waive any claim to benefit under Federal law. The scope of the act was widened so as to cover a larger number of occupations; the list of occupational diseases was amended by the addition of poisoning by zinc, formaldehyde and hydro-derivatives of benzene, and by the omission of poisoning by African boxwood. Another amendment provided for the establishment of an advisory committee of nine insured employees to supervise the state fund; the time limit for medical care was removed. New Jersey also removed the previous time limit for medical and hospital benefits. In Georgia, the act was amended to provide

that benefits be computed on the basis of earnings at the time of injury instead of on the basis of annual earnings; the "waiting period", or length of time over which disability must extend before a worker is entitled to compensation, was reduced from fourteen to seven days, but compensation is no longer retroactive to date of injury in cases of prolonged disability. Another amendment in the law of the same state provided for the payment to workmen of compensation for injuries resulting from wilful acts of third persons which are directed against employees because of their employment, but if damages are recovered from third persons the amount of compensation is reduced accordingly. In Louisiana, new provisions were made in respect to the settlement of claims by the payment of a lump sum to the workman by his employer, the discount allowed on the amount of such payments being raised from 6 to 8 per cent; the employee was allowed five instead of ten years to protest an unfair lump settlement. The state of Virginia amended its existing act by permitting settlements by lump sum payments after six weeks instead of 26 weeks. In Massachusetts, payments of benefits to the dependents of a deceased worker were limited to 400 weeks; while in Virginia, death benefits to dependents of an employee who had received compensation before his death may extend over a period of only 300 instead of 500 weeks. In Massachusetts a fixed scale of benefits was made to cover such cases, but disability benefits continue to be on the basis of wage percentages. The Maryland Act was made applicable only to concerns operating for gain and to public employment; employees earning annual incomes over \$2,000 were excluded from the benefits of the act.



*Vocational Rehabilitation.*—The Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act was accepted by the States of Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia.

*Arbitration and Conciliation.*—South Carolina enacted a law providing that either party to a dispute involving a street railway may in counties containing cities of population between 30,000 to 50,000, force a settlement by a board of arbitration. One arbitrator is to be appointed by each side, and a third elected by these two, or if they cannot agree on any person, the local mayor to serve. If either side fails to appoint its arbitrator it shall be represented by a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The award of the board is binding unless appeal is taken to the Courts within ten days.

*Wages, Hours, etc.*—South Carolina enacted laws to provide that employees in textile plants be paid during working hours. The working hours of the same class are reduced from 60 to 55 a week and from 11 to 10 a day. The Mechanics Lien Acts of Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia were strengthened and made applicable to new classes of labour. The United States Congress directed that no funds should be available for War Department officials to make time studies, with stop watches, of the work of employees. Massachusetts provided for the appointment of an unpaid commission of nine to study minimum wage laws and unemployment conditions, including unemployment insurance. Virginia extended the 8-hour day to include children under 16 in all occupations, the working week being limited to 48 hours. With the exception of agricultural occupations, work must be performed between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. instead of between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. The compulsory education age in the same state was raised from 12 to 14 years. In Maryland, the lower age limit was extended, the age of compulsory attendance at school being now 7 to 14, instead of 8 to 14. The New

York State laws governing children's employment certificates now apply to children up to 18 years of age. In Virginia, employment certificates are henceforth to be issued by school authorities instead of by notaries, and must be renewed annually. In Massachusetts, scrub women and cleaners regularly employed for at least 6 months in state buildings are granted an annual two weeks' vacation with pay, based on their average weekly wages over the previous six months' period. The United States Congress granted Postal Service employees fifteen days annual vacation with pay and ten days annual sick leave with pay, cumulative for three years. Supplemental salaries were granted to full time civilian employees of the Federal Government, in the District of Columbia, who earn less than \$2,740 a year, with certain exceptions. Employees earning \$2,500 or less receive \$240 but not more than 60 per cent of present incomes, while those over \$2,500 receive sufficient to raise total salary to \$2,740.

*Coal Mining Industry.*—The United States Congress provided for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a paid commission of seven to be known as the United States Coal Commission. The Commission was directed to report on the bituminous industry by January 15, 1923, and on the anthracite industry by July 1, 1923. The questions to be reported on include ownership, organization, prices, profits, cost of production, distribution and waste, as well as wages, working conditions, regularity of employment and strikes. Recommendations are invited as to standardization of the industry, the improvement of labour conditions, and government ownership, regulation, or control of mines. An appropriation of \$200,000 was made for the maintenance of the Commission. The Bureau of Standards was directed to investigate methods of measuring coal dug by miners as a basis for determining wages. In Maryland, a bureau of mines was created in

the State Board of Labour and Statistics, to be headed by a chief mine inspector assisted by two district inspectors. The board will enforce mining laws, issue rules and regulations and assist efforts to reduce waste and increase the safety of mines.

*Immigration.*—The United States Immigration Act of 1921 was extended to

June 30, 1924. This act provides that aliens must have resided in countries adjacent to the United States for five years, instead of one, in order to be admitted without regard to "quota limitations", that is, to the law admitting immigrants of a particular nationality only in a definite ratio to the number of the same nationality already in the country.

## AN APPRENTICESHIP PLAN FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

**A**T the Fifth Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, which was recently held at the city of Quebec, a paper was read by Mr. J. M. Pigott, of the Pigott, Healy Construction Company, Hamilton, on "The Shortage of Mechanics and the Cure" in which he outlined a system of Apprenticeship which he proposed for adoption in the Building and Construction Industry. An account of the proceedings of the Conference is given elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Pigott's paper was as follows:

There is no question of greater interest to building employers than the shortage of building mechanics. During the past year, with the slight boom in the building business, we awoke to the fact that by a large percentage we did not have sufficient mechanics to properly carry out the building programme of 1922. According to the figures published, contracts awarded in Canada for 1922 amount to about \$325,000,000. At first glance this would appear to be an exceptionally large year, but further consideration will show you that it has been a very ordinary year. In the first place you must deduct from this total engineering projects, totalling \$120,000,000, residential construction totalling \$104,000,000, and when you have done this you will be surprised to find the total for business and industrial work of just \$100,000,000 as compared with \$102,000,000

in the year before, that is, 1921, and \$147,000,000 in 1920. I am deducting these two classes of work because in the case of engineering projects the number of building mechanics employed is comparatively small and in the case of the residential work it is really outside of our business, and represents, to a large extent, the work of men other than building mechanics.

So that we find that as compared with 1921 and 1920, 1922 is an ordinary year, yet we found everywhere that our volume of business, or the quantity of work we were handling was governed, to a large extent, by the number of mechanics we could get to do the work—and in almost every locality with the possible exception of the west—certainly all throughout the United States and middle and eastern Canada, almost double the number of mechanics could have and should have been used.

If this is the case in a year like 1922, what will you have to face when the building programme of this country is back to the swing of 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914? According to the contracts awarded in Canada, if the proper allowance is made in the value of the buildings, that is to say, if consideration is given to the fact that materials have advanced 80 per cent and labour almost as much, you will see that in the years mentioned before the war started, we were doing double the work that we did during the last year.



Think seriously, gentlemen, of what your situation actually is in regard to the building mechanics available in 1923.

It is not exaggeration to say that, in spite of all the rosy forecasts for the year 1923, the work which will be done in 1923 depends, not on the willingness of capital to invest, not on our capacity to plan and construct, but absolutely on what the diminishing number of skilled mechanics, in this country can actually do.

Capital may be available everywhere, our plants and organizations capable of almost unlimited work, materials manufactured in anticipation and railroads anxious to have them, unskilled labour willing to work and looking for it, but the skilled building mechanic controls the engine of business, and it will have to be valved down, rationed out as it were, to what he can absorb, to what he and his fellows can do, and no more.

In order to talk intelligently as to the best method of improving this condition we must go very fully into the probable causes of it. We can take, however, one short-cut in this respect, that if we can show that the number of mechanics is not increasing, but on the contrary, decreasing, and if we can show that it is not a matter of the volume of business having outstripped the supply of mechanics, then we know at least that the whole fault lies in the fact that we have failed to train mechanics to supply the demand. This brings us very quickly to the apprenticeship question and the fact that we are in our present difficulty due to the failure of our apprenticeship system, both now and back a great many years.

As to the number of mechanics decreasing, it is very hard to get any reliable data in Canada to support statements in this connection. We have ascertained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that in the year 1911 we had a total of 245,990 men in the building trades, which they sub-divide into

the different classifications, among which, for instance, we see that we have 60,203 carpenters, 18,660 bricklayers, stonemasons and stonecutters, 19,865 painters, 5,815 plasterers, 11,244 plumbers. There are no statistics of this kind available since that time. If we turn to the same department, however, in the United States we find that in 1910 they had 169,402 brick and stonemasons, 273,441 painters, 47,682 plasterers, 14,078 roofers and slaters. The figures for 1920 in these same trades showed in the case of brick and stone masons, 131,264, a decrease of 23.6 per cent.; painters in 1920, 248,479, a decrease of 9.5 per cent.; plasterers in 1920, 38,255, a decrease of 19.8 per cent.; roofers and slaters in 1920, 11,378, a decrease of 19.2 per cent. These, of course, are only some of the trades in each case.

In the absence of any figures for 1920 in Canada, I believe it is reasonable to assume that we have, in the case of certain trades at least, fewer mechanics year after year, in particular bricklayers and plasterers, and in the case of many other trades, such as carpenters, while there may not be an actual shrinkage in the available number, there is just as serious a condition in the matter of their skill and efficiency. There are very few properly trained carpenters to-day, and they are getting fewer each year.

Then, as to the volume of business outstripping the supply, I think we have already shown in the first paragraph of this paper that business is far behind what is was either in yearly totals or monthly averages, during the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

It is, then, entirely a matter of failure of the Apprenticeship System.

Why has the apprenticeship system failed? There are many opinions as to this. A great many of them, while very reasonable, you will find, on thorough investigation, are not sound.



Apprenticeship is a very old institution. At one time on this continent it undoubtedly flourished. Why did it decline and almost disappear?

A proper study of the question will show and you may be surprised to hear this, that the apprenticeship system has been of little or no use so far as our supply of building mechanics goes, for a generation back. A canvass of the building mechanics who are properly trained will disclose to you a surprisingly large percentage of men who received their training in the Old Country.

But let us go away back as far as we can go to the year, say, 1600. Was there an apprenticeship system then? You will find that there was a very flourishing apprenticeship system. Apprenticeship at that time was the compulsory refuge of the children who became charges on the state. They were not only apprentices, but they were the personal servants and factotums of the men to whom they were apprenticed for usually long terms of years. Then, throughout the seventeenth century, we find apprenticeship, according to authoritative works, flourishing because it was only through apprenticeship that the children of parents in ordinary circumstances could secure an education for their sons. You must bear in mind that our free schools of to-day are institutions which were unknown in the seventeenth century, and education was only for the landed gentry. This was the condition down to and running through the American Revolution. Then we come to what has been referred to by many American writers as "The Industrial Revolution of the United States." This starts at about the year 1800. Paul Douglas, in his authoritative work on the "History of Apprenticeship and Industrial Education," says that right down to the year 1830 "the master worked side by side with his journeymen and his apprentice and was not sharply distinguished from

them by either his earnings or his social position."

The real growth in American industry and the actual Revolution in American industry follows the Civil War, when machinery was introduced in almost all types of manufacturing, and a tremendous development in the industrial life of the States commenced. Hand in hand with this went the exploitation of apprenticeship to the point where it was nothing more or less than Child Labour, and became a menace to the welfare of the people at large. Paul Douglas says: "It is quite clear that it debased the condition of the children in industry in two ways: (a) It divested apprenticeship proper of its educational features both trade and civic. (b) It added children to industry who were not even nominally apprentices, but merely child labour."

It may be interesting to you to know that out of the abuse of the apprenticeship system and the exploitation of child labour at this time was born our trades unions. They were created at this time for the purpose of stopping this abuse—to curb and control the apprenticeship system. Primarily they were seeking to protect their trades, but at the same time no one can deny that they had justice and humanity on their side. The movement developed with great rapidity—trade unions formed in nearly every trade—and joining together through the sixties and seventies, they forced legislation in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio. These laws made it compulsory to properly indenture an apprentice for from three to five years—he had to be taught every branch of the employer's business, he had to be furnished with suitable clothing, board, lodging, medical attention, and so on—and provided severe penalties for violations.

And, then, we see the pendulum swing to the other extreme. Trade union organization and State legislation soon put a stop not only to the

abuses of the apprenticeship system, but the apprenticeship system itself. As an evidence of how far they went, Mr. Douglas quotes from the *Boston Journal* of July 5th, 1890, which says: "A liberal apprenticeship will do as much as anything else to put a wholesome restraint on Trade Union tyranny and make the mechanic arts again desirable and serviceable to the sons of American citizens."

It would not be correct, however, to say that the Trade Union movement killed the apprenticeship system in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It would be true to say that they campaigned and agitated so vigorously against it, and by law made it a matter of such grave importance and deliberation wherein the employer must needs be ready and willing to teach the boy his whole business, must be ready to see him housed, clothed and fed, and be responsible for his health, that the employer quite naturally, even as you or I would do, turned elsewhere for his requirements. Fortunately for him and unfortunately for us, it was at his hand—immigration flowed into the United States and into Canada, too, and thoroughly trained mechanics from the Old Lands were there ready, trained and willing to work.

Between this immigration and the rapid development of production by machinery the apprenticeship system was killed. While the machines and mass production did not apply as directly to the building industry as to manufacturing, nevertheless because of the abuses of the apprenticeship system already explained, the building trades unions found themselves aligned with the other unions in the struggle for restrictions, and these restrictions, coupled with the fact that building trade mechanics were also pouring in "ready-made," are responsible for the apprenticeship system declining to the vanishing point. There is this difference, however, that while the manufacturing interests could turn to machinery to

help them out, at which almost unskilled men could serve quite satisfactorily, the building industry was dependent entirely on immigration—consequently, when apprenticeship died out (for by 1910 it was almost nil as a result) and when immigration ceased, it did not take many years to bring about a serious condition, and that is the condition that we are in to-day.

It is a difficult thing to decide what percentage of new mechanics should be provided each year to make up the wastage and increased demand. Paul Douglas says unless one apprentice is trained for every four mechanics that a trade loses its vitality and a scarcity takes place.

The unions themselves in their regulations as to apprentices have about one to eight or ten. When apprenticeship was functioning properly it would appear that the ratio—for instance, in the carpentering and bricklaying trades—was at one to five. This is a very important side to the question of the scarcity of mechanics, because we must be careful not to produce an oversupply to the extent that the seasonal unemployment has too serious an effect. For our purpose it would appear to me that we would be setting a mark pretty high and doing very well in fact in the next few years if we achieved a ratio of one to ten in the cities.

A careful survey of the work that is being done now with apprentices clear across the country indicates only too clearly just how stagnant the training of apprentices is and just how serious the situation is. The following cities have turned in reports:—London, Sarnia, Ottawa, Woodstock, Peterboro, Niagara Falls, Winnipeg, Sherbrooke, Toronto, Calgary, Brantford, North Bay, Halifax, Galt, Montreal, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Hamilton, Windsor and Quebec. Without going into too much detail, a summary of apprentices in training reported by these places shows:—Masons 59, carpenters, 50, heating and plumbing, 62, plasterers,



23, sheet metal, 32, electrical 42, painting 12, stone-cutting 5.

If we had in training 10 per cent. of the number of mechanics in these various trades, a simple calculation will show that thousands of these apprentices should be at work. For instance, in the bricklaying, masons and stone-cutting trades, according to the 1911 figures, it would require approximately 360 mechanics to replace even the death rate, and the death rate, according to insurance statistics, is only approximately 2 per cent. Think, then, of how ridiculous the figures appear of what is actually being done. I will not draw any figures from the report of our Dominion Bureau of Statistics as to the number of mechanics in the different trades engaged in this country in 1911, because there are several striking discrepancies in these figures which, to my mind, show that they are not reliable. The only figures available which are any guide at all will be found in the publication, "Labour Organization in Canada," issued by the Department of Labour for the year 1921, which states: "It is estimated that the number of Trades Unionists belonging to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners affiliated to the Ontario Provincial Council is 7,800. The number of bricklayers, masons and plasterers who are Trades Unionists is estimated at 2,400." If we reach the one to ten ratio in Ontario alone you can readily see that it would mean 1,000 apprentices in Ontario for these few trades alone, and yet for the whole of Canada in these same trades we have approximately 140 boys in training.

Let me quote a few extracts from the reports of the different cities:—

London, Ont.: "The apprenticeship system in this city is practically out of vogue."

Sarnia, Ont.: "The only apprentice is a young man eighteen years of age, whose father is a bricklayer. When the

father is employed the boy goes with him."

Woodstock: "To my knowledge there has not been an apprentice in Woodstock in the last five years."

Peterboro: "It is about twelve years since the last bricklayer and plasterer learned his trade in this city."

Niagara Falls: "The only apprentice I am aware of in Niagara Falls is one bricklayer apprentice."

Sherbrooke, Que.: "There are no apprentices in any of the trades in our city at the present time."

These quotations give a pretty fair idea of the condition of apprenticeship.

It is not necessary to state that contractors have been fully alive to the urgency of apprenticeship training for the past four or five years. There has scarcely been a convention of any kind during that time where that problem has not been dealt with and efforts made to find a solution. Annually committees have been appointed and reports brought in. Standing committees have endeavoured to find the way out. At the Industrial Conference held in Ottawa two years ago some of the best men in the industry worked on this question for four or five days and submitted a report which has been published by the Labour Bureau and has been in circulation from time to time ever since.

The outstanding fact, however, is that with a full knowledge of the urgency, in spite of high wages being paid to the mechanics, the apprenticeship system is in no better condition to-day; in fact it must be clear to you that as a means of adding the the numbers of our building mechanics the present apprenticeship system is an absolute and total failure.

Promising apprentices are not available. For many years the percentage of young men entering high school has been increasing. It has been found, and



is stated by Dr. Merchant, the Director of Industrial Education for Ontario, that generally speaking, the boys entering high school to-day are lost to us, as, by the time they have completed their high school education, they are headed towards the professions. Since the putting into force of the Adolescent Act and the institution of technical schools a sorting out has been attempted, and when scholars reach the age of fourteen or thereabouts an effort is made to interest them in industrial work, and a separation takes place—by far the greater majority going to high school and the balance going to technical school. During the two years that they attend the technical school they are taught subjects which are intended to assist them to choose their vocation when they are sixteen. It is found that of the percentage who choose the technical course, and about two years later decide as to their future training, the number who choose such trades as bricklaying, stone-mason work, plastering and carpentering is practically nil. A small percentage choose some of the inside building trades. So far as Ontario is concerned, the technical schools, generally speaking, are doing nothing in the matter of training building trade mechanics.

You will understand, of course, that in speaking of technical schools I am naturally speaking of Ontario only. It must not be supposed that this is intended as a criticism of the technical schools. They are no more to be blamed for failing to interest these young men that we are. After all is said and done, the technical schools are conducted to meet the demands of the locality in which they are built, and if their wood-working stands idle, if no classes exist in the bricklaying, plastering or any of the trades of that class, it merely goes to support the statement that building trade apprenticeship does not appeal to the young man or his parents.

Why is this?

Of your own experience you know that apprentices taken on in the spring or summer can be carried through on the work in which they are interested to about the 1st of December. About this time, or shortly after, these boys are either laid off and are thrown back on the hands of their parents to be supported for about five months, in which case they generally go into other work, and the employer's money and the boy's time has been wasted, or they are kept on at odd jobs of a labouring nature at the contractor's expense until the spring. This condition is due entirely to the seasonal nature of the building business, it is no wonder that parents endeavouring to have their boys trained in the building trades become discouraged and that others are prevented by what they see from making the attempt. On the other hand, the employer who has trained apprentices during the past few years has seen his work and the investment he has made in the apprentice either lost through the apprentice going into other work, or if he has kept him on, has seen him at the completion of his apprenticeship period striking out for the first employer who will pay the highest wages. Because of this feature, it is difficult to interest employers in the taking on of apprentices. They feel—and feel rightly—that the training of mechanics is as much their competitors' business as it is theirs.

This is the whole trouble of the apprenticeship system to-day. It is wrong in principle. The training of building mechanics is a matter for the trade at large, to be paid for by the trade at large. On the other hand, the apprentice has got to be sure of steady employment at the trade he has chosen and at steady pay. If we can bring these two conditions about I am satisfied that apprenticeship in the building trades will be sufficiently attractive to provide us with a proper supply of young men.

We are given plenty of instances of trade schools being established, particularly in the United States. I have examined many reports on these trade schools, such as exist in Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco, and I am convinced that while they may do some good, their efforts will barely scratch the surface and the output of such institutions will have little effect on the shortage. In addition to this, they are the result pretty largely of labor difficulties with trade unions and are very temporary in character.

Dr. Merchant, Director of Technical Schools in Ontario, who has made a keen study of the training of youths in industry, had this to say in a recent report which he delivered on the subject: "But in this respect schools have their limitations. I have observed with a great deal of interest during the last ten years the development of our own schools, and I have had the opportunity of studying at close range the operation of the most important trade schools in Europe, and I am convinced that a school cannot alone equip fully a youth as a journeyman in any trade. I am convinced, also, that some form of apprenticeship should be restored in which the school and the shop or the job both take a part in the training of apprentices."

We also have seen in the State of New York and in the State of Wisconsin definite plans for apprenticeship introduced. In the State of New York, following the Lockwood investigation, the Building Congress took place and out of this developed a comprehensive apprenticeship programme. I have the indenture papers and the courses laid out by educational experts for the training of these boys. I personally investigated the working of this plan. I have with me a particularly fine indenture agreement and vocational course as laid down by these experts for carpentry apprentices, which has been worked out at great expense and much effort on the part of enthusiastic employers and

their friends assisted by the Trades Unions, and I can state authoritatively that not one single boy is taking this course. In Wisconsin they have enacted legislation which you will see quoted and held up as a model arrangement. As a matter of fact, an investigation will show that in spite of the most energetic efforts on the part of this organization in the whole State of Wisconsin, in July, 1922, exactly 172 apprentices in all of the building trades combined were in training.

What then is wanted? It is quite evident that apprenticeship must be a combination of work at the trade under actual building conditions and technical training, with a certain amount of general education in technical schools or some such similar institutions. We can employ apprentices on the building operations for seven months; for the other five months these boys should receive their technical training and general education in the school. For instance, take a class of 50 boys: start them in at a technical school on the 1st of December; turn them out on the 1st of May to be farmed out on the different construction jobs and kept at work under actual building conditions until the 1st of December, then back to the technical school on the 1st of December until the 1st of May. A proper supervision of this apprenticeship during the outside period would give a sufficient variety of work and working conditions to push the boy along in his training to the best advantage.

The system necessarily can only be adopted in centres large enough to absorb at least a proper class of these boys in the different trades. Careful attention will be necessary on the part of the educational authorities and the trades unions and the employer through a small local board to keep the boys in training at the different trades in the proper proportion to the mechanics.



To my mind, the most satisfactory way of conducting this work would be by a blanket agreement between the trade unions through their Building Trades Council and the Builders' Association, with the technical school as sponsors for the boys as the third parties.

The second part of the system would be the payment to these boys in these trades of \$500 a year. That this money be derived from the employers by special assessment by exactly the same means as the Workmen's Compensation funds are collected in Ontario, that is, a percentage on the pay-roll. This may sound somewhat radical, but I believe it is entirely practical.

It is not many years ago in Ontario when we carried our own workmen's compensation. We either carried the risks ourselves or we went to an insurance company. Many accidents occurred where the loss was so great as to put the employer out of business, yet it was not his fault. In many instances the injured workmen lost their compensation or got but a small portion of it, yet this was not their fault. Injuries to workmen and compensation itself was one of those things which grew out of the nature of the business. In spite of all precautions, accidents would occur. The Ontario Government rightly decided that there was something that in justice to all should be borne by the trade at large. The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario is an accomplished fact, and there is no finer institution in the business to-day. We are getting good administration; we are free of the risk; the men are sure of proper compensation from the trade as a whole, and the public pays for it.

Is the shortage of building mechanics not just as vitally a matter for the trade at large? Is it not in the public interest? Is it not something for which the public should pay, just as they do now in connection with Workmen's Compensation?

The figures for the Workmen's Compensation for the year 1922 are not yet published. The figures for 1921 for Ontario for Class 24, which is our class, which covers brickwork and stone masonry, lathing and plastering, carpentry, electric wiring, plumbing and heating, painting, sheet metal work and general construction, show that on an assessment of 2 per cent on pay-rolls totalling \$18,750,000, the sum of \$375,000 was collected that year. If this rate were 3 per cent, \$186,000 more would be collected. The addition of 30c to the rate of 1921 on the pay-rolls of that time would produce \$56,000. The rate last year for this class was \$1.80. A 30c increase would give us a rate of only \$2.10, yet it would produce \$56,000. The important point to be borne in mind is that the 2 per cent of 1921 or the \$1.80 of 1922 was figured in the cost estimates of our tenders just as carefully and surely as the lumber, brick and cement. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Province of Ontario would place in training 300 boys; 150 of these boys might be considered as being added to the ranks of the mechanics each year. I do not mean by this that the period of apprenticeship might be cut down to two years. The period of apprenticeship is a matter to be arranged between the trades unions and ourselves, but no matter what the arrangement is, I am satisfied that with the intensive training that the boys will receive that they will be of great help in their second year.

The proposal, however, is that for the time being, and in order to introduce and perfect this system, that the Provincial and Dominion Governments be asked to bear the burden of this with the employers equally. If this was done, the 30c increase to the rate of the Province of Ontario Workmen's Compensation would not be felt by the employer and it would raise their quota. Ultimately the trade should stand the expense—every trade controlling the



number of apprentices and being called upon to pay only its proper share.

When it is borne in mind that the compensation rates in Ontario are less than one-half the rates of any of the States across the line that I am aware of it will be readily seen that we have plenty of money to take care of this problem of ours without inflicting a burden upon the industry.

So far I have dealt with this problem pretty much as I see it in relation to the Province of Ontario. I see no reason, however, why the same methods should not be applied to the other provinces; in fact it is most desirable that what one province does the others should do in like manner.

We have been confronted each winter for the past few years with the problem of the unskilled unemployed, and we have seen many hundreds of thousands of dollars expended in practically every Canadian city in relief. A large part of this unemployment is due in the first place to the shortage of building mechanics or skilled men during the open building months, when many more unskilled men might have been employed had we had mechanics. Apart altogether from this, a large percentage of these unemployed are unemployed because they have no trade, for have we not on the one hand an over-

supply of unskilled men at too low a wage to maintain them through the winter, and on the other hand a shortage of men at too high a rate in comparison?

Except as an emergency programme, the importing of skilled mechanics from other countries is not sound economy; what we should have in this country is the training of our own boys.

Immediate steps should be taken, in my opinion, to secure the co-operation of the trades unions, for I believe the time has come in our industry when there are many things of this nature in which our interests are more or less identical, where we should work in closer harmony for the benefit of all. In the matter of apprenticeship I am sure we will obtain help and co-operation of real benefit from organized labor.

If this plan, in your opinion, offers a solution to the apprenticeship problem, no time should be lost in securing the necessary machinery for its operation. How this is to be brought about circumstances will have to dictate, but this Convention should not adjourn before a definite programme is laid down with instructions as to how it is to be followed out either for this plan or such an amended one as may be decided upon.

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## APPRENTICE TRAINING IN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SHOPS.

THE system of apprentice training followed in the Grand Trunk Railway shops was described by Mr. J. C. Garden, superintendent of motive power for the Grand Trunk Railway, in an article contributed to *Canadian Machinery and Manufacturing News* for December 28, 1922. (Some account of apprentice-training on this railway was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1921, on page 895. An account of the system of apprentice-training followed on the western lines of the Canadian National

Railways appeared in the December, 1922, issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.) Mr. Garden's article is reproduced in part below:

"The systematic education and training of apprentices was first started by us in a general way about twenty years ago, and as experience in this line was gained, improvements were made and the system was gradually extended, until at the present time the boys entering the employ of the Grand Trunk Rail-

way as apprentices are given every facility to become proficient in their respective trades.

"The vice-president and general manager, W. D. Robb, who himself was an apprentice, as superintendent of motor power, inaugurated the system, and is still very active in its development, and his efforts in this direction are ably supported by the heads of the motive power and car departments.

"The organization for handling the apprenticeship system is as follows:

"The general superintendent of motive power and car departments is the officer in general charge of the work, and he decides the policy to be followed. The mechanical and electrical engineer, who reports to the general superintendent of all the detail work, and to him the supervisor of apprentices motive power and car departments, has immediate charge of reports.

"The supervisor of apprentices visits all classes regularly and deals with matters of discipline, arrangement for classes, methods of construction and revision of text books. He also attends to the organization of athletics among the apprentices. Leagues are formed among the different stations, both in baseball and hockey, which create a great deal of interest and tend to promote a good feeling among the boys. The company grants free transportation to teams for out-of-town games.

"There are six main stations where permanent instructors are employed, who devote their entire time to the work, and there are also three travelling instructors, each having seven stations which are visited regularly each week to give instruction to the apprentices. An apprentice examiner, who examines all apprentices on the system semi-annually, for increases in rate, and who devotes all his time to this work, reports to the supervisor of apprentices.

"The annual report of the supervisor of apprentices gives a detailed account

of the work done throughout the year, including the examiner's report of examinations at each station. These results considered as a basis of competition, show the comparative standing of the different stations. A diploma is given to the station obtaining the highest average.

"The applicant for an apprenticeship course must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, and must write a letter of application, which serves as an examination in writing and spelling. He must also pass a physical examination by the company's doctor and a mathematical examination in the simple rules of arithmetic. Knowledge of elementary mechanics is also helpful.

"The following are offered to G.T.R. apprentices: Motive Power Department: machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, patternmakers, moulders, electricians, tinmiths, pipefitters, toolmakers, air brake mechanics, millwrights; Car Department: freight car builders, coach body builders, carpenters, wood machinists, painters, blacksmiths, machinists, cabinet makers, tinmiths, steam fitters and plumbers, electricians, brass finishers.

"If the applicant is successful in his examination, he is sent to the shop and placed on a simple machine, such as a nut facer, or centring machine, and is looked after by the shop instructor. He remains on this machine until he has mastered its operation, or until the instructor is satisfied that he is qualified to pass on to another machine.

"Skilled instructors are employed in each main shop whose duties are to move the boys from one machine or class of work to another, at the required time, and to follow each move up in order to assist him in his new work, and to keep record of all shifts for future reference. The instruction in the shop is supplemented by a text book on shop practice, which is supplied without charge to the apprentices on entering the service. This book contains a series of questions and answers applicable to each year of



apprenticeship term, and examinations include this work.

"It is found that a large number of applicants choose the trade of machinist, and the following shop schedule will give the reader an idea of the opportunities afforded the average apprentice to learn this trade insofar as shop instruction is concerned: Machine Shop: nut facer, centring on screwing machine, 3 months; drills, 3 months; slotter or milling machine, 3 months; boring mills, 3 months; shaper or planer, 3 months; bolt lathes, 3 months; general lathes, 6 months; rod bench, 3 months; motion bench, 3 months; air brake, 3 months; Erecting Shop: eccentrics, 2 months; shoe and wedge wheels, 3 months; guide bars and steam chests, 3 months; frames and cylinders, 3 months; brakes and spring gear, 3 months; motion, 4 months; trimming, 3 months; front end, 3 months; boiler mountings and super-heater equipments, 3 months. Total 5 years.

"Instructions pertaining to the different trades are given in the class rooms to all apprentices. These classes are held during working hours and the apprentices are paid for their time while attending them, receiving instruction for a period of two hours each week. All equipment is supplied by the company gratis, with the exception of drawing instruments, which are purchased in large quantities and sold to apprentices at wholesale prices. The subjects taught are as follows: Mechanical drawing, sketching, mathematics, practical mechanics and blueprint reading.

"The first year apprentices take up simple mathematical problems. They only touch upon the subject of mechanical drawing, but study the essential subjects leading up to it, such as geometrical constructions, elementary, solid and descriptive geometry to such an extent as to lay a good foundation for future work and give the apprentice practice in the use of drawing instruments. The second year apprentices take up mechanical drawing and more

advanced work in mathematics, geometry and projections. They make free-hand sketches of simple models and from these make drawings to scale. The apprentices in the last three years take up more difficult work in mechanical drawing and mathematics with its allied subjects, specializing more in the details most essential to their respective trades. The making of freehand sketches and drawings to scale are continued, the proper relation of the different views to one another being particularly brought out. The more advanced work in mathematics required in machine design and applied mechanics is here introduced.

"To aid the instructors and to make instruction uniform over the whole system, in addition to the text book of questions and answers on shop practice, text books have been prepared in mathematics and drawing. The mathematical text book is divided into ten sections, each representing a six-months' period of the apprenticeship term. Each apprentice is required to at least reach the successive stages as his term progresses. The drawing book is particularly adapted to motive power and car department apprentices. The course as presented has been carefully prepared. By working out all the problems and doing the exercises in the order given, the apprentice is brought to a stage where he is able to make his own sketches and drawings, read working drawings and understand all blue prints.

"It is necessary for all apprentices at the completion of each six-months' term to pass an examination on the subject taught, before being advanced in rate of pay. These examinations consist of questions relative to shop work, mechanical drawing and mathematics, the marks for shop efficiency being allowed by the foreman. The time allowed for this examination is eight hours and the apprentice must obtain an average of fifty per cent in each subject, otherwise he must take the examination again in the course of a month.



"A feature appreciated by the parents is the quarterly report. These reports are compiled by the instructor, and sent to the parents of the apprentices, showing them the progress the boys are making in the shop and in the class room, also the number of hours absent from work and the wages earned each period. These reports are returned to the shop superintendent with remarks from the parents.

"When the apprentice has satisfactorily completed his course of five years, he is given a certificate of apprenticeship, which shows that he is a qualified mechanic in his particular line.

"Apprentices have the privilege of attending the first aid classes which have been developed on the Grand Trunk Railway System. Instructions and demonstrations are given in these classes by competent men and valuable knowledge can be gathered, which is beneficial to anyone in case of emergency.

"The apprentices of the Grand Trunk Railway System have for the last number of years taken part in the Mechanical Drawing Competition at the Canadian National Exhibition, and have been very successful in capturing prizes, taking seven out of ten in 1921 and seven out of ten in 1922.

"The apprenticeship system of the Grand Trunk Railway System stands as an example of the best that can be offered in systems of its kind, and every effort is made to keep it up to a standard commensurate with the great importance of the work it is doing.

"The very satisfactory results obtained by the Grand Trunk and the interest shown by the apprentices are clearly brought to evidence by the fact that the management is seldom obliged to go outside of its own shops to fill a vacancy in the mechanical department, and many of the highest positions in this department are now filled by men who started with the company as apprentices."

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF SASKATCHEWAN BUREAU OF LABOUR.

THE second annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan covering the year ended April 30, 1922, has recently been received. The report also contains revised figures with respect to the lumbering industry for 1920 and figures covering the flour milling industry for 1920.

In the lumbering industry in 1920, 5 logging plants and 27 sawmills were in operation. The capital invested in forest operations was \$33,490 and in mill operations, \$2,077,277. The total salaries and wages paid in logging operations was \$428,693 and for sawmill operations, \$576,111. In the flour milling industry 45 mill were operating with a capital investment of \$4,304,904 and 620 employees whose earnings amounted to \$807,800. The duration of operation of these mills shows a total of 7,676 days averaging 170.58 per mill with 9.66

hours per day and 57.90 per week. The cost of materials amounted to \$14,962,761 and the value of the product to \$17,053,491.

The output of coal for 1921 was 336,071 tons from 52 mines employing on an average 432 men per month ranging from 308 in July to 612 in November. Many of the smaller mines cease operations from about April 1 to October 15 in each year when there is little demand for the product, but the larger mines continue to operate whole or part time throughout the entire year. The Lignite Utilization Board of Canada commenced operations at their plant which has a capacity for the manufacture of 30,000 tons of briquettes a year. A preliminary report of the manufacturing industries shows 1,534 establishments operating with a capital investment of \$35,869,588 and 9,477 employees earning \$11,436,-

974. The cost of materials was \$36,937,-613 and the value of the products, \$59,-752,486. The value of construction work started during the year was \$3,-964,187, as compared with \$11,573,026 in 1920. The value of the fish production for the year was \$237,632, and the value of the fur catch during the season 1920-21 was \$717,149. Particulars with respect to hourly rates of wages and hours of labour per week in various industries in Regina for 1920 and 1921 are given as follows:

Industry	Wages		Hours	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	\$	\$		
<b>Building Trades:</b>				
Bricklayers .....	1.25	1.15	44	44
Carpenters .....	1.00	.85	44	50-55
Electrical workers .....	.90	.90	48	44-49
Painters .....	.87½	.82½	44	44
Plumbers .....	1.00	.90	44	44
Stonecutters .....	1.00	1.00	44	44
Builders' labourers .....	.55	.45-.55	54	55-60
<b>Electric Street Railway:</b>				
Conductors and motormen	.55	.55-.65	54	*54
<b>Metal Trades:</b>				
Blacksmiths .....	.85	.60-.85	44	44-55
Iron moulders .....	.78	.78	50	50
Machinists .....	.90	.75-.90	50	50
Sheet metal workers .....	.80	.80	50	49
<b>Printing Trades:</b>				
Hand compositors, newspaper offices .....	47.00	\$43-\$47	48	44-48
Cylinder pressmen, job offices .....	42.00	\$40-\$46	48	44-48

\*Work 9 hours per day, paid for 9½ hours.

The immigration to Saskatchewan during 1921 amounted to 10,946 as compared to 13,643 in 1920. The total immigration during the past ten years was shown as 184,866.

There were 466 factory inspections made during the year and 57 recommendations issued. In regard to elevator inspection, there were 447 inspections and 541 recommendations. The report states that a number of changes have been made in the regulations for ensuring safety in regard to elevators in accordance with an order-in-council of July 1922.

The report on industrial accidents shewed 20 fatal, 41 permanent and 784 temporary accidents, causing a time loss of 16,284 days. In the previous year there were 14 fatal and 1,106 non-fatal

accidents. An analysis of the time in which the accidents occurred shows that 292 out of 845 took place between 7 and 11 a.m. as compared with 209 in the next four hours and 189 between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., and of the days of the week Monday and Tuesday with 156 and 157 accidents respectively had the greatest number of accidents. In the analysis by months, October, November and December showed the largest number of accidents, the increases being chiefly among railway employees. According to the age of persons injured, the greatest number of accidents occurred to persons between 30 and 40 years.

A section of the regulations of the Minimum Wage Board was amended to require every employer of female labour to keep a copy of regulations respecting Orders of the Board posted in such a position that they can be easily read by female employees. A further amendment was made by the insertion of a clause requiring every employer of female labour to keep a register of female employees and to permit any member or representative of the Board to inspect and examine the same. As a result of representations to the Board that the wages and hours governing employees in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms were unsatisfactory, a public meeting was held, to which all interested persons were invited, after which, while no change was made in the minimum rate set for a six day week, the hours were changed from 48 to 50, and instead of paying overtime for a seven day week, a fixed rate of \$2.50 was set for employees working the seventh day. An investigation was made by the Bureau to ascertain whether the minimum wage regulations were responsible for any of the unemployment. Statistics secured in the year 1919 from 96 stores, factories and laundries in the cities of Saskatchewan as compared with those for 1920 showed 1,002 female employees in 1919 and 856 in 1920. A comparison of statistics of hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms for 1920 and 1921 showed only eight less female employees in 1921.

It is stated that, allowing for business depression, it would appear that there was no perceptible decrease in female employment. During the year, 209 recommendations affecting working hours, wages, working conditions, keeping of registers and posting of regulations were issued, of which 101 were put into effect. There were issued 52 overtime permits covering 921 days and affecting 40 establishments, of which 31 were issued to shops and stores (mostly during the Christmas season), 19 to laundries and factories, one to a mail order house and one to a restaurant. Special licenses were issued to five employees. Two prosecutions were made for infractions of regulations under The Minimum Wage Act. The personnel of the Board at the close of the year consisted of: Mr. W. F. Dunn, chairman; Mrs. A. M. Bothwell, and Mr. J. A. Regan, three members having resigned during the year. Mr. Thomas M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour and Industries is secretary.

The report of the employment service shows that during the fiscal year, there were registered in the province about 78,000 applications for work, 87,700 applications for help from employers, and there were made 69,045 placements. The greatest activity was in the agricultural group in which industry 48,530 placements were recorded. In the harvest season 35,764 men were brought into the province, and to enable these men to be

on hand for the threshing period the government provided sleeping accommodation and meals at a total cost of \$674.94. The rate of wages agreed upon by officials of organized farmers' associations of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan at a conference on March 6, 1921, was well maintained, \$60 per month with board and lodging being the accepted wage in most cases. Under the assisted passage scheme 393 girls were brought into the province during the fiscal years 1920-21 and 1921-22 to supply the need for domestic labour. The twenty-four hour rest period for these workers immediately following their arrival at the Canadian Women's Hostel, Regina, was increased to 48 hours. In February 1922, the Teachers' Exchange, formerly a branch of the Department of Education, was taken over by the Bureau of Labour and Industries, and operated as a professional branch of the employment service. During the three months' operation 735 teachers registered, 312 school trustees notified vacancies, and 144 placements were made. A total of 17,100 certificates were issued for unemployment relief during the winter 1921-22 in the various centres where relief was available.

There were seven disputes affecting 221 employees in the province during 1921 as compared with two disputes affecting 100 employees in the previous year.

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## ORIENTAL LABOUR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER CAMPS.

Judgment of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

ON February 19, in the case of Brooks-Bidlake and Whittall, Limited, vs the Attorney General and the Minister of Lands of British Columbia, an important judgment was delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council respecting the power of the Government of British Columbia to stipulate in timber licenses that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed

by the licensees on the crown lands covered by the licenses. The judgment delivered by the Lord Chancellor was as follows:

This is an appeal by the plaintiffs in the action, from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, which reversed a judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia and dismissed the plaintiffs' action. The substantial question to be determined is whether



the appellants are entitled to a renewal of certain licences to cut and carry away timber from lands belonging to the Province of British Columbia.

The appellants and their predecessors in title were for some time the holders of special timber licenses granted by the Minister of Lands of British Columbia under the authority of the Land Act of that Province, enabling them to cut and carry away timber from certain lands belonging to the Province. Each of these licences was granted for a year only, but under section 57, subsection 3 (a) of the Land Act a licence was renewable from year to year if the terms and conditions of the licence had been complied with. Each licence contained a stipulation in the following terms:—

“N.B.—This licence is issued and accepted on the understanding that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection therewith.”

This stipulation was inserted in compliance with Orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated May 26 and June 18, 1902. The stipulation had not been observed by the appellants, but the licences were nevertheless renewed or treated as renewed on the same terms in every year down to and including the year begun on February 11, 1920. On November 16, 1920, the Court of Appeal for British Columbia, on a reference by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, held the stipulation to be unauthorized and invalid, partly on the ground that it conflicted with section 91 (25) of the British North America Act, by which the exclusive right of legislation with reference to naturalization and aliens was reserved to the Dominion Parliament, and partly on the ground that it was repugnant to a Dominion statute, the Japanese Treaty Act, 1913, by which it was declared that the treaty signed on April 3, 1911, between his Majesty the King and the Emperor of Japan, under which the subjects of the high contracting parties were “in all that related to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies,” to be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most-favoured nation, should have the force of law in Canada. Notwithstanding this decision, the licences were renewed to the appellants in February, 1921, for another year on the same terms; and by the Oriental Orders in Council Validation Act of British Columbia, passed in April, 1921, it was declared that the Orders in Council and the stipulation were valid, and had the force of law, and that the violation of any such stipulation in any in-

strument should be sufficient ground for the cancellation of that instrument.

On September 3, 1921, the appellants began this action in the Supreme Court of British Columbia against the Attorney-General for British Columbia and the Minister of Lands, claiming a declaration that, notwithstanding the stipulation, they were entitled to employ Chinese and Japanese on the timber lands, and an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the enjoyment by the plaintiffs of their licences. On an interlocutory motion for an injunction in the above terms, Mr. Justice Murphy, holding himself bound by the decision of the Court of Appeal of British Columbia, granted the injunction. The defendants (by consent) appealed against this order directly to the Supreme Court of Canada. While the appeal was pending, the Governor-General in Council referred to the Supreme Court of Canada the general question whether the Oriental Orders in Council Validation Act was in excess of the powers of the Legislature of British Columbia; and the Supreme Court, having before it both the general reference as to the validity of the Act of 1921 and the appeal of the defendants in this action, heard both matters together, and on February 7, 1922, gave successive judgments in both.

On the general reference, the Supreme Court by a majority, answered the question put to them in the affirmative; but the reasons given for this decision varied and the result was to leave the law in some doubt. The case was heard by a full Court consisting of Chief Justice Davies and Justices Idington, Duff, Anglin, Brodeur, and Mignault, and of these, three (Chief Justice Davies and Justices Anglin and Mignault) held the stipulation void under section 91 of the British North America Act, and two (Chief Justice Davies and Mr. Justice Duff) held it to be invalid as conflicting with the Japanese Treaty Act. Mr. Justice Brodeur, while holding the Provincial statute to be invalid as regards Japanese subjects on account of the Japanese Treaty Act, held it valid as regards Chinese. The remaining Judge (Mr. Justice Idington) held the stipulation to be wholly valid. The Court then proceeded to give judgment on the appeal in this action, and unanimously allowed the appeal and dismissed the action, mainly on the ground that, even though the condition as to not employing Oriental labour was void, it could not be struck out of the licence, and the right to renewal, being founded on an illegal condition, must fail. Thereupon the present appeal was brought.

The points raised for consideration are two, viz:—(1) Was the stipulation against employing Chinese or Japanese in connection with the timber licences valid or was it wholly or partly void as conflicting with (a) the British North America Act, or (b) the Japanese Treaty Act of the Dominion; and (2) if the stipulation was void, were the appellants entitled to a renewal of their licences? The threat to cancel the licences as existing on August 24, 1921, is no longer material, as those licences would in any case have expired on February 11, 1922. It is the right to renewal which is now the substantial issue. Their Lordships will deal first with the contention that the stipulation is void as conflicting with the British North America Act, 1867. It is said that, as section 91 (25) of the British North America Act reserves to the Dominion Parliament the exclusive right to legislate on the subject of "naturalization and aliens," the Provincial Legislature is not competent to impose regulations restricting the employment of Chinese or Japanese on Crown property held in right of the Province. Their Lordships are unable to agree with this contention. Section 91 reserves to the Dominion Parliament the general right to legislate as to the rights and disabilities of aliens and naturalized persons; but the Dominion is not empowered by that section to regulate the management of the public property of the Province or to determine whether a grantee or licensee of that property shall be permitted to employ persons of a particular race. These functions are assigned by section 92 (5) and section 109 of the Act to the Legislature of the Province; and there is nothing in section 91 which conflicts with that view.

In *Union Colliery Company of British Columbia v. Bryden* (L.R. 1899, A.C., 580; 15 The Times L.R., 508) this Board held that a section in a statute of British Columbia which prohibited the employment of Chinamen in coal mines underground was beyond the powers of the Provincial Legislature; but this was on the ground that the enactment was not really applicable to coal mines only—still less to coal mines belonging to the Province—but was in truth devised to prevent Chinamen from earning their living in the Province. On the other hand, in *Cunningham v. Omei Homma* (L.R. 1903, A.C., 151; 19 The Times L.R., 126), where

another statute of British Columbia had denied the franchise to Japanese, the Board held this to be within the powers of the Provincial Legislature, which had the exclusive right to prescribe the conditions under which the Provincial legislative suffrage was to be conferred. And in *Attorney-General for Canada v. Attorney-General for Ontario and Others* (L.R. 1898, A.C., 700; 14 The Times L.R., 106) it was held that the reservation to the Dominion Parliament by section 91 (12) of the Act of 1867 of the right to legislate as to "sea coast and inland fisheries" did not prevent a Province in which a fishery was vested from settling the conditions upon which fishing rights should be granted. To the same effect is *Attorney-General for Canada v. Attorney-General for Quebec* (L.R. 1921, 1 A.C., 413; 37 The Times L.R., 125.) In their Lordships' opinion, the present case falls within the principle of the authorities last cited and not within *Bryden's* case, and accordingly the stipulation in dispute is not void as contrary to section 91 of the British North America Act.

This conclusion is sufficient to dispose of the present appeal. Each licence is issued on the understanding that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection therewith; and the appellants' right to renewal is contingent on their complying with this stipulation. It appears from the indorsement of the writ in this action as well as from para. 5 of the affidavit filed by the appellants in support of the motion, that they have employed and claim the right to employ both Chinese and Japanese labour. Now, whatever may be said as to the stipulation against employing Japanese labour, there is nothing (apart from the British North America Act) to show that a stipulation against the employment of Chinese labour is invalid. The stipulation is severable, Chinese and Japanese being separately named; and the condition against employing Chinese labour having been broken, the appellants have no right to renewal. On this point their Lordships agree with Mr. Justice Brodeur. Having regard to these considerations the point raised on the Japanese Treaty Act does not arise and their Lordships think it unnecessary to deal with it. They will humbly advise His Majesty that this appeal fails, and should be dismissed with costs.

## UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF LABOUR DISCUSSES CHILD LABOUR PROBLEM.

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**T**HE annual report of Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labour of the United States, recommends an amendment to the Federal Constitution to enable Congress to deal with the child labour problem for the whole nation.

Two previous attempts have been made to treat this question federally. An Act was passed by Congress on September 1, 1916, prohibiting the employment of children below specified ages, and another on February 24, 1919, imposing a tax of 10 per cent upon the profits from the operation of mines or quarries employing children under 16 years of age and on factories employing children under 14 years of age. Both Acts have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The reports of the Bureau of the Census indicate that at present more than a million children between the ages of 10 and 16 are engaged in gainful work in industry. "A complete survey," the Secretary of Labour states, "would indicate that 1,500,000 American children are now the victims of premature toil in the mines and mills and factories and fields and homes of this country."

The details reveal that approximately 660,000 children between 10 and 15 years old are engaged in the sugar beet fields, the cotton fields and the onion fields of the country. "Apparently the usual method is to employ whole families by contractors to work in these fields. The children work with the adults usually from sunrise to sunset walking in a stooping position or crawling through the fields pulling up weeds, pulling up beets and onions, cutting the tops from these, and also in picking cotton." Families, composed largely of children, move from State to State where these agricultural industries thrive.

More than 50,000 children are employed as spinning girls and doffer boys in textile factories. Children in the cotton mills, it is reported, work 60 hours a week and those over 14 years of age work at night. Thousands do industrial home work, stringing beads, pulling threads, home lace work, etc.

Secretary Davis states that this condition of children in industry under supervision of parents or near relatives seems to have gone on without interruption even while the national child labour laws were in force, and it is doubtful whether any legislation of the type heretofore enacted would remedy the evil.

The Secretary of Labour also draws attention to a custom which grew up under the previous administration of suspending the operation of the immigration laws on the Mexican border to permit the importation of Mexican families for the purpose of working in cotton fields and sugar beet fields. He has decided that it is "improper to permit the importation of so called cheap labour in the form of labour of women and children in order to supply the market."

Forty-two States out of the forty-eight have adopted so called child labour laws, some of which are highly developed and rigidly enforced, while other are rather rudimentary and indifferently enforced. Manufacturers in the States where children under the age of 16 years are not permitted to work at all and where those above 16 and below 18 are only permitted to work under certain restricted conditions and regulations complain that they are subjected to unfair competition by manufacturers in States where there are no laws restricting child labour or where



the laws are less comprehensive or not enforced.

The Secretary of Labour holds that a solution must be found, either by providing for the enactment of uniform labour laws in all the States or by the adoption of an amendment to the

Federal Constitution giving Congress executive power to deal with the subject. The latter method is being advocated by the most representative organizations of women, and by trade unions, the National Consumers' League and the National Child Labour Committee.

## MINIMUM WAGES IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

(a) Alberta Minimum Wage Board issues Orders No. 1 to 6. (b) Amendments to Order No. 4 of Saskatchewan Board.

**T**HE Minimum Wage Board of Alberta issued during January the first six orders under the Minimum Wage Act of 1922, fixing the minimum wage for female employees in the following occupations: 1. Manufacturing; 2. Laundries, dyeing and cleaning; 3. Hotels, restaurants, refreshment rooms, boarding houses, etc.; 4. Personal service; 5. Offices; 6. Shops, stores and mail order houses. Orders number 3, 4 and 5 take effect on April 1, and Orders number 1, 2 and 6 on September 1, 1923. The Board is composed as follows: Chairman, Mr. A. G. Browning, deputy attorney-general of Alberta; employees' representative, Mrs. Harriet J. Ingram, Garment Workers' Union; employers' representative, Mr. James Kellas, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association. The new orders are as follows:—

### ORDER NO. 1.—FIXING MINIMUM WAGE FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

*Wages.*—(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female employee to be employed in any factory or work-room at a rate of wages less than \$14.00 per week.

(b) An experienced female is one who has completed the period of learning in a trade or industry as specified in this order.

(c) Millinery apprentices: A probationary period of one month for which no wages are stipulated is allowed, after which period an inexperienced female employee shall be paid

wages at a rate not less than \$4.00 per week for a period of two months, at a rate not less than \$6.00 per week for the next three months, at a rate not less than \$8.00 per week for the next three months, at a rate not less than \$10.00 per week for the next three months, at a rate not less than \$12.00 per week for the next three months, and thereafter shall be considered an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$14.00 prescribed for experienced workers.

(d) Dressmaking, tailoring and fur-sewing apprentices: A probationary period of one month for which no wages are stipulated is allowed, after which period an inexperienced female employee shall be paid at a rate not less than \$6.00 per week for a period of three months, at a rate not less than \$8.00 per week for the next four months, at a rate not less than \$10.00 per week for the next four months, at a rate not less than \$12.00 per week for the next three months, and thereafter shall be considered an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$14.00 prescribed for experienced workers.

(a) Learners in all other manufacturing occupations: For all inexperienced female employees employed in photographic studios, meat-packing, seed-packing and tea-packing establishments, any business, trade, calling or occupation in which any of the articles or commodities mentioned in the following list are manufactured, prepared or adapted for use or sale, in any business, trade or occupation: awnings, bags, baking powder, bedding, beds, bed-springs, buttons, cans, clothespins, coffee, corn brooms, cream and milk products, drug and toilet preparations, explosives, extracts, gas mantles, honey, ink, jelly powders, macaroni, matches, mattresses, men's neckwear, molasses, munitions, over-

alls, pails, paint, peanut-butter, roofing, sauces, shirts, soap, soft drinks, spices, sugar, sweeping compounds, syrups, tents, toys, umbrellas, varnish, vermicelli, wash boards, water-proof clothing, whisks, window shades, yeast, biscuits, brushes, candy, caps, carpets, cigars, elastic goods, furniture, gloves, hats (other than millinery), hosiery, ladies' and children's wear, leather goods, regalia, rugs, boots and shoes, dipped chocolates, draperies, furniture-covering, men's ready-to-wear clothing, paper boxes, book-binding, embossing, engraving, garment alteration, jewellery, manufacturing, printing, knitting factories, and any other manufacturing industry not enumerated: an inexperienced female employee shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$6.00 per week for the first three months, at a rate not less than \$8.00 per week for the next three months, at a rate not less than \$10.00 per week for the next three months, at a rate not less than \$12.00 per week for the next three months, and thereafter shall be considered an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$14.00 prescribed for experienced workers.

ORDER No. 2.—FIXING MINIMUM WAGE FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN LAUNDRIES, DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a laundry or dyeing or cleaning establishment at a rate of wages less than \$14.00 per week.

An experienced female is one who has completed the period of learning as specified in this order.

2. The rate of wages for learners may be less than the rate prescribed for experienced workers provided that learners shall be paid not less than \$9.00 per week for the first three months, not less than \$10.00 per week for the second three months, not less than \$11.00 per week for the third three months, and not less than \$12.00 per week for the fourth three months, after which period a worker shall be considered experienced and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$14.00 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

ORDER No. 3.—FIXING MINIMUM WAGE FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, REFRESHMENT ROOMS, BOARDING HOUSES, ETC.

1. (a) No person or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed

in any hotel, restaurant, refreshment room, boarding house, tea room, ice cream parlor or light lunch stand at a rate of wages less than \$14.00 per week of six days or \$16.50 per week of seven days.

An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry three months or more.

(b) The rate of wages for learners may be less than the rate prescribed for experienced workers, provided that learners shall be paid not less than \$10.00 per week for the first month, not less than \$11.00 per week for the second month, and not less than \$12.00 per week for the third month, after which period a worker shall be considered experienced and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$14.00 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

2. (a) Where meals are furnished by an employer as part payment of wages of an employee, not more than \$5.00 per week shall be deducted from her weekly wage for a full week's board of twenty-one meals. A fraction of a week's board shall be computed upon a proportional basis.

(b) Where lodging is furnished by an employer as part payment of the wages of an employee, not more than \$2.00 a week shall be deducted from her weekly wage for a full week's lodging of seven days.

ORDER No. 4.—FIXING MINIMUM WAGE FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS.

1. (a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female, or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in any hairdressing or manicuring establishment, beauty parlor, barber shop, theatre motion picture house, shooting gallery, joy parlour, dance hall, cabaret, garage, gasoline service station or any establishment where business of a similar nature is carried on, at a rate of wages less than \$14.00 per week (provided this clause shall not apply to ushers in theatres, motion picture houses, music halls, and cloak room attendants in cabarets and dance halls).

An experienced female is one who has completed the period of learning as specified in this order.

(b) The rate of wages for apprentices or learners in hair-dressing and manicuring establishments, beauty parlours, and barber shops may be less than the rate prescribed for experienced workers and shall be in accordance with the following schedule: One month probationary period for which no wage rate is

stipulated, not less than \$6.00 per week for the next two months, not less than \$8.00 per week for the second three months, not less than \$10.00 per week for the third three months, and not less than \$12.00 for the fourth three months, after which period a worker shall be considered experienced, and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$14.00 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) No learning period necessary for other occupations covered by this order.

(d) Ushers in theatres, motion picture houses, music halls, and cloak room attendants in cabarets and dance halls.

Class A.—Houses where performance is not continuous.

The minimum rate of wages for ushers in theatres, motion picture houses, music halls and cloak room attendants in cabarets and dance halls shall be fifty cents per hour or any fraction thereof with a minimum payment of \$1.00 for period between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. or between 6 p.m. and 12 p.m.

Class B.—For ushers or cloak room attendants working more than twenty-eight hours and not more than forty-eight hours per week, the minimum wage shall be \$14.00 per week.

#### ORDER No. 5.—FIXING MINIMUM WAGE FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN OFFICES.

1. (a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in an office as stenographer, book-keeper, typist, billing clerk, filing clerk, checker, invoicer, cashier, comptometer operator, auditor, attendant in physicians and dentists' offices, clerical work of any description, cash girl, telephone or telegraph operator, at a rate of wages less than \$14.00 per week.

An experienced female is one who has completed the period of learning as specified in this order.

(b) The rate of wages for apprentices or learners may be less than the rate prescribed for experienced workers and shall be in accordance with the following schedule: One month probationary period for which no wage rate is stipulated, not less than \$7.50 per week for the next two months, not less than \$10.00 per week for the second three months, not less than \$11.00 per week for the third three months, not less than \$12.00 per week for the fourth three months, after which period a worker shall be considered experienced, and shall be paid not less than the

minimum rate of \$14.00 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

#### ORDER No. 6.—FIXING MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SHOPS, STORES, AND MAIL ORDER HOUSES.

1. (a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a shop, store or mail order house at a rate of wages less than \$14.00 per week.

An experienced female is one who has completed the period of learning as specified in this order.

(b) The rate of wages for learners may be less than the rate prescribed for experienced workers, provided that learners shall be paid not less than \$7.50 per week for the first three months, not less than \$9.00 per week for the second three months, not less than \$10.00 per week for the third three months, not less than \$11.00 per week for the fourth three months, and not less than \$12.00 per week for the fifth three months, after which period a worker shall be considered experienced and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$14.00 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

#### AMENDMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN ORDER No. 4 (HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.)

The Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Board, by an order issued in February, further modified the existing Order No. 4, governing the wages of female employees in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms. Order No. 4, first issued in March, 1920, was revised later in 1920, and in 1921 and 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE September, 1920, page 1225; December, 1921, page 1488; June, 1922, page 608). In its original form the order applied only to a week of 6 days or 48 hours, the minimum wage for this period being fixed at \$14.00. Later revisions made provisions for a working week of 7 days, that of May, 1922, fixing the minimum for a 7-day week, at \$16.50 for experienced workers, except kitchen employees, for whom the minimum was \$14.50. The new revision, which takes effect on March 16, 1923, reduces the minimum wage for 7-day employees from \$16.50



to \$15.00 for experienced and from \$14.50 to \$13. for kitchen employees. The minimum of \$14 per week of 6 days (\$12 for kitchen employees) remains unchanged. Hitherto no provision had been made in the order for learners employed for a 7-day week; the

new revision now fixes this minimum at \$13.00. By another amendment to the existing order the minimum wage to be paid to employees working for a less number of days than six is to be calculated definitely on the rates fixed for a week of six days.

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN COAL MINERS AND OPERATORS IN DISTRICT 18 OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

ON March 14, an agreement was reached between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America extending for one year to March 31, 1924, the provisions of the current agreement, the terms of which were given in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1922, on page 955. The terms of the agreement covering wages and working conditions which were renewed by the last two agreements were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1920, on pages 1048-1053 and November, 1920, pages 1047 and 1048.

The text of the new agreement is as follows:

This agreement made this fourteenth day of March in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-three, between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, District 18.

Witnesseth that it is mutually understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1. That the agreement now in force between the said parties, and expiring on March 31st, 1923, be continued in force in all its terms, provisions and conditions for one year to March 31st, 1924.

2. And that the said parties meet in conference thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the said agreement on March 31st, 1924, to discuss a renewal thereof.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set the hands of their proper officers this fourteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-three.

THE WESTERN CANADA COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

(Sgd.) JOHN SHANKS,  
President.  
(Sgd.) R. M. YOUNG,  
Secretary.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT 18.

(Sgd.) W. A. SHERMAN.  
(Sgd.) R. LIVETT.  
(Sgd.) R. PEACOCK.

Witness to all signatures:

(Sgd.) B. CAUFIELD.

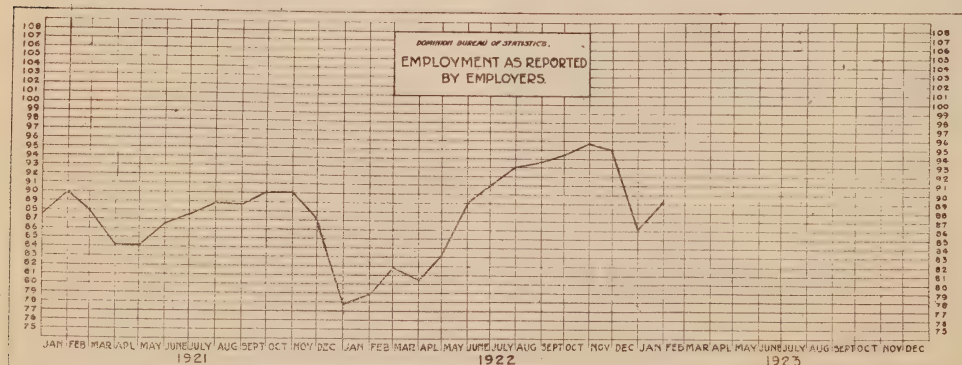
## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION DURING JANUARY 1923, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

AS anticipated in the last report the volume of employment at the end of January, as indicated by returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a considerable increase, although recovery from the heavy seasonal losses registered at the close of December was not yet complete. The curve of employment in the accompanying chart gained slightly more than three points in January as compared with a decline of 9 during the preceding month. The situation, however, was very much more favourable than in January, 1922, the curve being on a level some 10 points higher.

A combined payroll of 745,878 workers was reported by the 6,253 employers making returns, of whom 733,063 were actually at work on January 31. At the end of the preceding month these firms had employed 707,859 persons. The index number, which is based on the number of persons working, therefore increased from 86.3 in December to 89.5 at the close of the month under review, as compared with 78.9 on January 31, 1922. The improvement was most pronounced in the manufacturing industries, notably so in iron and steel. Activity in logging and coal mining also

increased, but concerns in the transportation, construction and trade groups reported considerably reduced staffs.

Employment in all provinces except the Maritimes was in greater volume than at the close of December. Heavy contractions in steel works in Nova Scotia, supplementing losses of a more general character in sawmills, in construction and in gypsum mines caused employment in the Maritime section to decline on the whole, in spite of improvement in coal mining, railway transportation, logging and also confectionery factories. The largest increases to staffs were reported in Ontario, approximately 15,000 persons having been reinstated by the concerns making returns. Renewed activity in railway car, automobile, garment, hosiery, knitting, furniture, container, rubber, brass, bronze and copper works accounted for a large share of the gains. Construction and transportation, on the other hand, continued dull. In Quebec a decidedly favourable tendency was also in evidence, especially in car and locomotive plants, tobacco, garment and cotton concerns. Logging camps were more active but trade declined heavily and building construction did not afford so much em-



ployment. In the Prairie Provinces substantial recovery in railway car shops was partly offset by further curtailment of operations in transportation. Important contractions were also registered in retail trade. The repair departments of the railways reported increased activity in British Columbia, where saw-mills were a good deal busier, but noteworthy losses occurred in shipping and stevedoring and in construction. Employment in all provinces, as may be seen from the following table, continued to be in considerably greater volume than during the corresponding month of last year. The general situation was, however, not quite so favourable as in January, 1921.

District	Relative weight	Jan. 31, 1923	Dec. 31, 1922	Jan. 31, 1922	Jan. 31, 1921
Maritime Provinces..	9.0	93.3	90.8	78.6	96.3
Quebec and Ontario..	69.7	89.1	84.8	77.6	89.0
Prairie Provinces.....	13.4	91.6	90.0	83.0	93.7
British Columbia.....	7.9	88.4	88.3	84.3	87.2
Canada .....	100	89.5	86.3	78.9	90.1

Of the larger cities Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton recorded substantial improvement in comparison with December 31, while in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver the trend was downward. The resumption of work in the railway car shops in Montreal, together with increased activity in tobacco, rubber, cotton, garment, tin, brass, bronze and copper factories caused the level of employment to be considerably higher. On the other hand, retail stores and building contractors reported substantial reductions in staff. Statements were tabulated from 754 concerns in Montreal with an aggregate working force of 102,805 persons as compared with 95,828 at the close of December, an increase of 7.3 per cent. In Toronto, lead, tin, box, printing, publishing,

rubber, slaughtering, meatpacking, garment and millinery concerns recorded increased activity, but trade and construction were slacker. A total working force of 104,282 persons was indicated by the 877 concerns from which returns were received, an increase of 1 per cent over their December payrolls. In Ottawa 141 employers registered a staff of 12,326 persons as compared with 12,507 employees in their last report. This slight reduction was mainly due to general shrinkage in trade and construction. Hosiery, knitting, woodworking, agricultural implements, iron, steel, tobacco and electrical apparatus factories in Hamilton afforded considerably more employment than at the close of December. Retail stores and garment manufacturers, on the other hand, were decidedly less fully engaged. The payrolls of the 211 concerns making returns in Hamilton aggregated 27,039 persons, an increase of 1,084 workers or 4.2 per cent over their December staffs. Curtailment of personnel in retail stores was largely responsible for a 5 per cent reduction in employment in Winnipeg. Dairies and electric current concerns also employed smaller working forces, but, on the other hand, confectionery factories were busier.

Statements were compiled from 382 employers with an aggregate working force of 27,705 persons as compared with 27,288 in the last report. In Vancouver recovery in tin can and gas works was insufficient to counteract declines in building construction, shipping and stevedoring and tobacco factories. The payrolls of the 275 concerns making returns in that city aggregated 19,993 persons as compared with 20,783 in the preceding month. The following table gives the index numbers in these cities as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of 1922.



City	Relative weight	Jan. 31, 1923	Dec. 31, 1922	Jan. 31, 1922
Montreal .....	14.0	86.2	79.8	73.6
Toronto .....	14.2	88.5	84.7	81.8
Ottawa .....	1.7	95.7	94.4	.....
Hamilton .....	3.7	86.0	81.5	.....
Winnipeg .....	3.8	89.0	92.6	84.1
Vancouver .....	2.7	85.8	87.7	88.7

#### The Manufacturing Industries.

The manufacturing industries, in which the heaviest reductions had been recorded at the close of December, registered especially marked revival in January, the index number gaining almost 9 points. Railway car, locomotive and automobile works in particular reported substantial recovery while the improvement in garment, knitting, cotton, furniture, sawmilling, rubber, tobacco, lead, tin, brass, bronze and copper plants was also noteworthy. All provinces except the Maritimes shared in the favourable movement, the extension of operations in Quebec and Ontario, however, being more decided than elsewhere. The only manufacturing industries to register curtailment were dairies, confectionery, steel, fur, brick, tile, glass and electric current concerns. Statements for the month under review were tabulated from 4,071 manufacturers employing 418,780 persons as compared with 384,494 workers on December 31, an increase of 34,286 employees or 8.9 per cent. The index number, therefore, reached 85, standing approximately 8 points above that for the end of December 1922, and some 12 points higher than on January 31, 1922. The general improvement during the month under review was considerably more pronounced than during the same month of last year, although the tendency had also been favourable at that time.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE** — Reductions in staff in dairies caused employment in this group to be further depressed, although meat packing plants

and abattoirs were slightly busier. The Prairie Provinces, Quebec, and the Maritime district registered moderate declines in personnel, while improvement was reported in Ontario and British Columbia. Statements were compiled from 155 employers with a total working force of 12,471 persons as compared with 12,653 on December 31, a decline of 1.4 per cent. Contractions on a larger scale had been indicated during January, 1922, and the index number then stood a few points lower than for the month under review.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—A steadily upward tendency was indicated in this group from the end of July to the close of December, when shut downs for inventories and other purposes caused a break in the series of increases. During January however the favourable movement was resumed, 485 persons being added to the staffs of the 204 concerns making returns. Their total payrolls included 18,614 persons as compared with 18,129 in January, an increase of 2.7 per cent. A large majority of these workers were reinstated in boot and shoe factories, but tanneries and works producing harness and other leather goods were busier also. Practically all the expansion occurred in Ontario; in Quebec small reductions in staff were reported while elsewhere the changes were insignificant. Activity in the leather industries in January of last year had also shown improvement and the index number then stood very slightly higher than for the month under review.

**LUMBER PRODUCTS.**—Increased operations were reflected in every branch of this group, sawmills, furniture, container and vehicle works particularly registering large additions to staff. The gains in sawmills which are the first to be recorded since July are especially interesting since they mark the commencement of seasonal activity after a period of pronounced curtailment. The majority of the additionally employed workers were recorded by Ontario factories although considerable improvement was indicated also in Quebec and British Columbia. In

New Brunswick on the other hand the trend continued downward. Statements were tabulated from 716 firms employing 39,990 persons as compared with 37,607 on December 31. The difference represented an expansion of 6.3 per cent. The movement during January 1922 had also been favourable, but employment this year is on a very much higher level.

**PLANT PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.** — Moderate recovery was indicated in this group, espacially by biscuit factories. On the other hand, the production of confectionery declined to some extent. An aggregate working force of 24,269 persons was shown by the 342 manufacturers making returns who had provided work for 23,461 workers during the preceding month. All provinces shared in this gain of 3.4 per cent. Increases in employment on a rather larger scale had been indicated during January 1922 but the index numbers for the two periods were practically the same.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.** — Some expansion was indicated in this group also, 431 persons having been added to the staff of the 492 concerns making returns. Their total payroll comprised 49,559 workers as compared with 49,128 in December. Ontario recorded practically all of this increase, while in Quebec reductions in personnel were indicated. Manufacturers of pulp and paper and of paper goods were busier than in the preceding month but printing and publishing concerns reported minor declines in activity. A rather more pronounced revival of activity had been reported during January of last year, but conditions for the period under review were decidedly better than at that time.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.** — Rubber footwear and tire factories in Ontario and Quebec registered substantial improvement. The 30 manufacturers making returns, whose payrolls aggregated 11,045 persons, reported that they had enlarged their staff by 2,595 persons or over 30 per cent. This gain caused the index number to be 5 points higher than

during the corresponding month of last year, when the tendency had also been progressive.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS** — Resumption of work in a large number of factories which had been temporarily closed down over Christmas and the New Year caused employment in this group to be on a much higher level than in the preceding month. Cotton, hosiery, knitting, garment and personal furnishing manufacturers were decidedly busier, while additions to staffs on a somewhat smaller scale were registered in headwear factories. Practically all the gain was recorded in Ontario and Quebec, the changes elsewhere being slight. Reports were compiled from 580 concerns in the textile division with a total working force of 70,053 persons as compared with 66,231 in December. There was therefore, an increase of 3,822 employees or 5.8 per cent. The volume of employment during the month under review was slightly greater than in January, 1922, although the improvement reported at that time had provided work for a slightly larger number of workers.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.** — Partial recovery from the losses recorded at the end of the preceding month was indicated in this group during January, when 1,188 persons were added to the staffs of the 99 employers making returns. Their total working force of 10,402 persons was 12.9 per cent larger than in December. The greater part of the increase occurred in tobacco factories in Quebec and Ontario. Additions to payroll on a somewhat larger scale had been registered during January of last year, when the level of employment was rather higher than for the month being surveyed.

**CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.** — The production of drugs and medicinal preparations in Ontario and Quebec employed more workers than in December, when there had been considerable reductions owing to shutdowns over the holiday season. An aggregate payroll of 6,624 workers was reported by the



118 manufacturers making returns, who had employed 6,432 persons in their last report. The difference represented an increase of 3 per cent. The index number of employment stood several points higher than in January of last year when the trend had also been upward.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.**—Continued curtailment of operations was indicated by brick, tile and glass works, especially in Quebec. Returns were received from 116 concerns whose staffs totalled 8,277 persons as compared with 8,704 in December, a contraction of 4.9 per cent. The movement in January, 1922, had also been retrogressive, but since employment had increased steadily during the greater part of 1922, the index number stood some 14 points higher than at the end of January of last year.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.**—Employment in this industry declined in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, there being a 2 per cent reduction in the staffs of the 97 concerns reporting. Their aggregate working force stood at 10,387 persons as compared with 10,597 in December. The situation during January of last year had shown practically no change; the volume of employment during the period under review, however, was considerably larger than at that time.

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.**—Substantial improvement was recorded by manufacturers of electrical appliances during January, 478 persons having been added to the staffs of the 34 concerns making returns whose payrolls comprised 7,331 workers. This increase of 7 per cent was reported almost entirely in Quebec and Ontario. Practically no change in the situation had been indicated during January of last year and the level of employment for the month under review was nearly 23 points higher than at that time.

**IRON AND STEEL.**—Complete recovery from the losses reported at the close of

December was indicated in this group, the increases in January being, in fact, somewhat larger than were the declines recorded during the month before. Railway car and locomotive shops registered especially pronounced increases in staffs; the gains in automobile general plant machinery, shipyards, heating appliance and iron and steel fabrication works were also important. In addition, minor gains were shown in a number of the smaller divisions of the industry. The only significant declines occurred in steel plants in Nova Scotia. All provinces except Maritimes shared in the upward movement, the additions to staffs in Ontario, however, exceeding those in other provinces. A combined working force of 121,239 persons was indicated by the 719 concerns making returns, who had employed 99,954 workers at the close of December. There was, therefore, an increase of 21.3 per cent. The reaction during the early part of January, 1922, from the losses reported at the end of the year had been largely offset by shutdowns in the railway car shops at the close of the month. The index number at that time stood over 23 points lower than for the month under review.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—The reinstatement of large numbers of workers temporarily laid off at the end of the year caused employment in these industries to be on practically the same level as in November. Statements tabulated from 122 concerns showed a combined working force of 10,980 persons, an increase of 1,485 persons or 15.6 per cent over their December staffs. Practically all this recovery occurred in lead, tin, zinc and copper works in Ontario, although moderate improvement was also indicated in Quebec and British Columbia. Employment during the month under review was in considerably greater volume than during January of last year when increased activity, though on a rather smaller scale, had also been indicated.



### Logging.

Logging camps in Quebec, New Brunswick, and British Columbia continued to absorb additional employees, while elsewhere employment remained unchanged. Approximately 1,400 persons were added to the payrolls of the 206 concerns making returns, whose staffs totalled 34,828 persons as compared with 33,439 workers in December. This gain of 4.2 per cent caused the index number of employment to be higher than any period of 1922 and 1921. Increases on a slightly smaller scale had been indicated during January of last year, but the situation then was very much less favourable than for the month being reviewed.

### Mining.

**COAL MINING.**—Considerable expansion was reported in this industry during January, the improvement occurring in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while in British Columbia some curtailment was shown. Reports were received from 91 operators employing 31,753 persons as compared with 30,758 in their last report, a gain of 3.2 per cent. Contractions had been registered during the corresponding month of 1922 and the index number at that time stood some 9 points lower than during January of this year.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS OTHER THAN COAL.**—Further losses were reported in this group; activity in asbestos and gypsum mines in Quebec and Nova Scotia respectively declined. A combined working force of 4,948 persons was indicated by the 65 concerns making returns, the payroll showing 417 workers or 7.8 per cent less than in December. Minor contractions had been recorded during the corresponding month of last year although employment then was in smaller volume than for the period under review.

### Communication.

Employment in both telephone and telegraph divisions showed a further falling off, although the decreases were on a much smaller scale than in December. Returns compiled from 197 concerns showed a total payroll of 20,186 persons as compared with 20,428 in the month before. This decline of 1.2 per cent was fairly evenly distributed over the country. Much heavier losses were recorded in January, 1922, but the index number of employment for the month under review was only slightly higher than at that time.

### Transportation.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—Continued curtailment of operations was indicated in this group during January. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported reduced activity; in the Maritime district additions to staff were registered, while in British Columbia the situation remained stationary. Statements were tabulated from 125 concerns and divisional superintendents employing 73,597 persons as compared with 75,562 workers on December 31, a contraction of 2.6 per cent. This movement repeats that evidenced during the corresponding month of last year when the index number had stood approximately 4 points lower.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.**—Employment in this industry showed a further though much smaller decline than in December, 982 persons having been released from the staffs of the 56 concerns making returns. Their payrolls aggregated 9,555 workers as compared with 10,537 in December. Approximately 60 per cent of this decline of 9.3 per cent occurred in British Columbia, but the tendency in all provinces was unfavourable. Contractions had also been registered during January, 1922, and the index number of employment at that time stood slightly lower than for the month being surveyed.

## Construction and Maintenance.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.**—The number of men employed on highways and roads continued to decline during January, mainly in Ontario. Returns were compiled from 31 employers whose staffs aggregated 2,424 persons as compared with 4,706 in December; the difference represented a shrinkage of 48.5 per cent. Losses on a rather larger scale had been indicated during the same month of the preceding year, but the level of employment was somewhat higher for the month under review than at that time.

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.**—Statements received from 328 building contractors showed that their payrolls aggregated 12,966 persons as compared with 16,005 at the close of December, a decline of 19 per cent. All provinces shared in the downward movement which, however, was more pronounced in Quebec and Ontario than elsewhere. Considerable curtailment had also been indicated during January, 1922, although the losses were not so large as for the month being surveyed. The index number then stood several points lower than on January 31, 1923.

**RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.**—A rather slight increase in personnel was shown in this industry during January, 134 persons being added to the staff of the 31 concerns and divisional superintendents reporting. Their payrolls comprised 28,480 persons as compared with 28,346 at the end of the preceding month. This increase of .5 per cent is interesting because it is the first favourable tendency that has been indicated since the beginning of August, large declines having been shown in each of the intervening months. The improvement was confined to the Maritime district and Quebec and was partly a result of heavy snow falls. The movement during January, 1922, had been retrogressive and the index number then stood about 7 points lower than for the month under review.

Industry	Relative weight	Jan. 31, 1923	Dec. 30, 1922	Jan. 31, 1922	Jan. 31, 1921
<b>Manufacturing .....</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>84.8</b>
Animal products—edible	1.7	80.1	81.5	78.5	83.0
Fur and its products...	1.1	83.4	100.	91.0	76.3
Leather and its products	2.5	84.7	82.2	85.6	66.1
Lumber and its products	5.5	83.2	80.1	68.6	69.2
Rough and dressed lumber .....	3.2	85.8	86.1	67.6	69.5
Lumber products .....	2.3	79.9	72.2	69.9	68.7
Musical instruments .....	5	74.7	76.2	65.6	62.4
Plant products—edible	3.3	85.8	82.5	84.6	81.4
Pulp and paper products	6.8	96.5	95.4	87.7	98.1
Pulp and paper .....	3.2	97.4	94.3	84.3	100.7
Paper products .....	8	89.0	85.0	80.3	84.2
Printing and publishing	2.8	98.0	97.6	95.0	99.1
Rubber products .....	1.5	77.1	59.1	72.1	67.8
Textile products .....	9.6	89.5	84.6	86.2	79.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	103.5	99.7	97.8	85.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	92.5	83.1	85.9	81.2
Garments and personal					
furnishings .....	3.0	75.6	97.1	76.5	73.1
Others .....	1.3	90.8	87.9	88.6	83.1
Tobacco, distilled and					
malt liquors .....	1.4	90.5	81.2	93.0	88.5
Wood distillates and					
extracts .....	.1	98.5	99.6	94.4	77.1
Chemicals and allied					
products .....	.9	86.4	83.1	81.3	81.6
Clay, glass and stone					
products .....	1.1	82.3	86.3	68.4	93.7
Electric current .....	1.4	110.9	113.0	105.6	100.1
Electrical apparatus .....	1.0	92.4	86.5	69.5	99.1
Iron and steel products	16.5	78.7	64.7	55.4	90.9
Crude, rolled and					
forged products .....	1.8	56.4	67.2	53.7	76.3
Machinery, other than					
vehicles .....	1.1	69.0	62.5	58.5	84.5
Agricultural implements	.8	57.7	56.1	49.3	103.2
Land vehicles .....	8.3	100.7	69.9	58.4	100.6
Steel shipbuilding and					
repairing .....	.4	36.9	19.1	17.3	69.0
Heating appliances .....	.6	79.1	66.3	73.7	85.6
Iron and steel fabrication					
(n.e.s.) .....	.7	84.0	76.9	68.9	101.9
Foundry and machine					
shop products .....	.6	73.8	73.5	61.7	94.3
Others .....	2.2	72.2	69.5	60.0	85.6
Non-ferrous metal products					
.....	1.5	79.8	68.1	60.8	74.8
Mineral products .....	1.2	90.1	89.3	85.9	95.9
Miscellaneous .....	.5	87.9	84.0	84.1	83.3
<b>Logging .....</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>94.3</b>
<b>Mining .....</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>95.8</b>
Coal .....	4.3	103.1	101.3	93.7	100.5
Metallic ores .....	1.3	109.1	108.3	87.5	81.1
Non-metallic minerals .....	.7	80.6	87.5	71.2	96.0
<b>Communication .....</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>104.6</b>
Telegraphs .....	.6	94.1	96.8	88.7	102.3
Telephones .....	2.2	97.1	97.6	92.5	105.1
<b>Transportation .....</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>101.3</b>
Street railways and					
carriage .....	2.5	110.9	111.0	109.6	106.7
Railways .....	10.0	95.5	98.0	91.2	98.9
Shipping and					
stevedoring .....	1.3	148.9	173.0	140.3	123.5
<b>Construction and</b>					
<b>main tenance .....</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>100.1</b>
Building .....	1.8	66.7	81.8	59.0	75.6
Highway .....	.3	911.3	1401.5	866.5	1662.0
Railway .....	3.9	90.9	90.5	83.6	95.5
<b>Services .....</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>94.2</b>
Hotel and restaurant...	.8	90.4	92.6	90.8	93.7
Professional .....	.2	99.8	95.3	81.2	78.6
Personal (chiefly					
laundries) .....	.6	93.3	92.3	93.4	96.4
<b>Trade .....</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>92.5</b>
Retail .....	4.9	94.4	100.4	88.2	88.8
Wholesale .....	2.7	92.3	94.4	94.3	98.8
<b>All Industries .....</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>80.1</b>

### Trade.

Marked reaction from the activity due to Christmas buying was evident in returns from retail establishments, while wholesale dealers were somewhat slack-er also. The declines were generally distributed. A total sales force of 55,960 persons was indicated by the 694 concerns making returns who had employed 58,616 workers at the close of December. Of this reduction of 2,656 employees, or 4.5 per cent, approximately 2,300 were let out by retail stores. The declines recorded during January, 1922, had been

rather more extensive and employment then was in slightly smaller volume than for the month being reviewed.

The table on page 302 gives the index numbers of employment in the various industries as at January 31, 1923, as compared with December and January, 1922, and January, 1921. As is custom-ary, the first column indicates the pro-portion of workers in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers em-ployed on January 17, 1920 equals 100).

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JANUARY, 1923.

**T**HE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January, 1923, was greater in volume than during the preceding month and during the corresponding period of 1922. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily aver-ages over half-month periods, indicates that during January there was a notice-able recovery after the depression of the holiday season in December, em-ployment as represented by the curves of applications, vacancies, and place-ments, being on a higher level than during January, 1921 or 1922. This was due chiefly to the large number of workers employed casually at work in-cident to the heavy snow storms ex-perienced in all parts of the Dominion. The reports from the offices show that an average of 1,919 and 1,650 applica-tions daily were received during the first and second half of January, respectively, as compared with 1,810 and 1,595 during the same period of 1922. The average number of applica-tions received daily during the latter half of December, 1922, was 1,219. Em-ployers notified the Service of an average of 1,298 vacancies daily dur-ing the first half of January as com-pared with 1,007 during the preceding period and 1,001 during the same pe-

riod in 1922. During the latter half of the month under review vacancies averaged 1,273 daily as compared with 856 during the same period a year ago. Placements effected during the first half of the month averaged 1,142 daily as compared with 821 during the pre-vious period and 910 during the first half of January, 1922. During the lat-ter half of the month, the average number of placements daily was 1,159 as compared with the average of 781 during the same period of last year. The placements in regular employment averaged 634 and 566 daily, while the average number of placements in casual work was 507 and 592 daily during the first and second half of the month respectively. The following table presents the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,264	445,811
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923 (1 month)	15,539	14,385	29,924

During the month of January, 31,822 persons were referred to vacancies



while a total of 29,924 placements were made. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 15,539 (12,827 of men and 2,712 of women) and 14,385 were in casual work. Vacancies reported at the offices by employers numbered 33,388, of which 25,700 were for men and 7,688 for women. Applications for employment registered at the offices totalled 46,131, of which 36,841 were from men and 9,290 from women.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia: 300 men, 120 women; New Brunswick: 362 men, 96 women; Quebec: 555 men, 400 women; Ontario, 5,926 men, 792 women; Manitoba: 1,676 men, 428 women; Saskatchewan: 1,008 men, 364 women; Alberta: 1,283 men, 281 women; British Columbia: 1,627 men, 231 women.

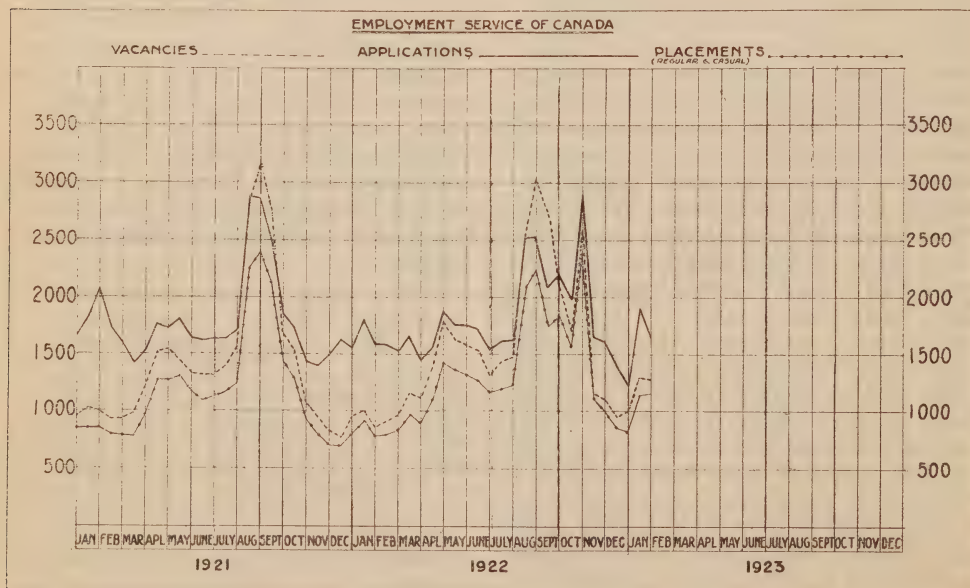
#### MARITIME PROVINCES.

Little improvement was noted in the employment offered in the construction groups in the Maritime Provinces, the colder weather and recent snow storms causing curtailment of all outside

work. A few plasterers and carpenters were required at Moncton and St. John, while at Halifax several labourers were placed on electric power extension work. Civic relief works such as street grading and the construction of storm sewers, gave employment to numbers of married men at Halifax. A large percentage of workers were placed in casual employment, shovelling snow and clearing the streets, at Halifax, Amherst and Sydney. While no large demand was shown in the logging group, a few choppers, teamsters and swampers were placed at New Glasgow, Halifax, Chatham and Moncton. In the mining industry a number of vacancies for shooters and loaders were registered at Sydney, while at Moncton a few experienced miners were in demand. The calls for domestic workers remained fairly numerous, although fewer requests for institutional help were received.

#### QUEBEC.

Continued slackness was reported in construction operations in the province, although many building tradesmen and labourers were placed on short jobs



from the offices at Montreal and Quebec. In logging an increased number of orders were received from Hull, Montreal and Quebec. Several gangs of bushmen, teamsters and loaders, were sent to camps in the northern part of the province and to Ontario. Requests for resident household workers were received in considerable numbers but the offices reported a slight scarcity of trained applicants.

#### ONTARIO.

In the agricultural localities a slightly brighter outlook existed, and the offices at Toronto, Belleville, Guelph and Oshawa reported an increased number of orders, mostly for permanent farm work. Weather conditions have effected operations in the building industry and have set back much active construction work. A few calls for carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers were registered at Windsor, Sarnia, Toronto and North Bay, and a few construction labourers were placed with electric power companies at Cobalt and Timmins. Municipal public works such as the construction of storm sewers street repairing and road grading continued to form a large part of the placements in this group. Ice cutting provided temporary employment for many at Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia and North Bay, while at most of the larger municipalities snow shovelling and clearing the streets gave casual work to many. Section workers were required at Windsor and Port Arthur, and rock cutters and labourers for railway extension work were placed near Timmins. In the logging industry there was an increased number of orders for teamsters, loaders, pulpwood cutters and tiemakers, with a slight shortage of experienced applicants. Placements in this group were made from Port Arthur, Fort William, Ottawa, North Bay, Cobalt, Timmins and Toronto. The office at Cobalt reported a few vacancies for miners. The manufacturing industries, on the whole, showed little improvement and sea-

sonal dullness still prevailed. Orders for sawmill workers and pulp mill workers were filled from Belleville, North Bay and Ottawa. Skilled tradesmen, locomotive pattern makers, tool and die makers, and tool repair men, were required at Windsor and Kingston, while orders for varnish rubbers, auto painters and trimmers were registered at Oshawa. The demand for domestic workers and charwomen continued very active, but the offices were able to fill only partially the calls for resident household workers.

#### MANITOBA.

Despite the slightly increased demand for farm workers at Brandon and Winnipeg on the whole very few placements were made in this group. The reduced activities in the building industry increased the number of unemployed to some extent although temporary work for numbers of married men was provided on various public projects, such as sewer work, salvaging of water pipes and the demolition of ice breakers. The ice harvest created a small demand for cutters, teamsters and labourers, the duration of this work being approximately two or three weeks. Seasonal casual work gave employment to many. Placements in the logging industry continued to form a large part of the business of the offices, and, while experienced applicants were secured with difficulty, large numbers were sent to camps in Northern Manitoba and in Ontario. Several orders for domestic servants were received and in most cases were satisfactorily filled.

#### SASKATCHEWAN.

The slackness in the agricultural group continued, and few workers were placed on farms during the month. Severe weather conditions caused curtailment of operations in the construction groups. A few linemen and groundmen for telegraph work were placed near Moose Jaw, while section work-

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1923.

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular place- ments same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	1,246	913	1,636	1,299	510	645	1,193	385
Amherst.....	177	19	231	179	31	125	126	41
Halifax.....	614	38	903	629	202	369	775	172
New Glasgow.....	188	46	202	196	120	42	169	46
Sydney.....	267	810	300	295	157	109	123	126
New Brunswick.....	1,443	147	1,389	1,386	458	919	372	180
Chatham.....	130	11	135	123	88	35	110	84
Moncton.....	886	45	945	867	164	684	176	96
St. John.....	427	91	309	406	206	200	86	.....
Quebec.....	1,044	315	2,933	1,126	955	12	1,276	944
Hull.....	97	27	196	107	121	2	40	35
Montreal.....	625	97	2,117	724	627	10	1,007	706
Quebec.....	127	11	307	88	84	0	105	108
Sherbrooke.....	118	156	138	108	89	0	85	80
Three Rivers.....	77	24	175	99	34	0	89	20
Ontario.....	18,936	3,525	22,530	17,367	6,718	9,841	9,517	5,186
Belleville.....	149	48	158	130	82	47	127	82
Brantford.....	181	122	427	153	77	34	428	24
Chatham.....	189	42	221	177	103	74	88	306
Cobalt.....	466	289	308	305	255	7	33	147
Fort William.....	575	132	472	412	313	21	345	184
Guelph.....	129	90	174	127	66	23	53	41
Hamilton.....	1,120	119	1,392	1,113	364	689	1,147	205
Kingston.....	501	75	432	437	60	374	115	51
Kitchener.....	252	200	316	179	128	50	85	25
London.....	1,005	95	1,081	989	165	788	165	156
Niagara Falls.....	140	146	174	107	105	0	94	176
North Bay.....	272	56	362	360	339	21	13	76
Oshawa.....	218	94	340	136	99	37	131	154
Ottawa.....	515	144	976	641	448	112	1,525	1,207
Pembroke.....	76	159	74	66	63	0	30	43
Peterborough.....	210	173	200	216	163	33	49	112
Port Arthur.....	1,364	171	784	766	761	2	35	535
St. Catharines.....	256	36	374	253	158	95	324	74
St. Thomas.....	181	22	179	166	144	22	8	54
Sarnia.....	136	14	133	130	124	6	45	84
Sault Ste. Marie.....	461	436	400	277	172	39	95	242
Sudbury.....	338	14	294	256	256	0	35	206
Timmins.....	295	132	269	250	241	8	25	134
Toronto.....	9,546	686	12,634	9,373	1,725	7,318	4,339	859
Windsor.....	361	30	356	348	307	41	183	59
Manitoba.....	3,631	701	5,435	3,891	2,104	1,432	2,043	1,689
Brandon.....	231	93	135	117	96	21	16	92
Dauphin.....	124	116	124	118	92	16	21	28
Portage la Prairie.....	282	59	245	326	144	127	48	74
The Pas.....	96	32	71	64	63	1	10	.....
Winnipeg.....	2,898	401	4,860	3,266	1,709	1,267	1,948	1,505
Saskatchewan.....	2,110	754	2,003	1,830	1,372	410	816	920
Estevan.....	61	21	64	52	50	2	7	38
Moose Jaw.....	374	90	440	381	240	102	281	89
North Battleford.....	60	103	49	45	27	17	18	17
Prince Albert.....	368	160	148	144	124	20	13	100
Regina.....	636	210	668	606	473	133	368	234
Saskatoon.....	365	113	411	394	328	58	106	344
Swift Current.....	71	10	62	62	60	2	6	55
Weyburn.....	75	23	71	64	22	42	2	7
Yorkton.....	100	24	90	82	48	34	15	36
Alberta.....	2,171	350	3,577	1,998	1,564	399	1,381	1,464
Calgary.....	812	125	1,873	780	593	187	753	454
Drumheller.....	35	15	231	32	20	12	49	11
Edmonton.....	1,110	165	1,185	974	779	160	405	859
Lethbridge.....	103	39	163	101	66	35	108	51
Medicine Hat.....	111	6	125	111	106	5	66	89
British Columbia.....	2,807	547	6,628	2,915	1,858	727	4,216	1,047
Oranbrook.....	291	30	293	294	282	0	4	160
Fernie.....	30	40	18	15	3	0	0	20
Kamloops.....	119	234	205	101	35	5	133	40
Kelowna.....	1	1	14	1	1	0	11	6
Nanaimo.....	10	17	33	8	6	2	41	2
Nelson.....	110	6	134	96	95	0	25	77
New Westminster.....	70	2	193	66	21	45	162	45
Prince George.....	219	24	154	144	154	0	1	74
Prince Rupert.....	31	3	90	36	23	13	58	11
Revelstoke.....	58	49	29	23	21	2	16	2
Vancouver.....	1,509	108	4,679	1,741	1,096	442	3,023	466
Vernon.....	13	7	28	10	3	6	114	17
Victoria.....	346	26	753	377	106	209	628	127
All offices.....	33,388	7,252	46,131	31,822	15,539	14,385	20,814	11,825



ers, bridge builders and steel gangs, were in demand at North Battleford, Regina and Moose Jaw. Ice cutting near Swift Current gave work to a few. Cordwood cutters, tiemakers and teamsters were placed in large numbers from the offices at Moose Jaw, Regina, Prince Albert and Saskatoon, while in the two latter offices vacancies for sawmill workers were registered.

#### ALBERTA.

Apart from a few placements of farm hands at Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge, little activity was shown in this group. Operations in the building industry were confined mainly to civic work on sewer and water mains, and clearing the debris from fire-damaged areas. A few labourers were placed on irrigation work near Lethbridge. A slightly increased demand was reported in the logging group, and from Calgary and Edmonton experienced teamsters, loaders, and tiemakers, were sent to the camps. Calls for domestic servants and charwomen remained approximately in the same volume as previously reported with a slight shortage of experienced workers, but very few requests were received for institutional or clerical workers.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Construction work in this province was suspended on account of weather conditions, and numbers of carpenters and building labourers were registered as unemployed. Some provincial and municipal works were in progress, employing several hundreds of men near Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria, while ice cutting and packing near Revelstoke created a demand for teamsters and labourers. Railway snow clearing service furnished temporary employment for many at various points. Hookers, cawyers and tiemakers, were placed in considerable numbers from the offices at Kamloops, Prince Rupert, Prince George, Revelstoke and Van-

couver, while sawmills, lumber and shingle mills, continued to supply work for many. In the mining group, calls were registered for quartz miners at Vancouver, and for miners and muckers at Cranbrook. The demand for women workers was quiet with few experienced applicants for resident household work, but the number of casual workers registered was equal to the demand.

#### Movement of Labour.

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada show that 15,539 placements were made in regular employment during January, 1922, of which 9,065 were of persons for whom the employment secured was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these 2,230 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,633 going to points in the same province as the despatching office and 597 to points in other provinces.

The 133 reduced rate transportation certificates issued by the Province of Quebec were to bushmen, 104 of whom were going from Hull and Montreal to points near Sudbury, Pembroke and Sault Ste. Marie. The 29 bushmen sent to camps within the province were going to points north of Quebec City. Ontario offices despatched 786 workers at the special reduced fare, one of whom was a cook going from Ottawa to Temiskaming, Que. Of the remainder, the majority were bushmen, teamsters and camp cooks, going to lumber camps near Timmins, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Port Arthur and Sudbury. From the office at Ottawa, 2 stonemasons were transferred to London, 1 upholsterer to Oshawa and 1 candymaker to Windsor. From Toronto 1 tiemaker, 1 machinist and 1 stationary fireman were transferred to Windsor, 4 pattern makers to Kingston, and 1 musician to Ottawa. Manitoba offices granted 139 certificates to persons going to points within

the province, and 437 to persons going to other provinces. Of those going to employment within the province, 27 were lumber workers and camp cooks, 98 were farm hands and 14 were women household workers. Of the 437 workers transferred to other provinces, 428 were to points in Northern Ontario, of whom 2 were sheet metal workers, 7 were women domestic workers, and the remainder were bushmen, labourers and teamsters for lumber camps and sawmills. Nine workers were transferred to Saskatchewan points, 5 of whom were farm hands and 4 were women household helpers. The offices in Saskatchewan issued 229 special transportation certificates, 174 of which were issued to persons going to points within the province. Of these, the majority were bushmen and camp workers going to points north of Port Arthur, and a few were farm hands and domestic workers. Of the 28 workers sent to points in Ontario, 1 was an elevator operator from Regina to Ottawa and the remainder were bushmen going to points near Fort William and Port Arthur. To Manitoba points

the offices sent 27 bushmen. The Alberta offices despatched 378 workers to various points within the province, the majority of whom were bushmen, sawyers, teamsters and blacksmiths, for the lumber camps north of Edmonton. A few were miners going from Calgary, Drumheller and Edmonton, to the mines near Saunders, Alta., while from all the offices farm hands, household workers, institutional help and a few clerical workers were sent to various points. The persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in British Columbia numbered 128, the majority of whom were bushmen going to various camps within the province; a few were farm workers, while from Vancouver several labourers, 2 millwrights, 1 engineer and 1 blacksmith were sent to points within the zone.

Of the 2,230 workers who were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,269 were carried by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, 864 by the Canadian Pacific Railways and 97 by the Temiskiming and Northern Ontario Railway.

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### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JANUARY, 1923.

ACCORDING to reports from municipal officials tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during January showed a decline from the level of recent months, which was attributed to seasonal slackness in building operations, but the value of building authorized was greater than in the corresponding month of last year. In these cities permits to the value of \$3,705,256 were issued in January, being \$5,353,217, or 59 per cent, lower than in December, 1922, when permits to the value of \$9,058,473 were issued. In January, 1922, the 56 cities had issued permits totalling \$2,933,035. The increase during the

month under review in this comparison was therefore \$772,221, or 26 per cent.

An analysis of the reports shows that Manitoba and British Columbia were the only provinces to report increases in the value of building contemplated as compared with December. In the former province the increase amounted to \$37,000 while in British Columbia; where the situation is not so much affected by the season, there was an increase of \$130,560. The largest declines occurred in Quebec and Alberta, being \$3,378,812, or 85.4 per cent, in the former province, and \$1,408,835, or 97.6 per cent, in the latter.

The accompanying table shows the value of the permits issued during January, 1923, and also during December and January, 1922. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

City	Jan., 1923	Dec., 1922	Jan., 1922	City	Jan., 1923	Dec., 1922	Jan., 1922
<b>P. E. I.—Charlottetown</b>	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	<b>*St. Thomas</b> .....	2,900	6,075	6,075
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	25,580	100,500	31,585	Sarnia	46,322	50,275	39,745
*Halifax	25,580	34,950	31,585	Sault Ste. Marie	2,050	1,775	3,398
New Glasgow	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Toronto	1,508,299	1,841,885	1,159,159
*Sydney	Nil	65,550	Nil	Welland	1,200	41,700	8,800
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	350	27,431	21,950	*Windsor	506,925	121,035	89,185
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	6,000	Woodstock	2,400	20,147	10,325
*Moncton	350	17,431	15,950	<b>Manitoba</b> .....	79,000	41,600	92,600
*St. John	Nil	10,000	Nil	*Brandon	Nil	Nil	1,700
<b>Quebec</b> .....	574,425	3,953,237	393,790	St. Boniface	10,000	4,250	13,000
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	477,475	2,011,940	216,440	*Winnipeg	69,000	37,350	77,900
*Quebec	26,050	1,194,755	169,430	<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	7,735	40,520	22,975
Shawinigan Falls	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Moose Jaw	110	6,300	1,280
Sherrbrooke	8,000	7,000	Nil	*Regina	5,350	13,070	14,195
*Three Rivers	32,900	682,800	4,500	*Saskatoon	2,275	21,150	7,500
*Westmount	30,000	56,742	3,400	<b>Alberta</b> .....	33,985	1,442,820	107,760
<b>Ontario</b> .....	2,615,406	3,214,150	1,610,699	*Calgary	24,000	1,294,700	92,700
Belleville	Nil	Nil	3,000	*Edmonton	8,900	123,000	14,450
*Brantford	12,290	9,410	85	Lethbridge	1,065	100	385
Chatham	1,700	44,450	3,500	Medicine Hat	Nil	25,000	225
*Fort William	10,600	6,200	7,550	<b>British Columbia</b> .....	568,795	238,235	651,676
Galt	Nil	320,888	9,100	Nanaimo	540	1,275	2,125
*Geolph	12,600	24,800	8,130	New Westminster	11,325	72,600	9,600
*Hamilton	141,400	169,060	106,090	Point Grey	93,400	49,200	202,500
*Kingston	4,005	4,660	377	Prince Rupert	2,700	6,900	135,600
Kitchener	12,291	46,070	16,195	South Vancouver	32,075	18,750	65,125
*London	140,725	154,300	44,430	*Vancouver	208,570	57,510	208,000
Niagara Falls	175	640	44,975	*Victoria	20,185	32,000	38,640
Oshawa	23,075	25,000	3,700				
*Ottawa	17,875	165,000	27,400				
Owen Sound	Nil	Nil	5,000				
*Peterborough	6,250	1,825	7,540				
*Port Arthur	151,800	151,750	725	<b>Total—56 cities</b> .....	3,705,256	9,058,473	2,933,035
*Stratford	4,225	11,025	3,240	<b>*Total—35 cities</b> .....	3,488,554	8,448,123	2,386,512
*St. Catharines	Nil	16,200	8,510				



## BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING 1922.

**R**EVISED statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from municipal officials show that the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during 1922 stood substantially higher than in the preceding year and also than in 1920. Building to the value of \$133,812,688 was authorized by these cities as compared with \$106,322,874 in 1921 and with \$109,926,923 in 1920. There were, therefore, increases of \$27,489,814 or 25.9 per cent in the former comparison and \$23,885,765 or 21.8 per cent in the latter. Table I on page gives the value of building permits issued in these cities during the past three years.

Of the total increase over the preceding year, \$17,969,775 was registered by the 25 Ontario cities making returns; the value of their permits aggregated \$67,246,774, or 36.5 per cent more than in 1921. This was the largest actual increase recorded, but the percentage gain was smaller than in some other provinces. British Columbia, with the largest proportional increase, ranked second in actual gain. The 1922 permits in that province were valued at \$14,351,058 and stood \$4,950,002 or 52.7 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Alberta, where the estimated cost of building work exceeded that for 1921 by \$1,552,758 or 37.2 per cent, and Quebec, with an increase of \$1,460,431 or 5.1 per cent, came next in order. The only declines indicated were in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, where the value of prospective building was less by 41 and 28 per cent, respectively, than in the preceding year.

The largest aggregate of building permits issued in any one city during the year was reported in Toronto, where the value reached \$35,237,925, which was \$11,359,679 or 47.5 per cent higher than the total for the year before. In Mon-

treál, building to the value of \$21,132,586 was authorized as compared with \$21,291,273 in 1921. A total of \$8,661,695 was recorded by Vancouver; this sum was \$5,616,563 or 184.1 per cent higher than in the preceding year. In Winnipeg the permits issued amounted to \$6,875,750, an increase of \$1,295,350 or 23.2 per cent as compared with the figures for 1921. In addition to the large totals mentioned above building valued at between one and six million dollars was authorized during the year in Halifax, Moncton, Quebec, Three Rivers, Westmount, Fort William, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Windsor, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Point Grey and Victoria. The totals in all these cities except Halifax, Three Rivers, Windsor, Regina and Point Grey exceeded those for the preceding year. The value of building estimated in Halifax has declined steadily since 1919, when there was unusual activity in an effort to repair the damage caused by the explosion of 1918. The totals since then, however, have been substantially higher than in former years. In Moncton, the permits issued last year stood considerably higher than in 1921, but were lower than in the preceding two years. The value of prospective building in Quebec which was the largest total ever recorded for that city was \$1,702,169 or 46.6 per cent above that for the year before. Permits issued in Ottawa aggregated \$5,021,782 or 14.2 per cent more than the previous high record since 1910, which occurred in 1914.

An analysis of the returns by months shows that the value of prospective building increased steadily from January to June. From then until the end of the year declines were recorded each month with the exception of August, when the total stood higher than for any

TABLE I.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK  
AS INDICATED BY THE VALUE OF BUILDING  
PERMITS ISSUED IN 56 CITIES.

	1922	1921	1920
	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	81,500	138,200	53,200
Nova Scotia.....	2,416,024	2,807,986	4,356,286
*Halifax	1,752,632	2,199,398	3,421,379
New Glasgow.....	58,545	51,775	47,970
*Sydney	604,847	556,813	886,937
New Brunswick.....	2,028,239	1,508,820	2,535,623
Fredericton	283,197	234,800	298,650
*Moncton	1,037,942	699,520	1,201,673
*St. John	707,100	574,500	1,035,300
Quebec	30,330,234	28,869,803	21,801,692
*Montreal—*Maison- neuve	21,132,586	21,291,273	14,067,609
*Quebec	5,397,566	3,695,397	2,301,480
Shawinigan Falls.....	124,400	266,200	141,200
*Sherbrooke	712,000	753,900	3,265,538
*Three Rivers.....	1,193,650	1,286,740	845,975
*Westmount	1,770,022	1,576,293	1,179,890
Ontario	67,246,774	49,276,999	51,783,660
Belleville	254,400	119,700	73,250
*Brantford	465,420	404,445	798,073
Chatham	306,317	322,555	387,034
*Port William.....	1,446,685	893,050	1,045,160
Galt	731,707	501,771	291,760
*Guelph	964,808	493,257	494,158
*Hamilton	4,925,465	4,639,450	4,340,220
*Kingston	701,405	591,515	494,736
*Kitchener	2,461,321	932,050	1,277,595
*London	2,603,630	2,527,510	2,146,305
Niagara Falls.....	676,694	1,145,589	493,965
Oshawa	1,155,130	329,405	849,496
Ottawa	5,021,782	2,716,409	3,305,172
Owen Sound.....	196,450	119,000	146,175
*Peterborough	439,154	541,754	939,700
*Port Arthur.....	1,167,429	113,509	216,350
*Stratford	700,527	276,089	440,782
*St. Catharines.....	1,290,576	776,360	830,632
*St. Thomas.....	221,964	113,640	258,821
Sarnia	880,260	1,331,337	742,265
Sault Ste. Marie.....	583,813	896,920	1,034,290
*Toronto	35,287,925	23,878,246	25,737,063
Welland	362,371	435,735	299,420
*Windsor	4,143,495	5,123,110	4,850,310
Woodstock	242,956	114,593	290,928
Manitoba	7,653,442	6,714,883	9,248,971
*Brandon	225,029	749,190	412,829
St. Boniface	552,663	385,293	465,992
Winnipeg	6,875,750	5,580,400	8,370,150
Saskatchewan	3,982,213	3,434,681	5,281,600
*Moose Jaw.....	379,180	500,177	1,533,105
*Regina	1,784,124	2,160,038	2,597,920
*Saskatoon	1,818,909	774,466	1,150,585
Alberta	5,723,204	4,170,445	4,651,876
*Calgary	3,102,700	2,298,800	2,906,100
*Edmonton	2,338,109	1,563,696	3,231,955
Lethbridge	243,695	217,760	252,090
Medicine Hat.....	38,700	90,190	61,731
British Columbia...	14,351,058	9,401,056	8,414,015
Nanaimo	85,981	93,273	78,294
*New Westminster.....	332,050	264,870	319,109
Point Grey.....	3,364,200	3,516,800	2,192,114
Prince Rupert.....	314,412	620,833	405,189
South Vancouver.....	559,716	882,981	642,071
*Vancouver	8,661,095	3,045,132	3,569,666
*Victoria	1,033,004	977,167	1,207,572
Total—56 cities.....	133,812,688	106,322,874	109,926,923
*Total—35 cities.....	122,655,581	94,508,164	100,678,939

for the construction of a pier in Vancouver, which caused the value of the permits issued in that city to be a great deal higher than in any other month of 1922.

Table II on next page shows the value by provinces of the building permits issued during the last nine years in the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910. These cities are marked by asterisks in Table I. In making comparisons the greatly increased costs of building supplies and of labour during and immediately after the war must be remembered. Although there were considerable declines in such prices during 1921 and 1922, it is still true that the total for the latter year does not represent nearly so large a volume of building as it would have done in pre-war years. The total for the 35 cities, standing at \$122,655,581, was 29.8 per cent higher than in 1921 and 21.8 per cent above the level of 1920. Since building material and labour costs, as reflected by the Department of Labour's index numbers, have declined by approximately 32 and 10 per cent respectively from the 1920 levels, the increase in the building represented by the value of permits issued is considerably greater than the percentage gain would indicate. The total for 1922 stood 26.9 per cent above that for 1914, but it is substantially smaller than the values for 1911, 1912, and 1913 which, when prices were very much lower, reached \$138,170,390; \$185,233,449 and \$153,662,852 respectively. Immigration during those three years was on an exceptionally high level, and part of the enormous volume of building indicated by building permits was necessary to meet the housing requirements of the immigrants.

The value of the permits issued in the 15 Ontario cities included in the original tabulations reached a total of \$61,796,676, which was 40.6 per cent higher than in 1921 and 23.5 per cent above the level indicated in 1912, the previous high mark of the record, when the permits

other month of the year except May. The large amount for the former month was due to authority having been given



issued had totalled \$50,022,468. In Quebec the value for 1922 was exceeded only in 1913, which at \$34,893,449 was 13.5 per cent higher than for the year under review. The value of building authorized in the three Prairie Provinces showed the greatest decline from the level of

pre-war years, being over \$33,000,000 less than in 1913 and \$61,000,000 smaller than in 1912, the peak year. The 1922 total for British Columbia, \$10,026,749, was some five millions less than for 1913 but was considerably higher than in any of the intervening years.

TABLE II.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK IN THE YEARS 1914-1922 BY PROVINCES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 35 CITIES.

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	2,357,479	2,756,211	4,308,316	5,898,336	3,295,635	1,320,647	1,348,434	1,262,087	990,293
New Brunswick.....	1,745,042	1,274,020	2,236,973	2,674,716	498,748	870,963	675,980	864,339	852,655
Quebec.....	39,205,824	28,603,603	21,660,492	15,166,851	6,852,354	8,794,149	9,890,630	12,267,849	24,527,561
Ontario.....	61,796,676	43,960,394	47,175,077	40,584,834	18,477,012	17,407,571	20,229,574	14,353,828	38,558,430
Manitoba.....	7,100,779	6,329,590	8,782,979	3,046,541	2,140,672	2,392,788	2,752,173	1,862,455	13,240,385
Saskatchewan.....	3,982,213	3,434,681	5,281,600	3,694,505	2,177,290	1,294,659	687,170	574,987	2,783,235
Alberta.....	5,440,809	3,862,496	6,138,055	3,143,346	1,548,270	853,000	895,040	460,375	8,938,027
British Columbia.....	10,026,749	4,287,169	5,096,347	2,904,284	1,848,289	997,649	3,245,465	1,920,829	6,889,765
Total—35 cities.....	122,655,581	94,508,164	100,679,839	77,113,413	36,838,270	33,936,426	39,724,466	33,566,749	96,780,981

### FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1923.

**D**URING February the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to three fair wage contracts which were awarded by the Department of Public Works. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Repairs to the Public Wharf, Port Hood, N.S. Name of contractor, The Sydney Construction Company, Limited, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, January 20, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Alterations to Postal Station "B" and installation of elevator therein, Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractor, Kennedy Connor, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, January, 22, 1923. Amount of contract, \$6,200.

Construction of wharf, Millhaven, Ont. Name of contractor, Maria R. Midner, Napanee, Ont. Date of contract, February 17, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in February for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulation for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 349.00
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	52.42
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	37,741.40
Repairing letter boxes, etc., and hampers	120.00
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	5,014.39
Supplying ink.....	261.50



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES.

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**A** SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: fur and products.

MONTREAL, QUE. — MONTREAL FUR MANUFACTURERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, AND THE JFINT BOARD OF THE FURRIER'S UNION OF MONTREAL, LOCALS No. 66 AND 67 OF THE INTERNATIONAL FURWORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1923, until January 31, 1925.

A permanent committee of five members of each party appointed to retain office until January 31, 1925, any vacancy on the committee to be filled in the case of either party by one who has had three years' continuous service in Montreal, as a worker or a manufacturer, as the case may be. The committee to meet weekly if necessary, and oftener if unanimously agreed.

No strikes or lockouts to take place during life of the agreement; all controversies or disputes to be referred to the conciliation committee through its chairman, and to be taken up at the

subsequent regular meeting of the conciliation committee and adjusted within forty-eight hours, unless the time be extended by mutual consent.

In event of the unavoidable absence of one member of either party on the committee the other party to allow one member to withdraw. For the purpose of enabling the committee to proceed to business or in case of absence of more than one member of either side, that side to have power to elect others to bring number up to five.

An open shop to be maintained for the manufacturers.

Both parties to prohibit intimidation, interference or discrimination among employees.

The principle of equal division of work to be adhered to as far as possible. No employee to be discriminated against by an employer belonging to the association on account of being a union member.

Hours per week, forty-four, distributed as agreed upon, but ending at noon on Saturday. Overtime to be permitted only from September to March inclusive, and to be paid time and one-half. Certain legal holidays to be given with pay, provided the employee works the balance of week in which holiday occurs. Work done on said holidays to be paid time and one-half plus the day's pay, but work not to be required.

No work to be done by workers in their own homes. No employee to be permitted to work overtime, in any factory or shop other than the one in which he or she is employed during the day.

No contracting or sub-contracting to be permitted inside of the factory. No work to be sent to any shop where conditions are inferior to those stipulated.

Union side may call a meeting of the conciliation committee when they do not consider the conditions in any shop equal to the average of association shops. The association undertakes to investigate and endeavour to adjust conditions.

**Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and products.**

GUELPH, ONT. — GUELPH STOVE COMPANY AND IRON MOULDERS' UNION, LOCAL 212. Agreement to be effective from January 8, until December 31, 1923, with 30 days' notice of desired change at expiration.

Piece work moulders' wages to be increased 16 per cent. Day work wage to be \$6.

**Manufacturing: Animal Foods.**

VANCOUVER, B. C. — FRASER VALLEY DAIRIES, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 464, MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES. Agreement to be in effect from June 15, 1922, until June 15, 1923.

Members of the union to be employed unless none are available, in which case non-union labour shall have union wages and make application for membership within two weeks. An applicant not to be refused membership by reason of a union man being out of employment. Employer may discharge employees for specified misconduct. Employees to provide suitable working apparel, employer supplying aprons. No workman to be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles.

Employees to be allowed one day off in seven, or one week off in seven weeks. A driver's day's work to be considered accomplished when he has finished his route satisfactorily. If an employee's holidays are postponed, he or she may request payment for time due. To help

other than drivers, a day's work to be 8 hours; overtime, time and one-half.

All new employees to sign a copy of this agreement within 30 days. Employees to receive seven days' notice of discharge, and to give employers the same notice.

On certain dates, managements to hold meetings to discuss problems of interest to dairy salesmen. Members to be fined or suspended for drunkenness, dishonesty or incompetency. In case of breakdown of machinery, manager not to be compelled to pay overtime: provided men are notified to lay off during repairs, and men kept standing by are paid overtime, if standing by compels them to work longer than 8 hours. Employees of any firm to perform their usual work and no more in case of a strike of employees of another firm with which the first firm is doing business.

Wages per month: driver salesmen (retail) \$52.25, with additional points according to specified table for wholesale or retail sales, three points representing one cent; truck drivers, \$120; truck helpers, stable helpers and all other inside help, \$110; checkers and inside relief men, \$115; outside relief men, \$150. New employees without experience to receive \$5. less than above rates for first three months. New men on routes not to be paid for the first three days learning. In event of a load being split, driver to receive same monthly wage as the month previous for two months, provided he has increased his own load 12 per cent. The \$52.25 and the rate of commission not to be changed.

There shall be no cessation of work, lockouts or sympathetic strikes during the life of this agreement. Controversies to be adjusted without cessation of work between representatives of both parties, or submitted to a joint arbitration committee; decision to be final.

**Manufacturing: Wood Products.**

HANOVER, ONT.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS CALLED THE "EMPLOYERS' COMMITTEE" AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF FURNITURE FACTORIES, CALLED THE "EMPLOYEES' COMMITTEE." Agreement to be

in effect from February 20, 1923 to February 20, 1924.

For summary of agreement see article "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada in February, 1923," on page 239 of this issue.

**PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1923.**

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, both the index number of wholesale prices and the family budget in terms of retail prices of foods, fuel and rent being only a little above January levels. The increase in the wholesale prices index was due chiefly to increases in agricultural products and foods and in building materials, though most other groups except dairy products and house furnishings were somewhat higher. The fuel group was lower owing to a decline in the price of Connellsville coke.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.53 at the beginning of February as compared with \$10.52 at the beginning of January; \$10.61 for February 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$21.23 at the beginning of February as compared with \$21.18 at the beginning of January; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Butter and cheese were substantially higher with smaller increases in beef, milk, flour, sugar, and potatoes. The greatest decline occurred in eggs, though pork, bacon, and lard were slightly lower. Fuel was slightly higher, while rent was unchanged.

A comparison of fuel prices with previous years shows that while prices in February were somewhat higher than a year ago, they were lower than in Feb-

ruary, 1921, the period when fuel prices reached the peak and began to recede.

Anthracite coal averaged \$18.71 per ton at the beginning of February as compared with \$17.44 a year ago and \$19.71 for February, 1921. Soft coal averaged \$11.93 per ton in February, 1923, \$11.28 in February, 1922, and \$14.63 in February, 1921.

In hardwood, stove lengths averaged \$15.05 per cord in February as compared with \$14.72 in February, 1922, and \$16.25 in February, 1921. Soft wood, stove lengths, averaged \$11.78 in February, 1923, \$11.30 in February, 1922, and \$12.85 in February, 1921.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number stood at 224.3 in February as compared with 223.0 for January; 229.5 for February, 1922; 270.1 for February, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 136.6 for February, 1914. The most important increases were in wheat, oats, flaxseed, bran and shorts, cattle, sheep, butter, sugar, raw cotton, linseed oil, paint, and raw rubber, and small increases in fowl, fruits, vegetables, raw silk, some metals, nails, copper wire, silver plated cutlery, and in furniture. The most important declines occurred in Ontario barley, live and dressed hogs, eggs, bar silver, Connellsville coke, and in crockery. Compared with a year ago dairy products, miscellaneous groceries, textiles, hides and leather, metals and implements, and fuel were higher.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of



the percentages of current prices for the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being, therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities select from the 271 in the Departmental list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured good, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 155.2 in February as compared with 153.1 in January; 148.4 in February, 1922; 192.2 in February, 1921; 237.0 in February, 1920; and 102.9 in February, 1914. The increase was due mostly to advances in wheat, oats, cattle, sheep, butter, potatoes, sugar, cotton, and linseed oil.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board which includes thirty three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, and based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, stood at 149 in January as compared with 147 in December, 1922; and 144 in January, 1922. Goods produced, goods imported, goods exported, raw materials, producers' goods, and consumers' goods were all higher.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index numbers of imports and exports both declined due to seasonal changes. The former now stands at 165.11 as compared with 165.29 in January and the latter at 150.70 as compared with 151.97 in January. The combined index of imports and exports fell from 158.63 in January to 157.90 in February.

Professor Michell's revised index number of wholesale prices in Canada from 1919 to date based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturer's goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, advanced to 176.3 in February as compared with 171.9 in January; 170.2 in December, 1922; and 163.7 in February, 1922. Both foods and manufacturer's goods advanced.

#### Retail Prices.

Beef again averaged higher. Sirloin steak advanced from 26.7c per pound in the average to 27.3c, being higher in all provinces except Quebec and Manitoba. Round steak advanced from 21.7c per pound to 22.3c. The advance was general in all provinces. Shoulder roast was  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound higher in the average at 14.9c. Stewing beef was up slightly at 11.3c per pound. Veal was unchanged in the average, advances in some localities being offset by declines in others. Mutton, leg roast, averaged 27.4c in February as compared with 27.2c in January. Fresh pork, roast, declined slightly from an average of 26.7c per pound to 26.6c. Salt pork and bacon also were lower, the former at 25.3c per pound and the latter at 40.6c per pound. Boiled ham declined from an average of 60.5c per pound in January to 60.1c in February. In fresh fish, cod declined while halibut advanced. Salt herring and salt cod advanced slightly. Lard was practically unchanged.

Fresh eggs averaged considerably lower in February at 55.3c per dozen as compared with 63.3c in January and 60.3c in December, 1922. Prices in nearly all localities were lower. Cooking eggs similarly declined from 46.6c per dozen to 43.2c. Milk advanced at Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, and Stratford, but declined slightly at New Westminster. Butter showed a general advance, dairy being up from 40.5c per pound in January to 41.2c in February and creamery from 45.5c per pound in January to 47.2c in February. Cheese

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE GOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities	Quantity	(*) 1900	(*) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1915	Feb. 1916	Feb. 1917	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1919	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Jan. 1923	Feb. 1923
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.0	47.0	47.6	54.0	65.2	72.4	73.2	71.4	55.4	53.4	54.6
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.6	32.4	33.0	35.8	46.4	50.8	47.6	45.6	31.4	29.0	29.8
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.0	17.6	18.2	20.9	25.7	27.2	25.9	26.4	18.8	18.3	18.3
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.3	21.7	25.9	31.9	34.5	33.1	32.2	26.2	27.2	27.4
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	21.9	18.7	20.4	26.1	34.1	35.7	37.0	36.1	27.5	26.7	26.6
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	34.6	35.2	36.6	45.2	63.2	69.4	70.6	70.4	51.6	51.6	50.6
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.0	24.5	26.8	32.6	45.6	51.6	52.2	56.1	39.3	41.8	40.6
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.4	35.4	37.0	50.2	67.4	71.4	78.4	63.8	41.6	45.6	45.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	42.6	40.8	42.2	54.9	63.8	64.7	83.9	70.4	56.2	63.2	55.3
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	35.4	32.9	34.7	44.5	49.0	56.6	63.5	72.6	47.7	46.6	43.2
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	55.2	55.2	52.2	60.6	71.4	82.2	91.2	92.4	78.6	71.4	72.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	61.4	61.4	65.8	86.4	95.4	104.2	111.8	108.8	77.8	81.6	82.4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	35.3	35.6	38.5	48.0	52.8	58.6	73.0	63.5	44.7	45.5	47.2
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.8	23.0	24.4	31.2	33.2	35.2	40.7	38.9	31.9	\$30.7	\$32.8
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.6	21.1	22.6	29.5	30.4	33.8	38.0	36.9	28.7	\$30.7	\$32.8
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	63.0	70.5	67.5	91.5	112.5	118.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	100.7	100.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	43.0	38.0	52.0	65.0	68.0	76.0	67.0	47.0	\$44.0	\$45.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	25.5	24.0	26.5	37.5	38.5	40.5	35.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.4	13.6	20.2	24.0	31.6	25.4	19.2	\$21.0	\$20.8
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	13.8	17.6	25.2	33.8	28.8	23.2	20.2	17.0	17.7	17.0
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.6	11.8	12.9	14.0	20.5	22.2	27.9	24.0	21.7	21.6	21.7
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.0	12.9	12.9	13.8	17.2	19.6	26.0	23.5	18.5	19.0	19.0
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.4	31.6	31.6	36.4	42.0	48.0	64.4	50.4	35.2	38.4	39.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.6	14.4	14.6	17.0	19.8	22.2	30.4	24.0	16.6	18.2	18.6
Tea, black, medium.....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.8	10.4	12.7	15.7	16.3	14.5	13.6	\$14.9	\$15.3
Tea, green, medium.....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.5	12.2	15.4	16.9	15.8	15.0	\$14.9	\$15.3
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.7	\$9.9	10.5	10.2	12.0	15.0	14.7	13.5	13.4	13.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	40.0	33.3	56.5	78.3	73.7	59.3	130.3	69.5	33.2	39.0	39.9
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>10.46</b>	<b>12.54</b>	<b>13.41</b>	<b>15.77</b>	<b>14.08</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>10.52</b>	<b>10.53</b>
<b>Starch, laundry.....</b>	<b>½ lb.</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.8	53.6	53.6	68.7	74.1	82.0	90.1	123.2	109.0	115.1	116.9
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.8	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	39.0	37.2	37.4	50.4	58.3	62.8	65.9	91.4	70.5	74.0	74.5
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.9	41.3	41.5	47.9	64.8	75.1	76.5	89.4	79.6	80.6	80.9
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.6	30.9	30.4	33.7	49.4	55.4	58.8	68.3	57.9	59.4	60.5
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.4	23.7	23.0	23.2	25.8	27.7	32.4	39.7	31.7	31.6	31.2
<b>Fuel and lighting.....</b>		<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.64</b>
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>¼ mo.</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>7.01</b>
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>		<b>9.37</b>	<b>10.55</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>13.79</b>	<b>14.02</b>	<b>14.54</b>	<b>14.15</b>	<b>14.27</b>	<b>16.78</b>	<b>19.80</b>	<b>21.34</b>	<b>24.71</b>	<b>24.85</b>	<b>21.07</b>	<b>21.18</b>	<b>21.23</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.51	7.50	8.38	10.45	12.50	14.06	15.95	14.38	10.85	10.68	10.92	
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.79	6.78	7.19	8.75	10.97	11.64	13.41	12.82	9.77	9.43	9.60	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.53	7.80	8.46	10.15	12.65	13.34	15.52	14.16	10.88	10.48	10.71	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.24	7.47	8.14	10.52	12.37	12.86	15.11	13.62	10.23	10.24	10.24	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.53	7.79	8.34	10.62	12.66	13.24	15.86	13.95	10.46	10.45	10.46	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.36	8.26	8.51	10.04	12.04	13.54	16.06	14.10	10.45	10.36	9.93	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.27	8.73	8.58	10.33	12.69	14.12	15.34	14.00	10.61	10.10	10.47	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.55	8.78	8.56	10.69	12.87	13.15	15.87	14.54	10.11	10.26	10.14	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.11	8.89	8.89	10.62	12.61	14.36	16.66	14.87	11.59	11.39	11.19	



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	cents 27.3	cents 22.3	cents 20.7	cents 14.9	cents 11.3	cents 18.3	cents 27.4	cents 26.6	cents 25.3	cents 40.6	cents 45.0	cents 60.1
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	28.5	24.9	22.1	16.7	13.0	15.3	24.0	27.8	26.0	38.8	41.7	60.7
1-Sydney.....	29.6	24.5	23.1	17.2	14.6	14.2	24.1	28.8	28.1	38.8	41.5	56.5
2-New Glasgow.....	23.4	21	17.6	13	9.7	13	19	26	25.5	38.9	39	61.6
3-Amherst.....	24.6	23.6	17.4	14	12	15	26	25	24.6	35	39	67.5
4-Halifax.....	32.5	24.6	25.7	18.2	13.7	15.5	27.5	30	25.2	36.2	40.8	57.1
5-Truro.....	32.5	31	26.5	21	15	19	23.5	29	26.6	45	48	61
<b>6-P.E.I.—Charlott'tn.</b>	25	24.2	22.8	17.1	14	15	22.5	25	24.7	36	39.7	60
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.)..</b>	28.5	23.6	21.5	15.7	11.9	15.1	22.7	27.7	24.4	37.3	42.7	58.2
7-Moncton.....	27.5	21.6	19.5	16.1	11.3	.....	.....	28.5	24.6	32.5	41.2	62.5
8-St. John.....	34.9	26.9	25.9	14.9	12.1	13	21.6	29	24.1	39.1	43.3	62.1
9-Fredericton.....	31.6	25.8	25	19	13.5	13.3	21.6	29.1	24.7	40	41.2	58.3
10-Bathurst.....	20	20	15.7	12.9	10.7	14	20	24.2	24	37.6	45	50
<b>Quebec (Average)....</b>	23.8	22.7	21.1	14.5	10.0	16.5	24.4	23.7	23.2	37.2	41.3	58.9
11-Quebec.....	21.2	22.2	18.7	15.2	10.1	17.7	25.5	22.6	24.2	33.5	37.5	57.9
12-Three Rivers.....	26.4	24.7	23.4	15.9	10.6	19.6	26	24.1	24	38	45	60
13-Sherbrooke.....	30	25	30	19	13.2	.....	20	25	24	39.2	40.5	65
14-Sorel.....	20	20	15	11	8	10	20	20	22	40	50	51
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	19	20.5	16.8	12.2	9.6	19.5	19.5	20.2	20.8	.....	40	55.2
16-St. John's.....	24	25.2	23.5	15	10	20	30	27.5	24	35.7	40	67.5
17-Montreal.....	27.7	23.2	24.7	13	9.7	13.7	26.4	25.4	23.9	39.7	41.4	59.9
18-Hull.....	21.9	20.7	16.3	14.3	8.5	15	23.3	25	23	34.5	36.2	54.9
<b>Ontario (Average)....</b>	28.5	22.8	21.5	15.9	12.0	20.9	27.9	26.2	25.3	38.4	42.2	58.3
19-Ottawa.....	24.2	20	18.5	14.2	10.1	17.9	23.8	26	25.7	39.1	43.1	58.5
20-Brockville.....	28.6	23.6	22.5	14.9	10.8	18.1	26.5	25	22.3	36.3	41.2	51
21-Kingston.....	25	20.7	19.4	13	9.1	15.7	26.7	25	22.2	35.8	42.1	55
22-Belleville.....	24.5	18.4	21.4	14.8	9.5	22.5	29.3	26.3	24	40.7	45	63
23-Peterborough.....	29.6	24.6	21.3	17	10.5	21.6	25	26.2	25.7	43	47.0	53.9
24-Orillia.....	26.8	20.8	17.8	14.1	10	20.7	23.6	24.6	26	39.6	42.7	55.8
25-Toronto.....	29.5	21.6	22.4	14	12.4	21.1	25.8	25.3	25.3	38.8	44.4	56.9
26-Niagara Falls.....	31.7	23.3	25	15.3	10	22.5	32.5	26	25	36.2	40	60
27-St. Catharines.....	25	20.2	14.2	10.1	19	25	25	23.7	35	38.6	57.7	57.7
28-Hamilton.....	29.4	23.3	22.7	16.3	14.1	22.6	27.5	25.8	20	36.8	40.7	58.5
29-Brantford.....	27.9	22.5	21	15.8	11.5	19.6	30	25.5	25	36.7	41	57
30-Galt.....	35	27.7	26	18.7	13.7	25	31.7	29.7	29.7	42.4	40.6	60.6
31-Guelph.....	31.7	26	22.3	18.2	14.5	22.5	32.5	27.4	25	38.5	41.5	55.5
32-Kitchener.....	29.6	26.2	21.1	18.4	14.2	24.2	25	25.9	.....	38.3	42.6	57.4
33-Woodstock.....	26	22	23	16	13.4	20	27.7	25	.....	37.6	40.6	54.4
34-Stratford.....	28.8	23.3	19.8	16.7	12.5	20.9	25	24.9	25	38.4	43.7	57.2
35-London.....	29.3	24	24	18.1	12.3	21.7	29	26.1	25.5	38.3	42.3	60.6
36-St. Thomas.....	26.7	22.5	19.8	14.2	11.7	18.3	24.5	25.5	24	36.3	38.5	57.5
37-Chatham.....	27.8	23.1	20.6	15.6	11.8	22.1	25	26.5	26	37.3	40.9	59.1
38-Windsor.....	26	19.8	19.9	15.4	11.7	22.2	29.7	25.2	23.6	36.4	41.5	58
39-Owen Sound.....	30	25	22.7	19.5	12	21.2	25	26.2	27.2	38.2	40	60
40-Cobalt.....	32.5	27.7	29	17.8	14	26	31	30.3	26.6	39.7	41.9	61
41-Sault Ste. Marie.....	30	25	21.2	16.4	12.8	21.7	25	27	27.9	38.6	38.7	55
42-Fort Arthur.....	28.8	20.5	18.6	14.3	12.2	18	35	28.3	30	43.2	48.6	68.1
43-Fort William.....	28	18	17.9	13.6	13.1	17	30	25.6	28.6	42.5	45.6	66.6
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	23.4	17.1	16.5	10.9	8.2	14.2	25.9	23.6	22.9	38.4	45.7	61.6
44-Winnipeg.....	24.2	17.3	17.7	10.3	8.2	14	26.1	22.6	23.5	37.5	44.4	60.1
45-Brandon.....	22.6	16.8	15.3	11.4	8.2	14.3	25.7	24.5	22.3	39.3	46.9	63.1
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	26.1	17.8	16.8	12.2	8.7	14.6	28.2	25.3	24.3	47.4	52.8	62.0
46-Regina.....	24.7	15.6	16	10	7.5	13.9	29.5	24.2	25	51.6	60.6	63.1
47-Prince Albert.....	20	15	12.5	10	8	12.5	25	25	22	40	45	55
48-Saskatoon.....	30	20	20	15	10	15	30	28	25	46.6	48.3	57.5
49-Moose Jaw.....	29.6	20.7	18.5	13.8	9.4	17.1	28.3	24	25	51.3	57.2	72.5
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	22.3	16.4	15.0	10.1	7.6	13.0	27.3	22.9	24.3	45.5	50.9	59.9
50-Medicine Hat.....	23.7	17.5	15	10.8	7	13.7	30	25	26.5	46	50	61
51-Edmonton.....	22.3	16.1	17.4	10.5	8	14.7	29	23.7	23	45.7	53.5	57.8
52-Calgary.....	19.7	14.6	13.6	8.8	7	11.7	23	21.8	23.8	44.3	48.2	60.4
53-Lethbridge.....	23.5	17.5	13.8	10.1	8.3	11.5	27	21	24	46.1	51.9	60.5
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	30.1	24.1	21.9	15.6	12.5	20.7	33.1	33.2	28.8	48.6	54.3	66.0
54-Fernie.....	25.5	20.4	19.6	12.7	9	15.7	34	31.2	29.5	48.9	54.1	63.5
55-Nelson.....	28.7	24	22.7	13.3	9.7	19.3	32.3	33.3	28.8	57.3	62.5	65.8
56-Trail.....	30	25	20	15	10.6	19	33.5	35	25	53.1	58.1	65
57-New Westminster.....	35	30	25	22	13.5	25	30	40	33.3	47.4	56.2	65
58-Vancouver.....	31.3	23.3	20.8	13.8	13.3	22.4	34.3	29.8	30.3	45.7	50.7	64.9
59-Victoria.....	31	25	25.6	18.3	15.1	26.6	31.6	31.6	25	46.1	50	66
60-Nanaimo.....	29.3	20	18.6	15	13.8	23.3	34	29.3	24.3	40.5	48.5	66.5
61-Prince Rupert.....	30	25	22.5	15	15	17.5	35	35	34	50	54	71.6



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1923.

Fish									Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter	
Od steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddock, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb. tin			Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents 17.3	cents 28.2	cents 18.7	cents 13.2	cents 59.4	cents 20.9	cents 19.7	cents 38.7	cents 22.7	cents 55.3	cents 43.2	cents 12.0	cents 41.2	cents 47.2	
13.0	28.5			49.0	17.8	16.6	28.8	23.1	58.6	48.7	11.7	43.0	50.8	1
15	30			50	19	16.5	31.4	24.1	60.5	49.1	13-14	45.9	50.3	2
12	23			50	16.3	17	30.9	21.7	58.8	50.4	13	42	50.4	3
12	30-35			45	18.1	16.5	28.7	22.2	55	50	9	39.5	47.2	4
				50	17.4	14.6	24.9	22.6	61.7	49.1	12	42.8	52.8	5
				50	18.2	18.3	28	25	57.1	45	11	45	53.5	6
10	35			60	17.1	18.8	39	23.4	49.9	41.1	8.9	36.7	42.6	7
12.3	31.7			52.5	17.6	17.1	33.7	22.5	60.6	50.7	10.5	42.3	48.9	8
12	35		10	60	18.6	18	34.9	21.3	63.3	51	11-13	46	50	9
15	35			60	17.2	15.7	39.5	22.6	59.5	50.4	12	43	52.1	10
12	25			50	17	18.3	33.9	22.7	59.4	51.5	10	45.2	46	
10				40	17.5	16.3	26.6	23.3	60	50	10	35	47.5	
16.2	28.9	20.0	9.5	63.0	19.7	19.6	29.8	22.0	60.4	45.3	11.9	41.9	45.6	
	20	20		50	18.3	20	27.8	23.4	58.9	38.6	14	38.9	44.4	11
10	30-35		7.5	75	20	20	26.7	22.4	60.9	44.7	14	38	45.7	12
15	35		12		20	17.5	34.2	22.2	60.5	47.3	11.1	43.5	48.5	13
	30	15		70		25	28.7	21.4	65	44.2	12	43	48.5	14
		25					25.9	22	55.7	48.7	10		44.5	15
25		20	10	60	22.5	18	29.3	20.3	62.9	50.8	11	45	46.7	16
12-20	30-32	25	8	60	19.8	20.1	35.8	21.6	55.9	41.2	13	42.8	45.8	17
15	25	15	10		17.3	16.3	30.5	22.9	63.2	46.7	10	43	46.4	18
18.2	29.1	19.8	11.6	63.1	20.5	19.2	39.5	22.0	55.2	45.3	11.7	41.7	46.3	
16	28	16	10		20.1	17.8	39.1	23	65.5	47.1	10	43	48	19
	30	20	10		19.5	17.2	36.4	20.7	52.5	43.7	11	41.5	46.8	20
12.5	28-30	18-20			20	19.2	37.8	20.6	56.4	45	10	40.3	45.2	21
15	30	18			21.7	22.7	30.1	21.7	51.2	44.7	10	43.3	46.7	22
	25	18			19.5	22.3	30	22.9	57.2	44.2	10	37.8	43.8	23
18-20	30	13-22		60	20	19	31.2	23	52.5	45	9-11.5	39.6	45.6	24
	30	20			20	18.4	40	21.6	57.3	43.9	12.5	40.3	47.6	25
20	30	23			20	19.3	52	22.1	60.7	47	12	44.5	50.2	26
	35	25	15	75	19.6	19.1	47.2	21	58.6	46	12	45	45.8	27
	28	23	12.5		19.4	16.8	44.9	21.1	57.1	45.5	12	42.4	47.4	28
	30	20	12		19.7	18.4	40.4	20.8	51.4	44.3	12	43.2	46.3	29
	30	20		40	20	19.5	35	22.4	52.5	45	11.8	44	46.8	30
	28	22			18.2	17.8	39.4	22.2	58.7	49.4	10	41.1	45.6	31
20	30	22	15	50	20	20	32.2	20.1	52	45	11.8	40.6	45.1	32
20	30	25	10		20.7	21	38	20.6	50.5	45	10	40	44.4	33
20	35	22			20.7	20	35	21.2	53.6	45	12	40.8	45.2	34
20-25	30	18	10	50	19.6	17.4	44.6	21.3	56.2	47	10	41.8	45.7	35
18	30	18	12		20	18.8	47.4	21	52.6	43.9	12	43.2	46.3	36
	20	20			20	21.9	41.2	21.4	51.7	44.8	12	38.4	46.8	37
	30	16			21.9	21.3	47.9	22.7	59.5	45.2	12-19	46.7	48	38
	30	15		70	21	17.6	34.1	22.3	52.5	46	10	40.5	43.1	39
	25	22	12		20.8	21.2	31.7	25.7	57.6	46.9	17		43.9	40
	25	20	9	90	22.5	19	40.8	22	59.1	42.2	13	41.7	45.3	41
	25-30	17		70	24.2	17	44.4	25	51.1	45	12.5	40	47.2	42
					22.5	17.3	46.7	24.1	52.5	45	12.5		46.8	43
27.5	14.4				22.1	17.3	40.4	22.6	49.0	34.9	12.3	38.6	46.5	
	15				22.3	16.9	41.8	22	49.1	33.6	12	39.5	47	44
	30	12.5-15			21.8	17.6	38.9	23.1	48.8	36.2	12.5	37.6	45.9	45
26.3	13.8				27.5	21.3	34.4	23.5	61.5	37.7	13.3	35.7	46.5	
	25				25	20	34	23.2	62.5	35.7	13	36.9	45.1	46
	25	12.5	12.5		30	20	27.7	25	62.5	40	11	39	49	47
	30				22.5	21.3	34.5	23.3	59	36	13	33.3	44.3	48
20	25	15			27.5	22.5	41.3	22.6	62.1	39	16	33.6	47.4	49
20.6	23.7	14.4	17.6		22.3	22.4	39.9	24.5	51.9	35.4	12.4	38.8	47.1	
25	25	15	17.5		25	25	41.8	27.5	53.7	42	13	42.5	46.9	50
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15		22.6	21.7	37.8	25	57.3	33.9	12.5	40	48.3	51
		15	18	90	19.3	21.3	39.8	23.9	50.4	33.5	11	37.8	46.1	52
18	22	15	20		22.4	21.4	40.3	21.4	46.1	32.3	13	34.7	46.9	53
20.4	26.3	19.3	16.8		23.6	22.9	39.9	23.8	46.5	36.7	13.5	43.0	49.6	
22	30	18	18		23.3	24	50.8	27.5	53.2	39	15	50	49.6	54
25	30	20	20		25	25.8	42.2	25.8	45.3	40	17	44.2	50.4	55
25	30	20	20		25	25	40	23.9	49	42.5	15	35	50	56
18	20				24	21.6	33.1	20.5	43.3	33.3	9	42.5	48	57
20	25		15		20.5	19.5	33.8	21.4	44.4	32.8	9	35	48.2	58
18	30		12.5		20	24	39.6	25	43.3	35	10	47.5	50.9	59
15	25				21	18.3	36.8	22	41.8	31.3	13	47.4	48.3	60
	20		15		30	25	43.1	24	52	40	20	42.6	51	61

a. Price per single quart higher.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>
1-Sydney.....	30.7	33.1	8	18.7	5.5	6.6	11	14	19.9	19.6	18.7
2-New Glasgow.....	35	30.8	8	17	5.3	5.4	10	14	19.5	19.1	18.4
3-Amherst.....	30	30.3	8	17.5	5.0	5.6	10.6	16.6	19.1	18.5	15.4
4-Halifax.....	31.1	34	7.3	16.5	4.8	6	9.4	15	19.1	18.1	16.7
5-Truro.....	30	33.3	7.3	17.6	5.4	5.9	10.4	13.4	19.7	19.7	17.7
<b>6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.)...</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>
7-Moncton.....	36.6	36.6	7.9-8.7	18	5.2	6.4	10.9	15	18.6	18.6	16.3
8-St. John.....	26.7	33.6	7.3	19.7	4.9	6.5	11	15.6	17	18.2	15
9-Fredericton.....	24.5	32	8	17	4.7	5.6	10.2	13.7	17.3	17.1	14.8
10-Bathurst.....	30	35	8	17.6	5.2	5.5	9.7	13.5	20	15	16
<b>Quebec (Average)....</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>
11-Quebec.....	27.4	32.2	7.5	17.5	4.8	6	9.9	13.5	15.6	17.9	15.2
12-Three Rivers.....	27	32.2	6	20.2	4.8	5.7	9.8	15.6	15.5	19	15.4
13-Sherbrooke.....	26.2	33	7.3	18.5	4.5	5.7	9.5	13.6	15.3	18.8	14.8
14-Sorel.....	25	30	5.3	18.8	4.7	7	9	13.4	15	19	13.7
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	25	29.3	5.3	17.7	4.8	6.7	10.1	13.4	15	19.2	14.4
16-St. John's.....	33	33	4.7	16.5	4.8	5.7	9.9	13	15.4	16.4	14.7
17-Montreal.....	26.1	33.3	6.7-7	17.9	4.8	5.3	10.2	11.7	14.7	16.5	14.4
18-Hull.....	26.2	30.7	6	17.4	5.1	5.4	8.3	11.9	14.5	16	14.2
<b>Ontario (Average)....</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>
19-Ottawa.....	27.3	32.3	6.7	17.2	5.3	6.1	10.9	11.3	15.4	10	14.4
20-Brockville.....	27.5	29.2	6	17.1	4.3	5	9.5	10.7	16	15.1	13.7
21-Kingston.....	24.8	29.9	6	15.5	4.6	5.5	9.6	11.4	14.7	14.3	13.2
22-Belleville.....	24.3	31.5	5.7	17	4.3	5	12.2	11	15	15	14.4
23-Peterborough.....	27	29.7	6	18	4.0	5.2	11.2	11.4	15.6	16.3	14.7
24-Orillia.....	25.4	32.6	6	18	3.9	4.8	10.9	12.9	17.5	17.2	15
25-Toronto.....	26.1	33.2	6	17.5	4.4	5.2	10.4	12	15.4	15.5	14.5
26-Niagara Falls.....	28	34.3	6.7	17.5	4.3	5	11.3	12.5	17.3	17.1	15.8
27-St. Catharines.....	25.1	31.2	6.7	15.6	4.1	5	11.9	12.4	15.6	15.6	13.2
28-Hamilton.....	24.7	33.1	5.3	17	4.1	5.1	11.1	11.9	15.6	15.3	14.3
29-Brantford.....	24.2	33.5	6	17.2	3.9	5.2	11.4	10.7	16	15.8	15
30-Galt.....	28.5	34.3	6.7	18.5	3.9	5.2	12.2	13.3	17.3	17.1	15
31-Guelph.....	27.2	32.2	6	16.6	3.9	5	11.6	11.8	15	15	13.8
32-Kitchener.....	25	36.1	6	17.4	3.7	5	12.9	14.7	15.8	15.2	15.1
33-Woodstock.....	26.6	30.1	6	17.2	3.9	5	10.6	11	14.7	15.9	13.6
34-Stratford.....	26.6	31.5	6.7	17.5	4.0	6	12.4	12.9	15.9	16.2	14.6
35-London.....	24.6	32.9	6	17.3	4.1	5.1	11.3	11.8	14.5	15.5	14.5
36-St. Thomas.....	26.2	33.7	6	17.9	4.1	5.1	11.5	12.3	15.7	16.4	14.8
37-Chatham.....	24.9	33.6	6.7	18.3	4.3	5.3	10.7	11.2	16.7	17.3	14.5
38-Windsor.....	29	30.7	6.7	17	4.5	5.5	10.7	12.5	15.7	15.9	14.2
39-Owen Sound.....	26.6	30.3	6	17.6	4.0	5.2	10.3	12.2	15.5	15.6	14.1
40-Cobalt.....	27.7	33	7.4	19.3	5.0	7.7	10.8	14.7	18.4	19.3	17.5
41-Sault Ste. Marie.....	24.4	34.4	6.7	18	4.8	6.6	9.8	12.7	15.9	15.9	14.4
42-Port Arthur.....	30	24.2	6.7	18.8	4.3	5.7	9.9	15	16.4	17.5	14.4
43-Fort William.....	29.4	34.3	5.5-6.7	18.2	4.5	5.3	11	13.3	17.7	18.4	15.2
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>
44-Winnipeg.....	27.7	34.7	6	20	4.1	5.2	11.7	12.5	18.8	18.8	17.5
45-Brandon.....	28	32.7	7.2	19.3	4.5	4.7	11	13.8	20.1	20.1	18.7
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>
46-Regina.....	32.4	6.7	17.2	4.0	4.1	9.9	11.8	17.5	17.7	16.6	
47-Prince Albert.....	35	37.5	6.7	17	4.0	5.6	10	13.1	22.5	21.2	20
48-Saskatoon.....	34	6.5	15	4.1	5.7	12	12.5	20	19.6	19.5	
49-Moose Jaw.....	34.2	6.4	20	4.4	5.5	10.2	11.9	19.8	21.3	18.8	
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>
50-Medicine Hat.....	35	31.6	5.7-6.7	17.2	4.1	5.3	10.4	12.5	20	20	19.1
51-Edmonton.....	31.7	6.7	16.8	4.1	4.7	9.1	10.6	18	18.6	17.8	
52-Calgary.....	27.5	35.4	7.3	16	4.0	5	9.5	10.4	19.6	20.4	20.1
53-Lethbridge.....	30	30	6.9	19.4	4.1	5.1	9.8	11.1	17.1	17.4	16
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>
54-Fernie.....	33.1	33.3	7.7	16	4.2	5.8	12.5	11.6	20	20	20
55-Nelson.....	31.3	34.4	8.3	17.2	4.8	5.8	9.2	11.1	18.8	21.3	18.1
56-Trail.....	31.6	35	7.7	17.5	4.6	5.3	10	10	18.3	19.1	18.3
57-New Westminster.....	29.6	33	8.3	23.3	4.3	5	8.2	9	18.4	19.5	15.5
58-Vancouver.....	27.2	33.2	6-6.7	20.5	4.4	5.1	8.3	9.5	18.5	18.9	16.9
59-Victoria.....	29	33.3	7.4	18	4.2	6	9.5	9.5	19	18.1	18.7
60-Nanaimo.....	25	34	7.4	21.2	4.1	5.5	8.9	11	20	20	18.8
61-Prince Rupert.....	32.5	36	8.3	20	4.7	7.5	10	10	21	20	18

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1923—(Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples									
		Per bag, 1½ bu., (30 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lb.)	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2½ per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
cents 8.5	cents 4.7	\$ 1.197	cents 24.9	cents 25.7	cents 21.7	cents 19.0	cents 20.7	cents 24.4	\$ .999	cents 33.1	\$ .820	cents 49.3	
8.7	5.0	1.282	24.6	21.8	19.9	18.8	21.5	25.1	1.004	34.2	.901	51.7	1
9.4	5.4	1.57	30.7	.....	21.5	21.3	24	25	1.12	33.4	.933	.....	2
9.3	4.8	1.26	23	23.3	21	18.5	20	24.3	.941	32	.86	52.5	3
9.3	5.8	.862	15	15	.....	16	21	26	.90	34.3	1.00	45	3
10	4.3	1.36	23.5	25	18	18.3	21.5	24.8	1.00	34.3	.76	.....	4
7.7	4.5	1.36	26	24	19*	20.1	20.8	25.5	1.06	37	.95	57.5	5
8.1	5.1	.975	17.4	18	19.5	19.5	19.7	24.7	1.03	34.5	.783	67.5	6
9.4	5.2	.985	21.7	27.2	20.4	19.8	20.6	23.9	.988	33.0	.838	47.4	7
9.2	7.4	1.12	23.1	25	25	19.3	21.7	25	1.00	32.5	.80	50	7
9.1	4.8	1.17	24.1	35	18	22.5	19.5	24.2	1.00	34	.70	.....	8
10.6	3.8	.94	20.7	21.6	18.7	18.5	18.2	24.2	.95	30.5	.85	42.3	9
8.7	4.7	.75	18.7	.....	20	19	23	22.3	1.00	35	1.00	50	10
8.2	6.4	1.291	27.2	27.8	19.6	18.8	21.8	24.6	1.007	31.7	.941	47.9	11
8.2	6.4	1.24	26.6	30	21.7	19.4	20.4	24.2	.956	32.9	.86	46.8	12
8.1	7.4	1.48	30.7	30	20	19.5	25.4	23.7	1.02	28.7	.933	47.1	13
7.6	5.7	1.35	24.7	27	21	19	20.8	24.2	1.08	34	.912	48	14
7.7	7	.80	26.2	.....	19.3	17.7	23.7	26.7	1.00	30	.967	44	15
8.2	5.8	1.44	26.7	20	20	19.6	21.7	24.4	1.05	35	1.20	45.5	16
8	7	1.34	28.3	.....	19.3	18.5	21.7	24.3	.975	28.3	1.00	60	17
8.4	4.8	1.45	27.6	31	19.2	18.6	20.9	24.5	1.08	29.3	.769	46.1	18
9.3	6.7	1.23	26.6	28.8	16.5	18.2	20.1	24.5	.892	35	.887	45.8	19
8.5	4.4	1.145	23.6	25.9	22.0	19.3	20.1	23.9	.980	31.7	.787	45.7	20
9	5.5	1.27	25.6	33.9	21.5	18.3	19.8	24.4	.937	32.7	.746	46.4	21
7	4.7	.967	21.2	30	20	19	20.7	22.3	.99	30	.75	44.2	22
8.1	4.6	.955	20.4	29.3	25	18.7	19.3	22.3	.933	28.1	.725	43.4	23
8.6	4.3	.90	17.7	16.9	.....	20	20	23	1.00	35	.713	43.7	24
8.3	4.5	.85	18.6	25	.....	18.7	20	25	.94	31.7	.777	45	25
9.3	4	1.13	22.5	26.4	19	18	19.9	24.9	.928	27.4	.691	45.6	26
9.5	4.8	1.34	25	20.9	.....	22	21.5	25.3	1.05	32	.90	46.6	27
9.1	4.1	1.26	24.1	16.2	25	19.7	20.6	23.4	.93	26.2	.837	45	28
8.9	4.4	1.12	24.1	29	19	19.6	19.9	23	.92	25.7	.758	44	29
8.8	2.9	1.12	22.9	25	20	18.8	19	21.4	.95	28.3	.75	44.5	30
8.6	4.7	1.01	22.1	25	.....	19.7	20.3	23.7	.975	31.2	.762	45	31
7.5	4.4	.856	18.7	25.8	20.3	18.4	19.4	25.2	.926	29.6	.717	42.2	32
7.8	5.1	1.03	22.5	25	13	20.9	19	24	.847	33	.86	43	33
7.9	3.8	1.16	25	18.5	.....	19.2	19.3	23.6	.98	32.5	.785	44.6	34
8	4.5	1.29	25	22.5	19	19.7	20.1	22.3	1.09	33.3	.858	46.4	35
9.2	3.8	1.23	23.4	25.3	.....	18.3	19.6	23	1.03	32.7	.80	47	36
8.2	2.9	1.22	25	27.5	22.5	19.4	20.4	22.4	1.00	33.7	.837	45.8	37
9.3	3.4	1.31	24.5	30.8	30	19.4	20.2	21.7	1.05	36.7	.85	44.4	38
4	7.5	.785	18.5	18	.....	18.3	20.2	22.4	1.19	34.7	.875	53	39
9.8	6.6	1.61	32.5	.....	25	20.5	24.5	24.1	.81	33.3	.66	45	40
8.7	5.2	1.59	32.5	.....	21.2	18	21.7	27	1.06	33.4	.883	56.1	41
8.8	4.2	1.17	25.7	36.7	23.3	21.5	19	26.5	.966	31.7	.75	42.7	42
8.9	4.6	1.21	26.4	33.8	21	17.8	20.1	27.7	.99	32	.79	47.5	43
8.5	4.3	.823	18.0	.....	21.9	19.5	22.0	26.2	1.020	34.5	.761	47.6	44
9.2	4	.853	19.3	.....	18.7	18.5	20.2	25.4	.98	31.9	.721	46.1	45
9.8	4.5	.792	16.7	.....	25	20.4	23.7	27	1.06	37	.80	49	46
8.2	4.8	1.145	22.8	27.5	23.3	19.2	21.7	25.6	1.047	34.4	.786	52.0	47
8.3	4.2	1.66	30.8	30	23.3	16.7	19.3	24.2	.986	30.4	.717	50.8	48
10	6.1	.90	19	.....	26.6	23.3	26.6	23.3	1.00	39	.816	51.2	49
9.7	4.5	1.17	26.2	25	23.3	20	20	25	1.02	33	.812	53	50
8.7	4.3	.85	15	.....	20	16.8	21	25	1.09	35	.80	53	51
7.9	3.9	1.132	23.3	.....	25.0	18.8	20.2	25.5	1.011	34.5	.773	54.9	52
8.1	4.2	1.21	25	.....	25	18.2	19.3	28.2	.975	37.5	.80	50	53
7.9	3.7	1.06	19.6	.....	25	19.1	19.9	23.2	1.02	34	.749	54	54
7.7	4.6	1.43	27	25	25	20.9	21.4	24.3	1.05	32.1	.793	54.3	55
7.9	2.9	.826	21.6	.....	25	17.1	20.3	26.1	1.00	34.4	.75	52.2	56
8.3	4.4	1.491	33.2	.....	22.8	17.9	20.6	23.7	1.019	36.4	.805	56.4	57
8.8	3.5	1.33	45	.....	20	15.8	23.3	29.1	1.18	40	.816	62.5	58
8.2	4.4	1.58	33.3	.....	25	20	20	24.4	1.05	35	.819	56.3	59
8.1	3.8	1.50	31.6	.....	25	20	20	25	1.00	33.3	.80	53.3	60
7.6	6.6	1.45	25	.....	21	17	21.4	21	.90	41	.79	55	61
7.5	3.3	1.21	24.1	.....	23.4	17.9	19.8	20.3	.943	31.1	.788	50.6	62
8.7	3.7	1.24	30.7	.....	.....	15.6	19.1	23	.99	39	.75	52.5	63
8.8	4.3	1.61	36.1	.....	22.5	19	20	23	1.04	38	.83	56.6	64
8.8	5.4	2.01	40	25	22.5	18.1	21	24	1.05	34	.85	59	65



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
Dominion (Average)...	cents 9.8	cents 9.3	cents 53.6	cents 61.0	cents 28.2	cents 15.1	cents 3.8	cents 44.8	cents .706	cents 13.7	cents 8.1
Nova Scotia (Average)	9.9	9.3	56.8	57.9	28.7	12.5	4.4	47.2	.502	12.8	8.6
1-Sydney.....	10.5	10	55	58.5	30.7	14.6	4.7	54.3	.60	14	8.8
2-New Glasgow.....	9.8	9.3	58.5	56.3	28.3	12.1	3.7	45.1	.442	13.4	8.7
3-Amherst.....	9.5	9	57.5	60	26.6	10.6	4.5	49	.475	12.3	8.3
4-Halifax.....	9.6	9	52.1	58.3	29	14	5.1	47.5	.583	12	8
5-Truro.....	10	9.3	60.8	56.6	30	11.2	3.9	40	.41	12.5	9.1
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.	9	8.4	57.5	53.4	28	17	4	45.2	.507	12.6	8
New Bruns. (Aver.)...	9.6	9.0	60.3	54.7	28.1	11.9	3.8	47.9	.471	12.7	8.5
7-Moncton.....	9.7	9.2	66.6	54	30	11.6	3.8	60	.55	14.5	9
8-St. John.....	10	9	59	55	28.6	11.7	3.7	50	.482	12.4	8.7
9-Fredericton.....	9.3	8.7	55.6	55.5	25.6	11.3	4.2	41.4	.476	12	8.3
10-Bathurst.....	9.5	9	60	54.4	28	13	3.5	40	.40	12	8
Quebec (Average)....	9.1	8.5	54.0	62.9	27.5	13.5	4.1	44.5	.792	11.1	8.0
11-Quebec.....	9	8.5	52.5	63.9	27.7	16.6	3.9	41	.85	10.3	8
12-Three Rivers.....	9.7	9	53.7	61.8	27.1	15.1	4.6	46.2	.92	11.2	8.5
13-Sherbrooke.....	9.2	8.6	55.8	65.8	26.8	13.8	3.8	39.2	.717	10.6	8.2
14-Sorel.....	8.9	8.4	52	53	29	12	4.4	45	.95	11.3	8.3
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	8.9	8.4	56.4	65.6	27	12.2	4.6	41.9	.775	10.7	7.6
16-St. John's.....	9.1	8.4	56.2	67.5	27.5	12.7	3.4	52.5	.65	14	8.2
17-Montreal.....	8.8	8.3	54.2	65.1	27.3	14.6	3.8	47.5	.726	11.1	7.8
18-Hull.....	9	8.5	51.4	60.8	27.5	11.1	3.9	42.9	.77	9.7	7.6
Ontario (Average)....	9.6	9.3	53.7	61.7	26.9	13.0	3.4	42.2	.676	11.0	8.6
19-Ottawa.....	9.1	8.6	52.8	61	26.8	12.8	3.8	49.1	.691	10.9	7.9
20-Brockville.....	9.3	8.8	57	63.7	27.5	14.2	4.5	33.3	.617	10	8.2
21-Kingston.....	9	8.7	46.3	50.6	28.7	12.2	3	38.7	.60	10.4	8.1
22-Belleville.....	9.5	8.8	53.3	55.8	25.8	12.7	2.9	40	.80	11	7.9
23-Peterborough.....	9.7	9.2	57.5	57.9	26	13.7	2.9	44.1	.65	10.2	8.4
24-Orillia.....	9.7	9.5	55.8	54.1	27.1	13.5	3.5	39.1	.71	10.8	9.2
25-Toronto.....	9.5	9.1	55.4	62	26.2	12	3.6	43.1	.587	10	8.2
26-Niagara Falls.....	9.8	9.6	53.7	66.4	27.3	13.3	3.8	40.8	.625	11.2	8.5
27-St. Catharines.....	10.1	9.8	56.2	66	26.6	12.6	3.7	47	.717	11.6	8.3
28-Hamilton.....	9.5	9.1	54.3	63.3	27.5	11.4	3.4	43	.613	10.1	8.1
29-Brantford.....	9.3	9.7	51	62.5	25	12.9	3	46	.688	11	9.3
30-Galt.....	9.8	9.4	54.2	58.5	26	12.8	3.3	49.2	.70	10	9
31-Guelph.....	9.5	9.3	55	64.4	24.3	12.9	3.5	46.2	.787	11.6	8.1
32-Kitchener.....	9.8	9.5	46.9	60.2	27.5	12.8	3.2	43.1	.62	11.6	8.8
33-Woodstock.....	10	9.8	54	59.5	25	11.9	3	42	.637	11	8.7
34-Stratford.....	9.6	9.2	49.5	61.7	27.6	13.3	3	39.3	.617	10.7	8.8
35-London.....	9.7	9.2	55	65	26.5	13.7	3.5	44.2	.70	10.6	8.6
36-St. Thomas.....	9.5	9.3	56.6	68.3	26.2	13.1	3.1	38.1	.625	10.7	9
37-Chatham.....	9.4	8.9	50.5	60.8	22.7	12.1	2.9	38.8	.679	10.5	8.6
38-Windsor.....	9.4	8.6	53.4	62.2	27.5	12.6	3	43.7	.675	10.3	8.4
39-Owen Sound.....	9.6	9	56.6	58.1	26.2	11	3	35	.587	11.6	9.1
40-Cobalt.....	9.8	9.5	55.8	61.8	33	14.7	4.5	46	.80	14.2	8.9
41-Sault Ste. Marie.....	10.3	9.7	54.1	60.6	28.1	13.1	3.5	41.3	.65	14	9.7
42-Port Arthur.....	9.8	9.8	47.6	66.9	27.5	16	2.8	41.3	.90	10	8.2
43-Fort William.....	9.7	9.4	57.2	61.8	29.3	13.9	3.4	41.7	.625	10.4	8.6
Manitoba (Average)...	10.2	9.9	50.1	61.8	29.2	13.3	4.1	40.8	.625	13.2	8.2
44-Winnipeg.....	10	9.8	51.1	60.1	28.4	12.1	4.2	42.5	.75	12.1	8.2
45-Brandon.....	10.3	9.9	49	63.5	30	14.5	3.9	39	.50	14.3	8.1
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	10.5	9.7	53.0	63.4	30.7	18.5	4.3	47.0	.858	14.9	8.3
46-Regina.....	10.4	10	54.2	61.7	29.2	16	4.1	39.2	.833	13.9	7.5
47-Prince Albert.....	10.1	9.2	51.2	67.9	32.5	20	4.2	50	.60	15	8.7
48-Saskatoon.....	10.6	9.9	53	63	31.2	20	4.3	52	1.00	15.6	8.8
49-Moose Jaw.....	11	9.8	53.5	61	29.8	18	4.4	46.7	1.00	15	8.1
Alberta (Average)....	10.7	10.0	49.6	61.5	30.4	20.7	4.4	44.0	.828	14.0	7.8
50-Medicine Hat.....	10.6	10.1	48.3	59.1	31.6	29	4.4	39	.93	14.2	7.8
61-Edmonton.....	10.4	9.6	48.1	61.2	29.4	20	4.5	42	.787	14.2	7.9
52-Calgary.....	10.6	9.8	52.1	63.1	30.7	15	4.6	50	.70	13	8.3
53-Lethbridge.....	11.2	10.5	50	62.5	30	18.8	4.2	45	.894	14.7	7.1
British Colum. (Aver.)	10.1	9.5	50.3	61.0	30.1	22.2	4.2	50.9	.863	12.9	6.2
54-Fernie.....	11.5	10.3	55	66.6	26.6	15	3.6	50	.775	12.5	n5
55-Nelson.....	11.1	10.3	51.9	63.3	28.3	30	4.2	43.8	.975	14.2	7.5
56-Trail.....	10.6	9.9	44.3	60.3	28.3	27.5	4	45	.90	14.1	n5
57-New Westminster.....	9.3	9	50	55.5	30	20	4	52	.975	11.6	6
58-Vancouver.....	9.4	8.8	50	58.8	28.3	21.8	4.3	47	.779	10.3	5.6
59-Victoria.....	9.2	8.8	54	59	31.6	15	4.1	59	.85	12	n5
60-Nanaimo.....	9.3	9.3	53	62.5	34	25	4.5	50	.75	13.7	7.1
61-Prince Rupert.....	10.1	9.8	44	61.6	33	23.3	4.5	60	.90	15	8.6

a. Including delivery.

b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.

c. Natural gas used extensively

d. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in this

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1923—(Concluded).

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parLOUR, (300) per box	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	6-roomed house with modern conveniences or none, p. m.	
\$ 18.708	\$ 11.931	\$ 12.947	\$ 15.054	\$ 9.680	\$ 11.781	\$ 10.608	cents 31.2	cents 14.5	\$ 28.033	\$ 19.558	
19.750	9.415	9.200	10.400	7.400	7.750	9.143	33.2	14.8	23.700	16.400	1
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	2
*18.00	a7.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	30-34	14	25.00	18.00	3
*20.00-23.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	30	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00	4
11.00	11.75-13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	5
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	35	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00	6
19.50	10.50-11.50	13.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	b9.00	27-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00	7
19.750	11.584	11.000	13.000	7.000	8.667	7.800	31.8	14.5	26.375	18.625	8
.....	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00	9
19.50	10.00-15.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	10
20.00	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00	11
.....	12.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	.....	32	15	18.00	15.00	12
17.969	12.667	14.074	16.732	9.528	11.928	11.100	29.6	14.3	23.250	15.500	13
*16.00-19.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....	14
18.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	15
17.50	16.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	22.00	16
18.50	12.00	b16.00	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	17
18.00	.....	.....	b18.667	.....	b14.667	.....	28-32	.....	22.50	12.50	18
20.00	15.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	22-28	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	19
17.50	9.00-14.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-16.00	30-35	15	22.00-37.00	14.00-22.00	20
16.50	.....	b17.846	b19.692	7.50	9.00	.....	28-30	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	21
17.690	13.386	14.274	16.412	11.167	13.808	12.331	27.3	14.2	29.450	20.580	22
*16.50-19.50	10.00	15.00	17.00	8.00	10.00	b8.00-10.50	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00	23
16.00	10.50	.....	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b14.40	23-25	15	25.00	16.00	24
16.50	15.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	25
19.00-20.00	13.00	12.00	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	20.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	26
18.50	13.00-14.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	27
16.50-18.00	12.50-13.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	28
15.50	13.50	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	30-33	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00	29
15.50	14.00	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00	30
15.50	.....	18.00	20.00	16.00	17.00	20.00	26-27	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	31
16.00-17.00	15.00	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	30	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00	32
18.00	12.50	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	28-30	13	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00	33
18.00	10.00-13.00	14.00	18.00	12.00	16.00	b12.00	27	15	25.00	16.00-20.00	34
16.00-18.00	14.00	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	35
16.00-18.00	13.50	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	28-30	12.5	40.00	30.00	36
16.00-17.00	11.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00	37
18.00	14.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00	38
18.00-19.50	15.00-17.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	25	14	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00	39
18.00	14.00	15.00-16.00	19.00	.....	17.00	b18.667	25-30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	40
18.00	14.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	28	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	41
18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	c	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00	42
16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	.....	10.50	8.50-10.00	30	15-18	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00	43
21.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	.....	27-30	15	22.00	14.00	44
18.00-18.50	10.00-11.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	45
19.50-20.50	11.25-14.50	11.50	14.00	9.50	12.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	46
19.50-20.50	11.50-14.00	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	47
24.125	12.750	11.000	12.250	8.500	9.750	.....	32.5	15.0	35.000	24.500	48
22.50-24.00	12.50	9.00	10.50	8.00	9.50	9.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	49
25.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	50
26.560	10.094	10.250	13.000	9.250	9.333	13.333	35.9	15.0	35.625	22.500	51
27.00	12.00-13.50	f14.00	f13.00	.....	10.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	52
28.00	d7.00-11.00	f6.50	f8.00	5.50	7.00	.....	32-35	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	53
.....	d6.50-10.75	.....	.....	.....	11.00	9.00-13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	54
.....	10.00	.....	b18.00	13.00	.....	b16.00	35	15	35.00	20.00	55
.....	8.375	.....	.....	10.500	10.500	.....	36.7	15.0	31.250	20.750	56
.....	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25.00	17.50	57
.....	d5.50-6.50	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00-8.00	.....	35	15	40.00	25.00	58
.....	d9.25-12.00	.....	.....	13.00	14.00	.....	40	15	20.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	59
.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00	18.00	60
11.100	7.75-8.25	.....	.....	9.438	11.409	5.271	h40.4	15.4	25.500	19.813	61
10.50-13.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	b4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00	62
10.00-12.50	.....	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	63
9.50-12.00	.....	.....	.....	8.75	11.25	.....	45	15	30.00	25.00	64
.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	65
11.50-12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	4.80	.....	17	29.00	25.00	66
.....	a8.30	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b5.053	28	.....	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00	67
14.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.00	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	69



averaged 2c per pound higher at 32.8c per pound.

Bread and soda biscuits were steady. Flour averaged slightly higher at 41½c per pound. Rolled oats, rice, and tapioca were practically unchanged. Canned tomatoes declined from 17.5c per tin to 17.3c and canned peas from 18.8c to 17.7c. Onions were slightly higher at 4.4c per pound. Potatoes advanced from an average price of \$1.17 per ninety pound bag to \$1.20. Evaporated apples and prunes were steady. Currants and raisins declined slightly, the former to 20.7c per pound and the latter to 24.4c. Canned peaches declined from 33.4c per pound to 31.1c. Marmalade was down from 83.5c per four pound tin to 82c. Granulated sugar advanced to 9.8c per pound as compared with 9.6c in January. Yellow sugar showed about the same advance as granulated to an average of 9.3c per pound. Tea was up from an average of 59.7c per pound in January to 61c in February. Pepper and cream of tartar were up slightly. Laundry soap was up from 7.9c per pound to 8.1c.

Anthracite coal averaged \$18.71 per ton in February as compared with \$18.42 in January. Advances occurred in St. John, Fredericton, Sorel, St. John's, Belleville, London, and Port Arthur. Bituminous coal advanced to \$11.93 per ton as compared with \$11.84 in January. Advances occurred at Sorel, St. John's, Montreal, Toronto, Cobalt, and Calgary, while Sherbrooke and Prince Albert were slightly lower. Hard wood, four feet long, averaged \$12.95 per cord in February as compared with \$12.90 in January. Soft wood four feet long, was up 17c per cord to \$9.68. Millwood cuttings advanced from \$10.26 per cord to \$10.61. Coal oil was down ½c per gallon to 31.2c. Rent was steady.

#### Wholesale Prices.

**GRAINS AND FODDER.**—Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern, advanced from a price of \$1.08 per bushel in the last

week in January to \$1.14 in the second week in February and then declined to \$1.10 by the end of the month. Ontario winter wheat rose from \$1.13 per bushel to \$1.16. Western barley at Winnipeg advanced from 54c per bushel about the end of January to 56c the third week in February and then declined to 54½c. Western oats were up from 47c per bushel to 49c and Ontario oats from 47c per bushel to 50c. American corn at Toronto rose from 85c at the end of January to 88c at the end of February. Flaxseed, which was quoted at \$2.17 per bushel the last week in January, advanced to \$2.39 at the beginning of February and then declined to \$2.35. Hay at Montreal declined \$1.00 per ton to \$15.00. Bran and shorts at Toronto each advanced \$2.00 per ton, the former to \$26.00 and the latter to \$28.00.

**ANIMALS AND MEATS.**—Cattle at Winnipeg declined 25c per hundred pounds to \$5.75. Steers at Toronto advanced from \$6.50 per hundred pounds to \$7. Live hogs at Toronto which were quoted at \$10 per hundred pounds the last week in January advanced to \$10.40 the first week in February and then declined to \$10. Mess pork declined from \$35 per two hundred pound barrel to \$34. Sheep declined from \$7.50 per hundred pounds to \$7. Dressed turkeys advanced from 38c per pound to 42c.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**—Butter at Montreal, which was quoted at 39c per pound at the beginning of January, advanced to 41c at the end of the month and by the end of February showed a further advance to 52c. At Toronto, creamery butter rose from 45c per pound at the end of January to 54c at the end of February. Fresh eggs at Montreal declined from 50c per dozen to 48c. Storage eggs at Toronto declined from 38c per dozen to 36c. Milk was steady.

**FISH.**—Reports from the West Indies indicated some improvement in the market for dried cod fish. Other markets were reported to be congested, with large quantities of fish still in the fishermen's hands. No improvement was



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1923,  
JANUARY, 1923, FEBRUARY, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913.

(Average price 1880-1889=100.)

	Number of commodities	INDEX NUMBERS.											
		Feb., 1923	Jan., 1922	Feb., 1922	Feb., 1921	Feb., 1920	Feb., 1919	Feb., 1918	Feb., 1917	Feb., 1916	Feb., 1915	Feb., 1914	Feb., 1913
<b>I.—GRAINS AND FODDER—</b>													
Grains, Ontario.....	6	181.9	178.3	172.1	223.7	400.1	273.9	420.1	284.1	184.8	235.8	141.7	145.5
Grains, Western.....	4	175.2	166.7	189.6	210.0	424.4	267.5	352.9	235.7	172.5	204.9	120.9	117.9
Fodder.....	5	172.9	167.5	238.8	266.0	313.6	276.3	210.7	202.0	177.6	186.1	161.8	149.1
All.....	15	177.1	171.5	199.0	234.1	377.7	273.0	332.4	243.8	179.1	210.9	142.8	139.3
<b>II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—</b>													
Cattle and beef.....	6	195.5	193.5	208.5	278.1	341.5	362.2	324.9	267.7	201.6	210.6	225.8	181.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	222.2	227.8	227.7	294.3	360.4	325.9	345.6	263.5	187.2	154.7	177.0	173.9
Sheep and mutton.....	3	203.3	199.7	196.1	225.1	277.5	273.2	277.5	233.3	193.9	150.0	168.1	147.7
Poultry.....	2	395.8	375.2	536.7	551.1	459.0	430.4	381.3	296.8	263.5	179.4	186.6	193.0
All.....	17	229.9	226.9	251.7	306.6	350.7	342.5	330.5	263.6	202.4	176.5	193.8	174.1
<b>III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS—</b>													
<b>IV.—FISH—</b>													
Prepared fish.....	9	231.4	232.3	217.3	284.8	333.1	275.4	264.1	240.4	175.8	173.4	169.6	155.7
Fresh fish.....	3	161.1	161.1	179.4	200.5	235.5	264.9	241.6	186.4	151.8	160.6	151.7	160.5
All.....	9	208.1	198.6	210.3	254.9	263.2	267.9	225.8	193.3	176.7	158.6	161.0	171.5
All.....	9	176.7	173.6	189.7	218.6	244.7	266.0	236.3	188.7	160.1	160.0	154.8	164.2
<b>V.—OTHER FOODS—</b>													
<b>(a) Fruits and Vegetables—</b>													
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	263.5	261.0	330.9	239.0	312.5	284.9	229.8	257.4	183.8	128.7	147.1	110.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	218.0	199.2	242.7	239.7	197.0	167.9	160.1	95.2	110.2	82.6	91.4	102.1
Dried fruits.....	4	190.9	200.2	197.6	195.9	283.4	249.0	269.5	199.4	146.1	125.2	116.8	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	195.4	173.3	306.2	172.9	573.0	236.8	339.0	470.8	266.2	138.6	172.6	133.1
Canned vegetables.....	3	146.4	148.1	174.2	168.5	219.0	236.8	251.2	197.4	102.4	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	193.8	185.6	243.9	194.4	347.1	224.4	264.8	267.9	171.0	117.1	127.8	119.4
<b>(b) Miscellaneous groceries—</b>													
Breadstuffs.....	10	184.6	184.5	183.8	248.8	305.2	245.7	260.4	202.7	151.9	165.6	123.1	125.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	189.2	186.7	179.4	210.1	294.0	193.9	151.6	135.1	126.5	113.8	107.7	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	215.0	197.9	178.5	357.1	304.9	244.9	185.0	151.8	151.8	136.8	106.4	108.7
Condiments.....	5	159.3	159.3	169.9	202.1	227.9	245.9	225.1	159.0	137.8	118.3	103.9	96.9
All.....	25	187.5	183.0	179.1	236.2	258.6	251.7	232.2	178.9	145.0	141.4	112.8	114.7
<b>VI.—TEXTILES—</b>													
Woolens.....	5	225.4	226.4	192.4	243.4	412.7	372.9	369.2	242.0	207.4	156.1	138.0	124.3
Cottons.....	4	292.9	284.2	243.5	241.8	379.3	351.8	391.1	185.0	146.0	120.6	145.1	144.0
Silks.....	3	189.7	188.0	173.0	157.2	272.4	140.8	131.5	209.2	106.1	84.7	94.3	86.1
Jutes.....	2	356.1	358.1	276.8	337.9	703.0	609.5	609.5	412.7	298.0	161.0	233.3	205.1
Flax products.....	4	224.1	224.1	290.5	374.9	513.1	471.8	388.4	270.2	292.7	152.9	114.7	118.4
Oilcloths.....	2	181.6	181.6	185.6	252.1	294.7	273.8	177.7	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	241.9	240.2	227.1	266.8	419.4	367.4	327.1	223.2	179.8	132.7	134.4	128.5
<b>VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—</b>													
Hides and tallow.....	4	135.0	135.0	103.8	156.2	532.4	294.5	264.7	320.9	230.7	213.7	194.0	174.0
Leather.....	4	169.5	169.2	171.6	218.1	315.0	265.0	263.3	263.5	180.0	167.1	151.4	152.3
Boots and shoes.....	3	207.7	207.7	213.2	257.8	339.7	224.2	232.9	221.1	166.9	168.3	155.7	146.5
All.....	11	167.2	167.2	158.3	206.4	400.8	264.6	255.5	274.6	194.9	181.6	168.1	158.6
<b>VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—</b>													
Iron and steel.....	11	193.6	193.5	185.1	237.4	245.4	249.9	282.6	189.9	132.6	100.9	102.9	107.2
Other metals.....	12	165.0	164.5	151.7	164.0	228.7	203.7	251.0	276.3	304.2	123.7	125.9	135.4
Implement.....	10	230.4	230.1	227.7	271.0	243.7	241.4	214.7	166.0	122.0	107.5	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	194.3	194.1	185.8	220.9	236.4	211.3	250.5	214.1	191.8	113.2	112.8	117.5
<b>IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—</b>													
Fuel.....	6	273.7	283.6	239.6	286.4	257.7	240.6	235.8	230.8	147.9	119.4	128.9	146.6
Lighting.....	4	242.1	242.1	242.1	262.5	249.1	236.8	120.2	96.7	88.5	90.0	92.7	91.0
All.....	10	261.1	267.0	240.6	276.8	254.4	239.0	189.6	177.1	124.2	107.6	114.4	124.4
<b>X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—</b>													
Lumber.....	14	333.8	334.4	324.2	432.6	439.9	281.2	233.2	193.2	177.3	178.4	184.2	175.5
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	217.0	214.8	208.1	255.1	235.8	231.5	212.7	184.5	136.6	108.4	114.1	113.3
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	271.9	268.9	300.0	356.4	447.9	334.7	273.7	237.3	192.5	146.3	141.3	145.4
All.....	48	268.3	265.5	268.8	336.4	357.2	279.7	236.5	202.3	164.8	139.9	142.5	140.9
<b>XI.—HOUSE FURNISHING—</b>													
Furniture.....	6	230.1	228.4	243.3	436.5	449.2	311.8	297.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	147.1	139.4
Crockery and glassware.....	4	363.4	419.6	432.8	512.0	439.0	367.7	279.8	224.8	181.7	144.8	133.9	118.0
Table cutlery.....	2	163.2	156.3	156.3	164.1	164.2	155.1	150.7	132.2	126.6	74.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	261.9	261.9	274.8	286.5	259.1	270.2	222.9	155.4	129.3	123.4	124.6	120.4
All.....	16	264.5	275.5	295.2	384.5	363.5	295.8	222.2	180.8	147.4	131.9	128.8	120.9
<b>XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—</b>													
<b>XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—</b>													
Raw furs.....	4	583.8	583.8	664.7	492.1	1851.4	799.0	511.5	403.7	273.7	128.1	230.3	353.9
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	234.6	264.6	264.0	296.8	314.0	253.4	207.9	156.4	143.5	140.1	138.8	134.9
Sundries.....	7	159.8	158.9	167.3	194.3	212.0	213.9	210.1	170.3	139.4	110.8	109.9	115.8
All.....	17	206.4	206.1	318.4	300.5	633.7	365.5	280.2	220.3	172.1	125.1	148.4	176.6
All commodities.....	2624	224.3	223.0	229.5	270.1	343.5	279.8	263.5	219.9	175.9	142.5	136.6	135.8

\*Preliminary figures. †Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

noted in the market for pickled fish. European demand for canned lobsters continued dull and no improvement in prices was noted. Whitefish advanced from 12c per pound to 14c.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**—Bananas at Toronto were slightly lower at 8½c per pound. Lemons advanced from \$4.50 per box to \$6, and oranges from \$5 per box to \$5.75. Evaporated apples declined from 18c per pound to 14½c. Currants were slightly higher at 17c per pound. Potatoes at Toronto advanced from 90c per ninety pound bag to \$1.10. Onions advanced 50c per hundred pound bag to \$2. Turnips were up from 50c per seventy-five pound bag to 70c.

**MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.**—Most grades of tea were up about 5 per cent. Granulated sugar advanced from \$8.54 per hundred pounds to \$10.39. Barbados molasses rose 7c per gallon to 80c.

**TEXTILES.**—Woollens were steady. Raw cotton advanced from 27.75c per pound to 28.20c. Woven coloured fabrics showed an average advance of 1c per pound to 79.85c. Other lines of manufactured cottons showed advances of from 7c to 10 per pound. Raw silk at New York was 20c per pound higher at \$8.70. Jute was slightly lower at 10.15c per pound.

**HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS, AND SHOES.**—Hides were steady.

**METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.**—Pig iron at Montreal advanced \$1 per ton to \$35.95. Bar iron rose from \$3.40 per hundred pounds to \$3.50. Wrought iron, old material, rose \$1 per ton to \$14. Steel bar advanced 30c per hundred pounds to \$3.45. Aluminum, lead, and tin advanced. Roll brass rose from 29½c per pound to 30c. Quicksilver declined \$2 per seventy-five pound flask

to \$70. Bar silver at New York declined from 67½c per ounce to 63⅞c. Solder bar advanced from 26½c per pound to 27½c.

**FUEL AND LIGHTING.**—Connellsville coke at the ovens declined from \$9.00-\$9.25 per ton to \$8.00-\$8.50. Coal was steady.

**BUILDING MATERIALS.**—Spruce deals at St. John were up \$1 per M to \$28. Red oak declined from \$135 per M to \$130. Rough lumber at Victoria rose from \$16 per M to \$19 and flooring from \$55 per M. to \$60. Shingles were 25c per M higher at \$4. Iron pipe rose from \$12.75 per hundred feet to \$13.26. Wire nails advanced 10c per keg to \$4.10. Sash cord was up from 61c per pound to 64c. Copper wire at New York advanced from 16¾c per pound to 17½c. Iron wire at Montreal was 20c per hundred pounds higher at \$4. Linseed oil rose from \$1.09 per gallon to \$1.15. Paint was up from \$3.70-\$4.05 per gallon to \$3.85-\$4.20. Putty advanced from \$4.45 per hundred pounds to \$4.95.

**HOUSE FURNISHINGS.**—Kitchen chairs declined, but furniture with mirrors advanced somewhat due to advances in plate glass because of the demand for plate glass for automobiles. Earthenware declined from ten per cent to twenty per cent, while silver-plated ware advanced from ten per cent to fifteen per cent.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—Most lines of chemicals remained steady.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Raw furs were steady. Binder twine advanced from 11½c per pound to 11⅝c. Raw rubber at New York advanced from 27c per pound to 30¼c.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices (1913=100) stood at 157.1 for January, an increase of nine-tenths of one per cent as compared with the average in December. Food prices rose by 0.5 per cent and materials by 1.2 per cent. All groups showed increases with the exception of "metals and minerals other than iron and steel", and the miscellaneous group. Compared with prices in January one year ago, foods dropped 7.2 per cent, the largest decrease being one of 14.3 per cent in "foods other than cereals, meat and fish," due to the fall in prices of potatoes and onions. During the same period industrial materials decreased 2.4 per cent, decreases in metals and minerals being largely offset by increases in the textile groups.

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices on the base 1901-05=100, was 78 points or 1.8 per cent higher at the end of February than at the end of January, and reached the highest point recorded since the end of November, 1921. Cereals and meat decreased in price, 1.5 per cent, while other foods, tea, sugar, etc., increased 4.8 per cent; textiles decreased 0.4 per cent; minerals rose 7.8 per cent, and the miscellaneous group rose 0.02 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures showed

a slight upward turn in January, registering 130.2 as against 129.1 at the end of December and 130.6 at the end of November. During January, foodstuffs declined in price 1.3 per cent, animal and vegetable foods contributing to the decrease but sugar, coffee and tea advancing 1.6 per cent. Materials advanced 2.4 per cent after the decline of 2.5 per cent in December. All three groups contributed to the advance, the strongest being minerals, which rose 3.3 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number compiled by the Ministry of Labour was 177 at February 1, a decrease of one point from the level of January 1, and the lowest figure since May, 1917. Foods decreased 2 points during the month and all other groups showed no change.

### Austria

**COST OF LIVING.**—The cost of living in Austria continued in November and December the decline begun in October following the signing of the protocols by the sub-committee of the League of Nations on Austrian finance, the budget of one person at Vienna, according to the index number of the Paritätische Kommission decreasing from 1,036,308 in October to 970,083 in November and 937,528 in December. In these two months the index number for foods declined from 1,188,575 to 1,051,900, and that for clothing from 1,761,600 to 1,582,900. Heat and light was 7 per cent cheaper in November and 5 per cent dearer again in December. Rents were stabilized until quite recently by law, so that even in September rentals were only 33 times the pre-war level. By a new bill enforced in the autumn, however, the raising of house rentals was legalized to the extent that owners might demand 250 times the pre-war rent in paper kronen. The index number



then rose to 6300 in October, 11600 in November and 16600 in December.

#### Belgium

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of wholesale prices of the Ministry of Industry and Labour showed that prices were firmer during December with a slightly lowering tendency. The total index (April, 1914=100) was 407, or one point above the November level. Increases were shown in the groups—tar and its products, chemical products, fertilizers, construction materials, and rubber. Decreases were shown in foods, petrol and its products, clay products, textiles, and resin products, and the following groups showed no change from the level of the previous month: fuel, metals, glass products, fats, hides and leather, tobacco, and paper and paper products. The most noticeable increases were one of 5 per cent in chemical products, and one of 10 per cent in raw rubber, the latter of which was more than doubled since June, 1922. The greatest drop during the month was one of 9 per cent in resin products.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—Among the index numbers compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour for January the simple index for the Kingdom declined one point to 383 (April, 1914=100), and the weighted index of 30 foods showed a decrease of 4 points, to 425.

#### Bulgaria

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number published by the Director General of Statistics (1913=100) showed an increase of 2.6 per cent or 66 points during December, reaching the level of 2630. The average for the year 1922 was 2473, as compared with 2006 for 1921.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The official index number of retail prices of 47 articles (foods, with some items for fuel, soap and tobacco), on the base average of prices in 1901-1910=100, was 3520 in November, an increase of 0.5 per cent

on the revised figure of 3501 for October.

#### Czecho-Slovakia

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of wholesale prices published by the Narodni Listy (July, 1914=100) dropped 0.8 per cent during December to 949.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number calculated by the Government statistical office showed for the group foods, fuel and soap, a decline of 2.2 per cent, to 962, and for the textiles group, a decline of 4.2 per cent to 1107.

#### Denmark

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living of a working-man's family in Denmark is compiled by the Department of Statistics and is for a standard budget for a family of five, on the base July, 1914=100. The index number is published half yearly and is the average of two successive quarters for food, heating and lighting, and clothing, and a half yearly statement for the other groups. The figures for January, 1923, are as follows: food, 180; clothing (including footwear and laundry), 220; housing, 155; fuel and lighting, 277; taxes and subscriptions, 269; sundries, 203, and the total budget, 198. Thus food shows a decline of 2.2 per cent; and fuel and light of 8 per cent; clothing has advanced 1.4 per cent and taxes 5.5 per cent. Housing and sundries show no change from the July level. The total index number has declined one point or 0.5 per cent.

#### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Statistique Générale (1901=100) rose to 447.3 or nearly 6.9 per cent on the previous month's level at the end of January. All groups showed large increases in price with the exception of animal foods, which rose only 0.9 points. The combined figure for foods rose 5.1 per cent and that for industrial materials rose 8 per cent. By the end of

February the prices continuing to increase sharply had reached the level of 487.6, or 9 per cent above the January level.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Prices rose in January with great rapidity, as shown by the *Frankfurter Zeitung's* wholesale prices index number, the all commodities index showing prices in paper marks to have increased from 205,417 at January 1 to 715,881 at February 1, or 248 per

cent on the former level. In the following table prices by groups are given, together with the index of the gold dollar in marks. By dividing the gold index into the commodity indexes relative gold prices of commodities may be obtained from the table. It will be seen that the gold prices of manufactured goods were at February, almost 50 per cent less than pre-war gold prices. The gold prices of all commodities at February 1 were about 75 per cent of pre-war gold prices.

	Gold	Food	Textiles and leather	Minerals	Miscel- laneous	Manu- factured goods	All 98 commo- dities
July, 1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
January 1, 1920.....	1,190	1,972	2,611	2,749	1,101	1,465	1,965
January 1, 1921.....	1,771	2,019	2,325	2,780	1,776	1,704	2,130
January 1, 1922.....	4,476	3,840	5,789	5,178	3,149	3,847	4,217
January 1, 1923.....	204,464	175,845	320,632	262,212	177,752	151,793	205,417
February 1, 1923.....	952,381	555,005	1,431,673	931,239	534,734	476,564	715,881

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number calculated by the Federal Statistical Office (1913—14=100) for all items (including clothing) increased from 68,506 in December to 112,027 in January, or 63.5 per cent. Foods rose from 80,702 to 136,600 or 69.2 per cent, and the cost of food, heat and light and rent combined rose 69.1 per cent. The rent restriction law still operative in Germany forbids the raising of rents (except for new houses) to more than thirty times the pre-war price. Consequently the index number of rents is only a small fraction of the other items in the budget, being 1133 in November and December.

### Spain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The new official index number of the Institute of Geography and Statistics is based on prices in 1913=100. It is for 74 commodities—36 foods and 38 industrial materials, and is weighted indirectly. The groups are as follows—foods: animal foods; vegetable foods; other foods and drink—industrial materials: fuel, gas and electric current; textiles and leather; metals; construction materials; chemical

products and miscellaneous. The general index is the simple average of the indexes of the two subdivisions.

1913=100

	Foods	Industrial materials	General Index
1914.....	101	100	101
1915.....	104	125	119
1916.....	122	158	141
1917.....	137	194	166
1918.....	165	247	207
1919.....	179	228	204
1920.....	205	237	221
1921.....	181	199	190
1922—January.....	175	184	180
April.....	179	181	180
July.....	172	178	175
October.....	171	173	172
November.....	174	173	174
December.....	173	171	172

RETAIL PRICES.—The new index number of the Institute of Geography and Statistics is compiled for Madrid and Barcelona separately. The index for Madrid includes 10 animal foods, 9 vegetable foods, and for fuel and sundries, 8 articles. The index for Barcelona



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				Great Britain				France	Holland	Den- mark	Sweden
Authority	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Michell <i>h</i>	Bank of Commerce <i>g</i>		Board of Trade (new) <i>j</i>	Econo- mist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Statist- ique Géné- rale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statist- ics	Finans- tidende <i>f</i>	Svensk Handels Tidning <i>g k</i>
Number of Commodities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 ex- ports	24 im- ports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period...	1890- 1899	1900- 1909	1909- 1913	1909- 1913	1913	1901- 1905	1877 1867-	1913	1910 1901-	1910 1901-	1914	June 14 July 13
1900 .....	108.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.5	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905 .....	113.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.3	72	.....	95.3	.....	.....	.....
1910 .....	124.2	.....	97.02	100.38	.....	113.3	78	.....	108.1	.....	.....	.....
1913 .....	135.5	.....	102.77	107.81	100	122.3	85	100	115.6	114	.....	.....
1914-January..	136.5	.....	103.96	99.05	.....	119.0	83.5	.....	115.4	.....	.....	.....
July .....	134.6	.....	105.86	97.18	.....	116.6	82.4	.....	.....	a120	a100	a110
1915-January..	138.9	.....	109.90	101.29	.....	136.5	96.4	.....	143.9	.....	.....	.....
July .....	150.2	.....	115.41	114.77	.....	149.1	106.4	.....	163.7	a165	a138	a145
1916-January..	172.1	.....	123.75	128.07	.....	174.5	123.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	180.9	.....	131.52	141.26	.....	191.1	130.5	.....	210.6	a253	a164	a185
1917-January..	212.7	.....	162.40	166.07	.....	225.1	159.3	.....	249.2	.....	.....	.....
July .....	248.7	.....	187.26	210.52	.....	254.4	176.9	.....	309.8	a326	a228	a244
1918-January..	258.1	.....	199.13	202.98	.....	262.9	186.2	.....	361.6	.....	.....	.....
July .....	284.0	.....	207.16	221.14	.....	278.5	193.1	.....	389.9	a447	a293	a339
1919-January..	296.5	223.2	188.91	217.54	.....	265.9	190.7	.....	401.8	.....	.....	369
July .....	294.0	245.7	222.14	221.08	.....	293.2	206.4	.....	403.0	a339	a294	320
1920-January..	338.4	265.1	239.98	233.23	296.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	327	.....	319
July .....	345.8	269.4	270.12	271.96	316.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	383	363
1921-January..	351.3	214.2	199.02	186.69	245.9	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	243	341	267
July .....	338.6	174.3	158.47	150.25	194.1	218.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
1922-January..	227.7	165.2	147.17	147.83	164.0	194.7	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
July .....	225.3	165.3	154.23	161.68	160.3	199.8	134.0	158.8	375.8	185	180	165
October .....	219.8	166.2	144.71	166.46	155.2	193.6	130.1	158.8	390.0	178	176	155
November .....	221.7	168.3	145.82	162.44	157.1	194.7	130.6	160.7	407.0	180	180	154
December .....	223.0	170.2	146.26	161.65	155.7	193.8	129.1	158.6	418.2	180	182	155
1923-January..	223.0	171.9	151.97	165.29	157.1	196.5	130.2	159.7	447.3	.....	181	156
February .....	224.3	176.3	150.70	165.11	.....	200.1	.....	.....	487.6	.....	192	.....

Country	Germany	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Aus- tralia	*New Zealand	United States			
Authority	Federal Statistical Office <i>j</i>	Bachi <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statist- ics	Census and Statist- ics Office	Dept. of Statist- ics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'n- wealth Statist- ician <i>h</i>	Government Statist- ician	Bureau of Lab'r Statist- ics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board	Brad- street <i>j</i>	Dun <i>f</i>
Number of Commodities	88	100d	23	188	75	56	92	.....	404	100	106	200
Base period...	1913	1913	Jan. 1 <sup>st</sup> 13 Jul. 31 <sup>st</sup> 14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913	.....	.....
1900 .....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	894	.....	.....	.....	\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.356
1905 .....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	8.0687	99.315
1910 .....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1003	984	.....	.....	8.9881	121.201
1913 .....	100	100	.....	1125	.....	132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576
1914-January..	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1085	b1045	98	.....	8.8567	124.523
July .....	a106	93	.....	a1090	100	a126.3	b1185	b1073	97	.....	8.8566	119.708
1915-January..	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1387	b1221	98	.....	9.1431	124.168
July .....	a142	131	a102	a1204	a112	a127.8	b1822	b1304	100	.....	9.8608	124.958
1916-January..	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1502	b1323	113	.....	10.9163	137.666
July .....	a153	193	a124	a1379	a125	a154.9	b1505	b1403	123	.....	11.5294	175.142
1917-January..	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1525	b1450	153	.....	13.7277	169.562
July .....	a179	304	a168	a1593	a142	a196.4	b1715	b1593	188	.....	16.0680	211.950
1918-January..	.....	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1877	1677	184	.....	17.9436	222.175
July .....	a217	429	a207	a1723	a178	a259.0	b1954	1808	196	.....	19.1624	232.575
1919-January..	.....	262	326	.....	.....	233.2	1959	1888	199	201	18.5348	230.146
July .....	339	362	a225	a1854	a200	326.8	2008	1788	212	216	18.8964	227.973
1920-January..	.....	507	318	.....	218	398.0	2311	1999	233	248	20.3638	247.390
July .....	1367	604	252	a2512	209	316.6	2671	2262	241	254	19.3528	260.414
1921-January..	.....	642	214	2064	178	265.8	2233	2233	170	168	12.6631	198.600
July .....	1439	628	284	1688	183	259.8	1813	2065	141	145	10.7284	195.833
1922-January..	.....	577	168	1472	178	272.5	1673	1918	138	142	11.3725	164.444
July .....	3665	558	138	1423	181	296.0	1789	1828	155	165	12.1069	173.743
October .....	56601	601	140	1451	177	252.0	.....	1796	154	135	12.5089	175.649
November .....	151500	596	144	.....	178	241.8	.....	.....	156	164	13.3482	182.291
December .....	147480	580	147	.....	176	248.7	.....	.....	156	164	13.7835	185.462
1923-January..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	166	13.7011	185.637
February .....	278476	575	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.7236	186.250

\* For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. *a*. Average for year. *b*. Quarter beginning in specified month. *c*. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. *d*. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913-100. For the years 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. *e*. The commodities in these two index numbers are in the one case, articles chiefly exported, in the other case, articles chiefly imported. *f*. First of month. *g*. Middle of month. *h*. End of month. *j*. Monthly average. *k*. Now Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada		Great Britain	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns	13 chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	51 articles 44 to 100 (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living 71 cities (g) (h)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-14
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)				(c)			
1910 .....	\$ 6.95	94	(d) 96.3	1000	1000	113						
1913 .....	7.34	99	(d) 101.6			114						
1914-January..	7.73	100				(p) 116						
July .....	7.42	100		1004	1075			100	100	100	100	
1915-January..	7.07	107	118	(e) 1105	1295	128				(e) 113		
July .....	7.74	104	125.5	(e) 1235	1288	148		116		(e) 124	(e) 119	
1916-January..	8.28	112	145	(e) 1136	1439	153				(e) 130		
July .....	8.46	114	161	(e) 1420	1387	170		136	160	(e) 140	(e) 167	
1917-January..	10.27	138	187	(e) 1547	1491	186				160		
July .....	11.62	157	204	(e) 1845	1971	212		155	261	177		
1918-January..	12.42	167	206	(e) 2120	2056					221		
July .....	13.00	175	210	(e) 2446	2210	(p) 228		182	279	265		
1919-January..	13.78	186	230	(e) 2794	2665	639		190	279	339		
July .....	13.77	186	209	(e) 2897	2811	354		(p) 239	211	289	310	725.0
1920-January..	15.30	206	236	(e) 3204	3119	410		258	242	295	298	819.4
July .....	16.84	227	258	(e) 3898	4006	479		275	262	319	297	911.0
1921-January..	14.48	195	278	(e) 4303	4404	477		236	264	334	283	1065.4
July .....	10.96	148	220	(e) 3516	3292	393		192	237	292	232	1139.0
1922-January..	11.03	149	185	(e) 3239	3424	409		187	212	257	190	1055.1
April .....	10.26	138	173	(e) 3163	3272	389		184		284	182	1086.3
July .....	10.27	138	180	(e) 3135	3188	388		177	199	233	179	1118.4
October .....	10.23	138	172	(e) 3150	3120	398		168		220	178	1155.8
November .....	10.29	139	176		3191	405		165		216	170	1150.1
December .....	10.39	140	178		3276	407		166		215	168	61156
1923-January..	10.52	142	175		3321	405		198			166	103400
February .....	10.53	142	173		3394							

Country	Switzerland (i)	Austria (v)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Australia*	New* Zealand	United States	
	49 articles 23 (c) towns	Cost of living Vienna	Cost of living Rome (l)	12 articles capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Mass. (I) (t)
Base period	June 1914	July 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909-13(r)	1913	1913
1910 .....						1000			(r) 991	93	
1913 .....						1163			(r) 1037	100	100
1914-January..						(p) 1148		1069		104	101.8
July .....	(j) 100	100		(n) 106.9	(n) 106.0		100	1164	1070	102	102.1
1915-January..	(j) 107			(o) 107.7	(o) 110.8	(p) 1228		1240	1177	103	102.9
July .....	(j) 119			(n) 113.8	(n) 117.1			1522	1200	100	101.7
1916-January..	(j) 126	(m) 108.63		(o) 117.6	(o) 118.4	(p) 1275		1504	1236	107	105.1
July .....	(j) 140			(n) 120.3	(n) 123.4			1516	1276	111	109.9
1917-January..	(j) 149	(m) 122.21		(o) 123.6	(o) 125.6	(p) 1418		1453	1359	128	119.6
July .....	(j) 180			(n) 136.1	(n) 139.8			1470	1357	146	129.3
1918-January..	(j) 197	(m) 162.74		(o) 145.4	(o) 149.3	(p) 1487		1505	1426	160	144.6
July .....	(j) 223			(n) 161.8	(n) 172.8			1523	1491	167	155.1
1919-January..	(j) 252		241.48	(o) 167.5	(o) 178.5	(p) 1559		1627	1553	185	167.5
July .....	238		188.32	(n) 180.0	(n) 190.9		186	1714	1539	190	171.5
1920-January..	244		263.45	(o) 192.3	(o) 208.1	(p) 2049		1862	1688	201	192.0
July .....	246		312.55	(n) 202.6	(n) 220.3		190	2260	1791	219	202.6
1921-January..	243		374.08	(o) 175.1	(o) 185.5	(e) 1904	169	2167	1906	172	179.6
July .....	214		387.28	(n) 193.0	(n) 198.0	(e) 1556	177	1876	1752	148	160.8
1922-January..	189	66900	429.69	(o) 173.5	(o) 185.7		1391		1574	142	157.3
April .....	167	87200	420.33				1384		1540	139	155.6
July .....	158	264500	428.97				1335		1537	142	156.2
October .....	157	1036800	444.00				1364		1491	143	156.6
November .....	160	970100	438.92				1377		1486	145	157.7
December .....	160	937500					1360			147	157.5
1923-January..	161	945400						156		144	157.1
February .....	160										

\*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of prices returned at three dates in the month. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 56 articles in 49 towns. (v) Paritätische Kommission; cost of living of one person at Vienna.

is made up similarly. The base year in each case is 1914 taken as 100. The Madrid index at intervals during its course is as follows:

	Animal foods	Vegetable foods	Fuel and miscellaneous	General index
3rd quarter—1915.....				106
1916.....				117
1917.....				121
1918.....				158
1919.....				174
1920.....				190
1921.....				184
1922—January.....	196	148	192	179
April.....	204	166	191	190
July.....	194	157	188	179
October.....	194	156	184	178
November.....	191	156	188	178
December.....	196	150	187	177

#### India

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living at Bombay compiled by the Bombay Labour Office fell 5 points in January, to 156 on the base July, 1914=100, which brings it nearly down to the level of August, 1918. There was during the month under review a fall of 6 points in food articles, all food grains declining with the exception of gram which showed no change. Sugar, salt, potatoes and onions all decreased in price. Fuel and lighting declined one point, clothing showed a slight advance, and house rent remained unchanged from the previous month.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—Bombay — The Labour Office Secretariat publishes in the *Bombay Labour Gazette* an index number of wholesale prices in Bombay. It is "based on carefully collected market prices and is indirectly weighted. Food articles number 15 and non-food 28. The base is the pre-war month, July, 1914. The index is published at the request of business firms in Bombay in

such a way as to show the relative level of average wholesale prices, and the groups have been selected primarily with a view to suit the conditions of Bombay's trade." The index number is also published each month expressing the price levels as percentages of the twelve monthly averages of 1921. For food articles, non-food articles, and all articles at intervals during the past year the index is as follows:—

	15 foods	28 non-foods	General average
1920—January.....	215	241	331
July.....	216	222	220
1921—January.....	185	195	191
April.....	199	198	198
July.....	191	203	199
October.....	189	199	195
1922—January.....	188	190	190
April.....	193	185	188
July.....	188	188	188
October.....	178	172	174
November.....	176	177	176

#### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number calculated by the Federal Reserve Board, with prices in 1913=100, was 163 for January, an increase of 1.2 per cent on the December level. Goods produced rose  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, and goods imported rose 0.7 per cent. Goods exported increased 3.4 per cent. Raw materials increased 3 per cent and producers' goods increased 0.7 per cent. Consumers' goods decreased in price 0.6 per cent.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics was at the same level for January as for the two previous months. All groups advanced with the exception of farm products, which declined  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent and foods, which declined 2 per cent. Prices in January, 1923, as compared with those of a year

ago show increases in building materials of  $19\frac{3}{4}$  per cent; metals and metal products,  $18\frac{3}{4}$  per cent; farm products,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent; fuel and lighting materials,  $11\frac{3}{4}$  per cent; cloths and clothing,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  per cent; while foods, chemicals and drugs, house furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities showed smaller increases.

*Gibson's* average index number of wholesale prices of twenty-two articles of food decreased 0.1 points or one-seventh of one per cent for February, reaching the level of 71.9.

*Dun's* index number of wholesale commodity quotations which reached \$185.462 at December 1, increased slightly in the two following months, reaching \$185.637 and \$186.250 at January 1 and February 1 respectively, advances of 0.1 and 0.3 per cent. In the breadstuffs group there were two suc-

cessive decreases, as was also the case with dairy and garden produce. Meat rose slightly in December and fell in January, and other foods showed two slight rises. Clothing and the miscellaneous group also rose twice. Metals declined slightly in December and rose again to a level at February 1 higher than that of December 1.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index numbers of cost of living in Massachusetts compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life were as follows for January, 1923, prices in 1913 being equal to 100. Food, 139.3; clothing, 178.0; shelter, 162.5; fuel, etc., 184.8; sundries, 168.8; combined, 157.1. Thus food, and clothing show decreases, and the other groups, no change from the level of the previous month. The combined index number has dropped one-quarter of one per cent.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, IN 1922.

**T**HE present article contains tables with respect to fatal industrial accidents that occurred in Canada in 1922 with comparative figures for the year 1921. While an effort has been made to have the record as complete as possible it should be understood that it does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred in the course of the year.

During the year reports of industrial fatalities were received by the Department from a number of sources, among which may be mentioned the following: For Canada, the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa; for Nova Scotia, the

Workmen's Compensation Board, and the Department of Public Works and Mines; for New Brunswick, the Workmen's Compensation Board; for Quebec, the Department of Public Works and Labour, and the Bureau of Mines; for Ontario, the Factory Inspector, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, and the Lake Superior Paper Company; for Manitoba, the Bureau of Labour, and the Workmen's Compensation Board; for Saskatchewan, the Bureau of Labour; for Alberta, the Workmen's Compensation Board; and for British Columbia, the Department



of Mines, and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

According to the record, 1,107 deaths were due to industrial accidents in 1922 as compared with 922 in 1921. The transportation and public utilities group had the largest number of fatalities, there being 317 deaths, or 28.6 per cent of the total for all groups. Of these 141 or 12.7 per cent, occurred on the steam railways, and 88, or 7.9 per cent in water transportation. Seventy-one deaths occurred in the steam railway service through being struck by, run over or crushed by or between cars or engines, 24 were due to derailments and collisions, and 24 to falls from cars and engines. In the mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying group, there were reported 168 deaths, of which 97 occurred in the coal mining industry; falls of rock, stone, etc., and cave-ins accounting for 65 deaths, 37 deaths were due to explosions and 19 to mine and quarry cars. In the manufacturing industry there were 159 deaths recorded, 43 of which occurred in saw and planing mills, 39 in the industries of iron, steel and their products, and 10 in the vegetable foods, drink and tobacco group. In the saw and planing mills, 20 deaths were due to machinery and "prime movers" used in the working of machinery and 9 were due to "flying objects" including wood rebounding from saws, etc. In the iron, steel and their products group, 7 deaths were due to trains and 5 were caused by infection. In the lumbering industry, 147 deaths were reported, of which 36 were due to falling trees, branches, etc., and 37 were due to

drowning. In the construction group, there were 145 deaths, 40 of which were due to falls and 32 to falling objects. The record of all the industries shows 69 deaths due to machinery and "prime movers", 39 due to hoisting apparatus, and 118 to dangerous substances, among which are included steam escapes and boiler explosions, 6, explosive substances, 58, and electric currents, 41. There were 124 deaths due to drownings, 26 to infection and 17 to asphyxiation.

The distribution according to provinces showed Ontario with the highest record, 469, while in British Columbia and Quebec there were 190 and 155 deaths respectively. In the monthly analysis the largest number was shown in December, there being 119 fatalities reported in that month, while in August there were 116. In the third quarter of the year there were 335 deaths reported and in the last quarter 326. Further particulars of these fatalities can be obtained from the quarterly statements appearing in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, August and November, 1922, and February, 1923. In addition to the fatalities given in these quarterly statements five others have since been reported, all of which occurred in Ontario. These comprised a bushman killed by being struck by a tree, a motorman with a mining company killed by the overturning of a car, an engineer with a manufacturing company who fell through a trap door, a labourer at a creamery who received a fractured skull, and a sailor who was drowned.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1922, BY MONTHS.

Industry or trade	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Per cent of total
Agriculture .....		1	6	2			6	17	16	5	6	6	65	5.9
Logging .....	6	10	9	15	12	7	15	10	9	16	24	14	147	13.3
Fishing and Trapping.....	1		2	2	5			2			2	6	29	1.8
Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying.....	12	9	9	5	13	7	8	29	17	20	17	22	168	15.2
Metalliferous mining.....	4	3	2	2	4	4	1	2	1	6		6	35	3.2
Coal mining.....	5	3	6	3	7		5	23	16	6	12	11	97	8.8
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	3	1					1	4		8	2	3	22	2.0
Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.....		2	1		2	3	1				3	2	14	1.2
Manufacturing .....	9	13	13	9	17	17	17	14	13	9	13	15	158	14.4
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco		1	3			1	1	1	1				10	.9
Animal foods.....					2	1	2	3				1	9	.8
Textiles .....	1					1			1				3	.3
Clothing, n.e.s.....						1							1	.1
Leather, fur and products.....				2			1						3	.3
Rubber goods.....			1				2						3	.2
Pulp, paper and paper goods.....	1	3			6	2	1	1	1		1		19	1.7
Printing and publishing.....	1		1										3	.3
Saw and planing mills.....	2	4	4	6	5	4	3	2	4	5	3	1	43	3.9
Wood products.....					1		1		1	1	3		7	.6
Iron, steel and products.....	3	3	3		2	5	5	5	3	2	2	6	30	2.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....							1					1	2	.2
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1	1						1	1				4	.4
Chemical and allied products.....		1	1	1	1	1					2	1	8	.7
Miscellaneous industries.....						1		1	1		1	1	5	.5
Construction .....	4	3	3	12	9	25	25	15	14	14	8	13	145	13.1
Building and structures.....	2	1		3	5	6	10	5	4	11	4	4	53	5.0
Railway construction.....			1	2	2	6	5		2	2	3	1	24	2.1
Shipbuilding .....													1	.1
Miscellaneous construction.....	2	2	2	7	2	13	10	10	8	1	1	7	65	5.9
Transportation and Public Utilities .....	15	19	18	43	15	30	35	21	29	29	24	39	317	28.5
Steam railways.....	13	13	5	12	9	18	11	9	12	13	11	15	141	12.7
Street and electric railways.....		1				1	2		1		1	2	8	.7
Water transportation.....	1	3	6	24	3	3	13	3	4	5	4	19	88	7.9
Air transportation.....				1									1	.1
Storage and local transportation.....		1	2	2	3	2	3	4	9	7	4	3	40	3.6
Telegraphs and telephones.....	1	1	5	3		3		2	1				16	1.5
Public utilities, n.e.s.....				1		3	6	3	2	4	4		23	2.1
Trade .....	1		2	3	1	1	1	2	3		2	1	17	1.5
Retail .....	1		2	2	1	1		1	3		1	1	13	1.1
Warehousing .....				1			1	1			1		4	.4
Service .....	3		2	2	6	4	4	4	5	5	3	1	39	3.5
Public and municipal.....	3		2		3	4	3	1	4	3	3		26	2.3
Custom and repair.....				1									1	.1
Recreational .....									1				1	.1
Laundering and dyeing.....				1	1	2		1					2	.2
Personal .....				1	2		1	2		2		1	9	.8
Miscellaneous .....	2	3	1	3	2	3		2	2	5	5	2	30	2.7
Totals for 1922.....	53	58	65	96	80	94	111	116	108	103	104	119	1107	100
Revised figures for 1921 .....	72	64	63	73	86	73	91	75	81	85	84	70	922	.....

## 1921 (Revised figures)

1921 (Revised figures)																					
1922																					
P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	
2	4	3	8	26	5	13	3	1	...	65	3	...	1	14	9	1	1	3	1	33	
	3	8	15	53	3	...	1	84	...	147	2	...	9	5	53	1	...	5	53	*128	
	4	2	...	7	3	...	20	2	...	20	3	**2	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	**12	
	26	2	16	36	3	1	36	48	...	188	...	...	2	16	20	1	1	24	24	122	
	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	12	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25	1	...	...	...	1	35	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1	1	12	3	3	...	1	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	13	
	9	8	28	93	7	1	4	9	...	159	1	5	1	14	74	3	...	5	8	111	
	1	...	...	7	1	1	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	9	1	...	...	...	12	
	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	
	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	15	
	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	2	5	9	19	1	...	...	7	...	43	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	
	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	5	2	6	19	4	...	2	1	...	39	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	9	
	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	
	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	
	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
	1	7	4	27	74	11	1	4	16	145	1	5	7	15	93	3	3	3	17	147	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1	5	1	15	23	2	...	3	2	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	2	2	15	1	1	1	1	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	7	15	93	3	3	3	17	147	
	2	1	7	35	8	...	...	12	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	



Transportation and Public.														282			
Utilities														33			
Steam railways	2	6	8	16	59	15	14	7	13	36	.....	337	1	10	139	9	18
Street and electric railways	1	5	4	17	47	1	1	1	17	12	7	22	75	6	9	14	25
Water transportation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	7	1	.....
Air transportation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	1	17	16	7	14
Storage and local transportation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	17	3
Telegraph and telephones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	3	1	3
Public utilities, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	6	33	2
Trade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	1	.....	44
Retail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warehousing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	Included in Miscellaneous				.....
Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public and municipal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	2	20	2
Custom and repair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	2	.....	29
Recreational	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	20	2
Laundry, dyeing and cleaning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Personal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	7	10	53
Totals	6	74	46	155	469	56	36	74	190	1	1107	12	62	40	122	418	922

\*Including as mates on steamer at Tacoma, Wash.  
†Including a winchman on steamer Newfoundland.

\*Including saw and planing mill fatalities. †Including 4 seamen drowned in waters off Nova Scotia, and 2 seamen drowned at sea off British Columbia. \*\*Including 2 fishermen drowned off The Banks, Newfoundland, and 4 at sea off British Columbia.

Causes		Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and trapping	Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	Metaliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Clay products and structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles	Clothing, n.e.s.	Leather, fur and products	Rubber goods	Pulp, paper and paper goods	Printing and publishing
A—Prime Movers:		1						1	1	1								
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers		2					1	1	1	3		1						1
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screw and keys							1					1		1				1
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets																		
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels																		
Totals		3				2	1	1	3		2		1				2	
B—Working Machines:																		
1. Machines, running rolls, saws, etc.		2											1				3	
2. Breaking of machines, saws, etc.		2																
Totals		2	2										1				3	
C—Hoisting Apparatus:																		
1. Elevators						2	1									1	1	1
2. Conveyor and other hoisting apparatus		3	1			2	1											
Totals		3	1			4	2										1	1
D—Dangerous Substances:																		
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosion, etc.												1						
2. Explosive substances		4				3	30	3	1									1
3. Electric currents		1				1										1		1
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames		1							1									
5. Conflagrations		2					1											
6. Poison												1						
Totals		7	1			4	31	3	2			2			1		2	
E—Stepping on or Striking against Objects:																		
1. Striking against objects			1														1	
Totals			1														1	
F—Falling Objects:																		
1. Collapse of structure		1	1															
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.			3															
3. From elevations, loads, etc.																		1
4. In mines and quarries								9	33	13								
5. Others		4	36	2						5								
Totals		5	40	2				9	33	13	5							1
G—Handling Objects:																		
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, piling, etc.		1	24			1	1					1						1
2. Sharp objects			1															
3. Binding grain		1																
Totals		2	25			1	1					1						1
H—Tools			1			1			1									
Totals			1			1			1									
I—Animals:																		
1. Horses		16	4			1												
2. Cattle		5																
3. Bees		1																
Totals		22	4			1												

BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES.

[illegible]



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1922.

Causes	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and trapping	Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	Metaliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Clay products and structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles	Clothing, n.e.s.	Leather, fur and products	Rubber goods	Pulp, paper and paper goods	Printing and publishing
J—Moving Trains, Vehicles, etc.:																	
1. Derailment, collisions.....			2														
2. Struck by, run over or crushed by or between cars and engines.....	1	2					1	1		1						2	
3. Falls from or in cars and engines.....		3				6	12	1		2							
4. Mine and quarry cars.....						1											
5. Collision of scow and barge.....										2							
6. Automobile and other power vehicles.....																	
7. Animal drawn vehicles, n.e.s.....																	
Totals.....	1	7			6	15	2	1		5						2	
K—Falls of Persons:																	
1. From elevations.....	4	2		1												1	
2. From ladders.....	1									1							
3. Into excavations, pits and shafts.....				2	2											2	
4. Into holds of vessels.....																	
5. Into elevator shafts.....															2		1
6. On level.....		2											1				
7. From vehicles.....	4	6															
8. Collapse of support.....				1													
9. On sharp objects.....	2																
10. From gang plank.....																	
11. Down stairs.....																	
12. Into tank of boiling water.....																	
Totals.....	11	10		4	2						1		1	2		3	1
L—Other Causes:																	
1. Blood poisoning and infection.....		4								1	3	1					
2. Lead poisoning.....																	
3. Drowning, n.e.s.....	1	37	15	1							1					3	
4. Shot.....																	
5. Asphyxiation.....					4		2			1						1	1
6. Cave-ins.....	1			7	3												
7. Struck by plank washed up in tug.....																	
8. Snowslides, earthslides, etc.....		5		1													
9. Material coming down chutes.....		3															
10. Frozen in storm.....	2		2														
11. Exposure—chilled while working in water.....																	
12. Heat prostration, sunstroke, lightning.....	8																
13. Collapse after diving.....																	
14. Flying objects.....																	
15. Miscellaneous.....		4		2						1	1					1	
Totals.....	12	53	17	4	11	3	2		3	5	1		1	3	3	19	3
Grand Totals.....	65	147	20	35	97	22	14		10	9	3	1	3	3	19	3	

## BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES—(Concluded.)

Saw and planing mills																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

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**T**HE legal decisions which are summarized below relate respectively to a case involving the appointment of medical practitioners under the Master and Servant Act of British Columbia, and two cases of Workmen's Compensation in Quebec. On page 288 of this issue.

the text of an important decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is given with reference to the power of the British Columbia Government to forbid the employment of Chinese and Japanese in lumber camps on lands leased from the province.

### **B. C. Master and Servant Act does not apply in appointment of physician if procedure laid down by Act is not followed.**

A physician in British Columbia brought an action against a fellow practitioner claiming a sum of money that had been paid into Court, which had been deducted from the wages of certain employees of the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada for medical attendance. The action was based on the Master and Servant Act of British Columbia, which provides that whenever 30 or more workmen or servants of any master shall request in writing that the master should deduct from the wages a sum to be paid to a medical practitioner for attendance upon them, it shall be the master's duty to give effect to the request. The Act further provides that before the above request is made a medical attendant shall be selected by such workmen, either present or represented by proxy at a special meeting of such workmen called for the purpose. The chairman and secretary of the meeting shall certify in writing the name of the physician selected and the amount to be deducted from the wages of each workman, and the certificate shall also be signed by the medical practitioner selected. It is also provided that workmen may change the physician at a like special

meeting, and that a certificate by the chairman and secretary signed by the new medical practitioner selected, shall be furnished to the employer.

The sum of money in dispute was awarded to the plaintiff in the County Court, and the defendant appealed against the decision. It was held by the Court of Appeal that the course adopted by the employees in selecting the plaintiff was not that pointed out by the Act. The course pursued was described as follows:

"A meeting of employees of the coal company was called at which a draft agreement with the plaintiff was approved. It does not appear what number of the employees were present, or whether of those present, all or only a majority approved the agreement. The agreement, when engrossed was signed by the president of the Miners' Committee and the president of the Artisans' Committee and by fifteen individuals. This agreement appears to have been acted upon from January 1, 1922, to the time when this dispute arose, apparently in March of the same year, since on March 21, a meeting of some of the employees was convened



and a resolution passed in the terms of the said amended Act of 1915. This meeting selected the defendant as their medical attendant and specified the sum to be deducted from their wages by the employer as remuneration for his services. These employees, to the number of 161, signed the request mentioned in said sec. 12. It therefore appears that on this date, March 21, 1922, these 161 employees made the statutory request and forwarded it and the requisite certificate mentioned in sec. 13 of the Act of 1915, to the employer, requesting that the sums therein mentioned should be deducted from their wages, and paid to the defendant Lane as their medical attendant."

The plaintiff admitted that the sum in dispute was money retained from

the wages of certain men whose names appeared on the notices purporting to appoint the defendant. It was held by the Court that the appointment of the plaintiff as medical attendant was not made in accordance with the provisions of the Act, in fact it appeared to have been made entirely outside the Act as a matter of agreement between himself and a meeting of some employees. When the procedure pointed out by the Statute is departed from, arrangements between men and physician have not the sanction of the Act and must stand or fall by the rules applicable to mere private arrangements.

The decision of the Court was therefore in favour of the defendant and his appeal was allowed.

(*British Columbia—Hall vs. Lane.*)

**Meat-cutting department of cold storage plant falls within Quebec Workmen's Compensation law.**

A workman who was employed in a cold storage plant in the province of Quebec met with an accident when filling a meat-cutting machine operated by electricity, losing all the fingers of his right hand. He brought an action against his employer under the Workmen's Compensation law of Quebec claiming the capital sum of an annual payment of \$800. The Superior Court awarded the workman a sum of \$3,081. The employer appealed against this award claiming among other things that his plant did not come under the law of Workmen's Compensation as it was a commercial not an industrial establishment.

In the judgment of the Court of King's Bench it was held that the storage and sale of food conducted by the employer was a commercial business but there was also carried on at the plant the work of converting the carcasses of animals into bacon, sausages, etc., and this part of the establishment where the workman was injured was industrial and came under the law of Workmen's Compensation.

The appeal of the employer was therefore dismissed with costs.

(*Quebec—E. P. Dupuis & Fils vs. Laplante.*)

**The work of loading and unloading freight cars falls within scope of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act.**

An employee of a contractor for loading and unloading freight cars at Montreal fell when carrying a case of

sugar. He bruised his cheek and suffered shock. After his cheek was healed he continued to suffer from heart

disease. He brought an action in the Superior Court against his employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and was awarded the sum of \$2,008.80. The employer appealed against this judgment and the case was heard in the Court of King's Bench. The employer based his appeal on the ground that the case did not fall within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and further that the plaintiff's heart trouble did not result from the accident.

The Court declared in its judgment that the appellant was a contractor for loading and unloading freight cars, and

that this was an industrial enterprise within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. After the employee's cheek was healed the heart disease that remained diminished his working power by 30 per cent. The Court held that the proof was against the appellant in his contention that the heart trouble did not result from the accident as it was shown that the workman's incurable illness must be attributed to this cause.

The judgment of the Superior Court was therefore confirmed and the appeal was dismissed.

(*Quebec.—Gilbert vs. Scott*).

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 23

APRIL, 1923

Number 4

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

### This issue in brief

This issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains, in addition to the regular monthly articles, a statement made to the Dominion Parliament by the Minister of Labour in connection with the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the third and fourth Sessions of the International Labour Conference; a comparative review of Workmen's Compensation legislation as existing in the various provinces at the present time; the text of the decision given by Mr. Justice Galt on March 10 affecting the legal status of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and summaries of recent Minimum Wage orders in Ontario and Alberta.

Increasing activity was noted at the end of March in the general volume of employment throughout Canada. This was shown in the resumption of a demand for farm labour, especially in the Prairie Provinces. Building and construction work was delayed by the late winter, but some activity was already apparent. The manufacturing group also showed some improvement. Logging operations were suspended in many districts pending the opening of spring drives, but in British Columbia conditions in this group were gradually improving. At the beginning of March the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 6.4 as compared with 7.8 at the beginning of Feb-

ruary and 10.6 at the beginning of March, 1922. The employment situation at the close of February as reflected in reports from employers showed a further increase in the number of employees, though additions to staff were much smaller than in January. Marked improvement was indicated in the manufacturing industries, but the gains were largely offset by continued curtailment of operations in transportation, construction and trade. The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported that the increased activity noted in the previous month was maintained throughout February.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was \$10.79 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$10.53 in February, \$10.54 in March, 1922; \$13.23 in March, 1921; \$16.92 in June, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$7.68 for March, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during March was less than in the previous month, or than in March, 1922. Fourteen disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 1,416 employees and a time loss estimated at 33,824 days. These figures compare with 19 disputes in the previous month, involving 5,007 employees, or a time loss of 51,675 working days, and with 20 disputes in March, 1922, the latter involving 2,569 employees, with an



estimated loss of 62,737 working days. At the end of March twelve disputes, involving 1,305 employees, were in progress.

**Proceedings  
under the  
Industrial  
Disputes  
Investigation  
Act**

No reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received during March by the Department of Labour. Three applications for the establishment of Boards were received, and three Boards were established during the month.

**Jottings**

Conventions of the following international and Canadian labour organizations will be held during the months of May and June:—

United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, of North America, at New York, N.Y., on May 1.

International Longshoremen's Association, at Boston, Mass., on May 14 to 21.

American Federation of Musicians, at St. Louis, Mo., on May 14 to 21.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, at Montreal, Que., on May 18.

Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, at Toronto, Ont., on June 26 to 28.

Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, at Kingston, Ont., in June.

The tenth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada will be held at Richmond, Virginia, on May 1 to 4.

The agreement between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, which was signed by representatives of the two organizations on March 15, was submitted to a vote of the members of the Union and on March 26 it was announced that the result of

the referendum was 4,769 votes in favour of the new agreement and 341 against it. The text of the agreement appeared in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 295.

It was stated in the Ontario legislature recently that the provincial government had in its employ 1,057 returned soldiers, 127 of whom were partially disabled cases. The salaries paid to them range from \$500 per annum for part time work to \$5,400.

During March proposals for securing immigrants for the province in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization were laid before the legislature of New Brunswick. It was suggested that the province submit to the Dominion Department a statement of its requirements both as the number of immigrants and their country of origin, and further that the province assume all responsibility for the immigrants after their arrival. The feeling of the House on these proposals was that the province at the present time has no need of immigrants, but rather requires a revival of industry which would "provide employment for the hundreds of young people now leaving practically every locality in the province."

According to an official statement in the Alberta legislature during the present session 5,976,195 tons of coal were mined in the province in 1922 as compared with 5,937,195 tons in 1921. A provincial tax of five cents per ton was levied during 1921 on coal removed from the mine premises, the rate of taxation remaining unchanged for the first three months of 1922, after which it was raised to 10 cents per ton. Coal which is given or sold by mine owners to their employees for domestic consumption, and coal passed through a screen with holes of a diameter of one inch or less, or through a screen with bars three-quarters of an inch apart, or less, provided that such coal is sold at the rate of \$1 per ton or less, is exempt from taxation. The sum realized from the

tax was \$282,690 during 1922 and \$275,928 during 1921.

The Alberta Department of Education, in order to facilitate the placing of unemployed teachers in positions, provides the teachers with lists of vacancies in schools and supplies school boards with the names of teachers seeking engagements. As appointments are made by the school boards no records exist of the number of teachers placed through this service. The Department, it is stated, has not considered making use of the Government Employment Bureaus for the placing of teachers.

In connection with the relief of distress the Government of Alberta spent during 1922 the sum of \$290,203, including advances for hay, direct personal relief and free freight. It was stated in the Legislature that of this total amount the sum of \$94,873 will be collected from the Dominion Government and the railway companies.

The labour cost of installing rural telephones for the Alberta telephone department is given at \$73 per telephone in 1922, as compared with \$145 per telephone in 1921; \$163 per telephone in 1920; and \$107 per telephone in 1914. The sum of \$445,308 was saved on the 1922 construction program over the prices of 1921.

The Works Committee of the Toronto City Council has decided that in future when a permit for a street corner news stand is cancelled, a disabled returned soldier shall receive the rights to sell papers on that corner thereafter. Three permits were granted to disabled veterans.

A general survey of wage changes in the United States made by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York, shows that the average hourly earnings of all wage earners had increased from \$.238 in July, 1914, to \$.495 in September, 1922, an increase of 108 per cent, and average weekly earnings had increased 95 per cent in the same period or from \$12.27 to \$23.88.

Dr. Royal A. Meeker has resigned his position as Chief of the Scientific Division of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) at Geneva to take up the office of State Commissioner of Labour and Industry of Pennsylvania. Prior to his appointment to the International Labour Office on August 1, 1920, on a three-year contract, Dr. Meeker was head of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour at Washington.

An agreement recently arranged between a manufacturer and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union provides for the arbitration of all disputes by an impartial chairman who has been agreed upon by both parties. The agreement also provides that no strikes or stoppages of work shall take place. This employer had been operating a non-union shop and he agreed to unionize his shop only on the assurance that there would never be any stoppages of work.

A year ago the United States Public Health Service announced that it had completed arrangements to expand the medical aid service to American seamen, by prescribing by radio for any sailor who might be taken ill at sea and who might apply. Messages for aid were to be forwarded to the Service by the ship's radio via the Radio Corporation of America or the Independent Wireless Telegraph Company. Included among the diseases and mishaps for which aid has been invoked during the first year are appendicitis, asthma, cramps, diarrhoea, ear ache, eye injuries, heart disease, hernia, hiccoughs, influenza, infected teeth, malaria, opium poisoning, ptomaine poisoning, and swallowing broken glass.

At the International Trade Union Congress which met at Berlin from December 25, 1922, to January 3, 1923, it was decided to found a new Trade Union International under the title of the International Association of Workers.

A number of laws relating to labour matters are under consideration by the French Chambers of Deputies. A bill for the settlement of collective labour disputes and compulsory arbitration in disputes affecting public services which was introduced by the Government in March 1920 had been placed on the agenda of the Chamber but had been temporarily withdrawn; bills for the ratification of conventions of the International Labour Conference concerning the night work of women and young persons were before the Labour Committee of the Chamber.

The Government of the Esthonian Republic has announced its ratification of the following Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) at Genoa in 1920: Fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea; concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of a ship; establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen. The Esthonian government has also announced its adhesion to the International Convention of September 26, 1906, relative to the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

A decree has been promulgated in Japan prescribing the institution of a permanent imperial office to deal with matters relating to the International Labour Organization. The office will be installed at the seat of the International Labour Office and will be under the direction of the delegate of the Japanese Government to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

According to recent press despatches, the Swiss Government has appropriated 500,000 francs for the purpose of assisting the emigration of Swiss farmers to Canada, and will spend the appropriation for the establishment of colonies in the Canadian West. A representative of Swiss emigration societies has been

in Canada in the interests of the scheme.

**Agenda for  
fifth session  
of the Interna-  
tional Labour  
Conference**

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which, under Article 400 of the Treaty of Peace, is charged with the duty of drawing up the agenda of sessions of the General Conference of Representatives of the members of the International Labour Organization, has decided to include the following items in the agenda of the Fifth Session of the Conference, which will convene at Geneva on October 18, 1923: (1) Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure hours. (2) General principles for the organization of factory inspection. (3) Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. (4) Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used. At the same time, the Governing Body decided to consider at its eighteenth session, on April 10, whether two further subjects which it was not in a position to deal with immediately, namely, the question of night work in bakeries, and the question of anthrax, should be added to the above agenda.

**Meeting of  
Governing  
Body of  
International  
Labour Office**

Mrs. James Carruthers, of London, England, widely known by her writings as Violet Markham, was appointed as a substitute for the Minister of Labour to attend the eighteenth meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office which opened in Geneva on April 10, 1923. Mrs. Carruthers, although resident in England, has visited extensively in Canada and is the author of a volume dealing with factory and shop legislation of the British Dominions.



**Proposed  
amendments  
to Industrial  
Disputes  
Investigation  
Act**

The Minister of Labour introduced in the House of Commons on March 21, 1923, a bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The amend-

ments in question relate to three sections of the present Act, namely, 15, 57 and 58 respectively. The proposed changes do not involve any alteration in the purpose of the statute and the intention is, as the matter was explained by the Minister of Labour in Parliament, "simply to convey more clearly the intent of these sections as they now stand and have been understood for a number of years." The amendment to section 15 will involve a slight change in the form of statutory declaration which is required of applicants for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation before such Boards are established. Under the section in its present wording it is required that a declaration shall be made setting forth among other things that the dispute has been a subject of negotiation between the employer and the workers' committee. It has been represented that cases occasionally arise in which no actual negotiations have occurred because of the unwillingness of one of the parties to negotiate. It is proposed in the present bill to deal with this contingency in order that parties may not be prevented from having a dispute referred to a Board under such circumstances. The amendments to sections 57 and 58 relate to the requirements of the statute in its present form that employers and employees in the classes of industry to which the law applies shall give thirty days' notice of any intended change in wages or hours and that in the event of any such intended change resulting in a dispute the change shall not be put into effect until the dispute has been dealt with by a Board and the report of the latter has been communicated through the Department of Labour to the parties affected. Section 57 also forbids the parties from being concerned in either a strike or lockout or a suspension or discon-

tinuance of work and directs that the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute until the Board has reported. It is proposed in the present bill to introduce the following words after the word "dispute" in the fourth line of section 57: "it shall be unlawful for the employer to make effective a proposed change in wages or hours or for the employees to go on strike," and after the word "affected" in the seventh line the following words: "the application for the appointment of a Board shall be made by the employers or employees proposing the change in wages or hours." The amendment to section 58 dealing with penalties is intended to bring this section into conformity with section 57 in its amended form.

**Railway  
statistics  
for 1922**

A summary report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on statistics of steam railways of Canada with annual operating revenues of \$500,000 or over, for the calendar year 1922, gives the ratio of payroll to operating revenues as 51.6 per cent as compared with 53.3 per cent in 1921; and the ratio of payroll to operating expenses as 57.9 in both years. In 1922, the total amount of payroll was \$225,864,428, and in 1921, \$241,319,992, and the number of employees was 155,887 in 1922 and 156,786 in 1921, which shows a reduction of 6.4 per cent in the amount of payroll and a decrease of less than one per cent in the average number of employees. The ratio of operating expenses to revenue was 89.16 per cent in 1922 and 91.95 per cent in the previous year.

The report states that the strikes in union coal mines in the United States between April and August greatly curtailed the imports of coal and threw additional burden on the railways to overcome the lack of storage piles throughout the country when their energies were required to move the huge harvest. There were no strikes, however, on the Canadian railways, working

conditions and wage schedules having been amicably arranged, and the grain was handled expeditiously. Over 12,750,000 bushels of grain moved westward and was exported from Vancouver. During May, 1922, working conditions were rearranged, providing for payment of the ninth and tenth hour on a pro rata rate, instead of a punitive rate, for maintenance of way employees. Also certain federated shop craft employees' pay for holidays other than New Year's, Labour Day and Christmas, were rearranged on a straight time basis instead of on punitive rates. Straight time was also applied to Sunday work under certain conditions. Somewhat similar arrangements were made in June with clerks, other office and station employees and labourers. During July rates of wages of maintenance of way employees were cut one to five cents per hour and in November these were increased one to three cents. In August, federated craft employees' wage rates were cut seven to nine cents per hour, and on November 1 clerks and certain other office and station employees' rates were reduced approximately one cent per hour. The same changes were not made on all roads or at the same time but the above were stated to be the most important alterations.

**Action of  
Alberta  
legislature to  
lower freight  
rates on coal  
for Ontario**

The Legislature of Alberta passed a resolution on March 19 instructing the Provincial Government "to request the co-operation of the Federal

Government in negotiating with the transeontinental railways with a view to securing a freight rate that will enable Alberta coal to enter the Ontario market in competition with American coal, in order that as far as possible the Canadian people may use coal produced in Canada". In the preamble to the resolution it is claimed that Alberta possesses 87 per cent of the coal areas of the Dominion; that the coal mines now operating in the Province have a

capacity for over twice the output demanded by the markets at present available; that considerable unemployment is created by restricted markets and the industry is generally on an unsatisfactory basis; that anthracite is becoming more difficult to secure in the Central Provinces; and that it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that Alberta coal can replace anthracite wherever freight rates will permit of competition.

**Alberta  
government  
instructed to  
urge completion  
of branch  
railway lines**

The Legislature of Alberta, on March 15, passed a resolution instructing the Provincial Government to impress upon the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways, and also upon the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway the urgent necessity of laying steel on completed grades and resuming grading operations on the branch lines in the Province which are still incomplete but on which grading work has already been done. The resolution affirmed that "immediate commencement of work on these lines and the completion of the same would place a large number of men who are at present out of employment in a position to be self-supporting, and would give a much needed railway service to a considerable number of farming districts".

**Fishermen  
and workmen's  
compensation  
in Nova Scotia**

The position of the fishing industry under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Nova Scotia is reported to be under consideration by the Provincial Board as a result of representations made to the Board during March that the burdens laid upon the industry under the Act were heavier than it could carry. At a meeting held earlier in the month the captains and owners of fishing vessels at Lunenburg declared themselves in favour of break-

ing away from the Board and forming an independent mutual benefit association whereby the fishermen and their dependants would secure comeprnsation equal to that provided under the Act. Later they decided to seek from the Board a series of concessions, and to await the Board's decision before proceeding to form the proposed association. The concessions asked were as follows: 1. Deferred payments of assessments; 2. Cost of medical attendance upon claimants while in hospital in Newfoundland to be pooled, and paid for by all the vessels in proportion; 3. A more simple audit; 4. A lower rate of assessment; 5. Assessment to be charged against gross stock. The Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act, under an amendment of 1919, provides that an industry carried on out of Nova Scotia may be brought within the scope of the act upon the application of the employer on the issue by the Board of a certificate to that effect, but only during the period of, and subject to the terms stated in such certificate. Under this provision workmen or their dependants are entitled to compensation in connection with accidents which happen outside the Province. Fishermen working on shares are considered as "workmen" for the purposes of the Act.

**Employers criticise workmen's compensation**      The Canadian Lumbermen's Association, at their recent convention at Montreal passed a resolution favouring the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Acts of those provinces where the acts are administered by Boards, so as to correct certain alleged defects. These defects were stated to consist in (1) Charging the full amount for the accident to the year in which the accident occurred, when payments in permanent disability and death cases are payable in from one to twenty years; (2) Paying of all medical fees by the Board, advantage of which is taken by some unscrupulous doctors to encourage

malingering by the workmen; (3) The absence of the fundamental principle of contribution by the beneficiaries; (4) The injection of class representation into the personnel of the administrative Boards. The resolution further suggested that where inexcusable fault is proved on the part of the employee, the employer be not held responsible providing the employer has used due diligence in providing all the necessary safeguards to protect employees.

**Alberta mine owners and workmen's compensation**      A delegation from the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association waited upon the Provincial Premier and members of the Cabinet of Alberta early in March to protest against the Government proposal to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act by increasing the rate of compensation from 55 per cent to 66 2/3 per cent of wages. The operators represented that while it was claimed that the proposed increase merely brought the Alberta scale to the same level as the scales now in force under the acts of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia, conditions in regard to wages in Alberta differed widely from those in the other Provinces; in Manitoba and Ontario, for instance, where the 66 2/3 percentage is maintained, there were practically no coal mines, and the average wage of the metalliferous miners was about \$4.50 per day, instead of \$6 per day as in Alberta. In British Columbia, it was claimed, the scale of wages was lower than in Alberta. The statement was made that in the United States, out of forty states with compensation acts only six had the 66 2/3 per cent basis, and in those states the maximum payments were limited to \$16.67 per week, whereas in Alberta, even on the present 55 per cent basis the maximum payment allowed for compensation was \$21.70 per week. The operators further claimed that compensation should not be on the basis of wages but should rather be calculated on the basis of the average amount of money required to sustain the



injured workman in idleness. Premier Greenfield, in his reply, said that the proposed increase would involve an additional charge against industry of only \$10,000 or about one-sixth of a cent per ton of coal mined in the Province, and that the operators themselves admitted that this liability would be passed on to the consuming public. He promised, however, that the Government would take into consideration the representations of the delegation. The proposed amending act will be outlined in a review of the work of the session, in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

**Chinese  
workers and  
compensation**

Of the thirty-three men who were killed in the mine explosion at Cumberland, B.C., on February 7, nineteen were Chinese, and several others were listed as belonging to other countries than Canada. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia benefits are paid to the dependants of alien workers, the scale of indemnity being adjusted by the Board so that the amount actually received by such dependants is sufficient to maintain them in a condition of comfort similar to that of dependants in Canada benefitting under the Act. The original Act of 1916 provided the same compensation for the dependants of foreign workers residing abroad, as is allowed to the dependants of Canadian workers. Later it was found that this amount, while barely sufficient to meet the cost of living in Canada, enabled dependants in China to live in affluence. Accordingly, an amendment was made to the Act in 1919 to provide that when the dependants are aliens residing outside of Canada the Board may "award such lesser sum by way of compensation as, according to the condition and cost of living in the place of residence of such dependants, will in the opinion of the Board maintain them in a like degree of comfort as dependants of the same class residing in Canada and receiving the full compensation authorized by

the Act, would enjoy." Under this amendment, which was retroactive to January 1, 1917, the Board investigated the cost of living in China and found that an allowance of \$7.50 per month to a widow residing in China would equal in purchasing power an allowance to a Canadian widow of \$35 per month, and that a child could be maintained in China for \$1.50 instead of \$7.50, as in Canada. The payment of compensation to a widow of any class continues during her life or until she remarries, when she receives \$480 in lieu of further claims; children receive payment till they reach the age of sixteen years, whether or not the mother remarries. In this connection, Mr. E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the Board, recently pointed out that practically all Chinese workers are married, and that Chinese widows never marry a second time. Consequently a Chinese widow remains during her lifetime a charge on the employers of the Province. Mr. Winn also states that the proportion of expenditure tends to be higher on Chinese than on Canadian disability cases because a Chinese worker takes a longer time to recover from injuries.

**Provincial  
loans to student  
teachers in  
New Brunswick**

A marked increase in the number of students attending the Provincial Normal School was noted in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the New Brunswick legislature in March. This increase, which is attributed to the recent measure authorizing loans to students, promises to make up the former deficiency in the supply of teachers for the public schools. The Schools Act of 1922 (chapter 5, section 6) gives the Board of Education power "to make loans to students who possess the necessary academic standing for admission, and who require financial assistance to enable them to complete a course at the Provincial Normal School, such loans not to exceed \$400 to any one student, to be made and to be repaid by such student in accordance with the

regulations made by the Board of Education; and to make such allowances for the travelling expense of student teachers attending the school as shall be deemed proper, but not exceeding \$24 to any one student teacher." A similar provision for student teachers in Alberta was referred to in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 222.

Reference was also made in the course of the Speech to the progress of vocational education in the Province, many communities being reported as taking advantage of the assistance available for this purpose. New day schools for industrial training have been established. In furtherance of its policy of promoting vocational training the Provincial government has conducted educational surveys in several of the larger cities and towns.

**Nova Scotia  
miners'  
programme of  
legislation**

Amendments to the  
Coal Mines Regulation  
and the Workmen's  
Compensation Acts of

Nova Scotia were pro-

posed to the Provincial Government in March by a delegation representing District 26, United Mine Workers of America. It was requested that the employment of boys under the age of 16 years be forbidden either below or above ground, the existing permit system being abolished and the prohibition made absolute. (An amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act which would prohibit the employment of boys under 16 years of age is now before the Provincial Legislature.) The delegation further proposed that a miners' 8-hour day be established by law, instead of being as at present secured only by agreement with the employer. Other suggestions affecting the mining industry included provision for the election of mine inspectors by the underground workers of the inspection districts; the enlargement of travelling roadways so that workmen would not be required to travel long distances to their place of work in a stooping posture; and that brake straps on drums be provided with

asbestos or other fireproof lining. (The last two proposals are met by a bill amending the Coal Mines Regulation Act, introduced by the Minister of Mines on March 26).

The delegation asked for an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide for an upward revision of the existing scale of compensation, and suggested that the various sick benefit funds be consolidated into one fund to which the Government and the employers would contribute 90 per cent and the miners 10 per cent, the Government's share being paid out of the revenues received from royalties on coal. An old age pension scheme which would provide a monthly pension of \$75 for every person over 60 years of age who had resided in the province for five years, was also proposed.

Representatives of the railwaymen's organizations in the Province also laid before the Government proposals for raising the scale of payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

**Manitoba  
G. W. V. A.  
convention**

The Manitoba Great  
War Veterans Associa-  
tion at their fifth annual  
convention, held at

Winnipeg in February, protested against the alleged disposition shown in certain quarters to return to the patronage system, against failure to apply the preference clause in civil service appointments, both federal and provincial, and requesting investigation of appointments in certain stated cases. Requests were made for the re-establishment of the system of vocational training by making provision in the civil service and in industrial works, etc., for students; for suspension of immigration from foreign countries until some proper scheme of selection is formed, and that preference be given to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who took discharge overseas, and who are desirous of returning; for adjustment of seniority rights of certain employees of Canadian National Railways, who served in the Great War; and for the issuing of

lumber permits to soldier settlers. A resolution was adopted urging the federal government to grant relief for unemployment on the same basis as last year, and a protest was voiced against the present method of the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment in dealing with relief cases. The convention also expressed itself in favour of State Unemployment Insurance.

**British trade union contributions to political funds** A Bill to amend the Trade Union Act, 1913, has been introduced in the British Parliament to provide that when a resolution has been passed by a trade union in favour of contributing towards political funds those members who desire to contribute to the support of political objects shall from time to time indicate in writing their desire so to do. The Trade Union Act, 1913, as it stands provides for a secret ballot of members to decide whether political action should or should not be taken and for the exemption from contribution to the political fund of members who object to paying to the support of such fund.

**British unemployment inquiry proposed** The Industrial League and Council of Great Britain has made an interesting suggestion for an enquiry by industries into unemployment. It is pointed out that the extreme trade depression of the last two years may rightly be regarded as a product of the world war, but that, though the war aggravated, it did not create the unemployment problem; and that in effect alternation of activity and depression is the normal experience of almost all industries. The Industrial League and Council considers that the fundamental causes of this unemployment during normal times have not been sufficiently investigated and proposes that comprehensive enquiries into the problem should be conducted by Joint Industrial Councils and Reconstruction Commit-

tees. Such councils or committees exist at present in more than seventy industries, while even in industries such as mining or engineering which have not established Joint Industrial Councils there is usually machinery for the settlement of wage disputes which could be utilized for purposes of investigation.

The scope of the enquiry as outlined by the Industrial League and Council would include a careful survey of each industry's unemployment experience; an investigation of the causes; an estimate of the sufficiency, insufficiency or excess of capital in the industry; the character of the labour employed, whether regular or casual; the amount of present unemployment resulting from the surplus supply of labour in excess of normal requirements; the proportion of female and juvenile labour; the proportions of home and foreign demand; the percentages of wages to cost of production in comparison with 1913; and the output. The measures adopted in the different industries for preventing unemployment would also be investigated.

**Proposed health regulation in Australian factories** At a conference between commonwealth and state health representatives of Australia resolutions were adopted urging that there should be systematic medical examination of all workers; that all persons employed in factories or workshops should be examined medically before employment, until the person has completed his eighteenth year; that the medical records of the educational departments be made available to the authorized medical inspectors in the case of any child seeking employment in a factory or workshop; that factory medical inspectors be appointed; that the minimum legal working age should be fixed for factories and workshops at not under fourteen years for boys and fifteen years for girls; that each state should have in effective operation legislation controlling occupations dan-



gerous to the health of the employees; "that in view of the importance, as a phase of public health administration, of systematic medical supervision of the health of individual employees, and of the valuable information and results which have been obtained from the introduction by private employers of a medical service for their establishments, every employer, including governments, should be encouraged to provide efficient and regular medical service, which shall keep under review the health of the workers, and shall inquire as to any relation between variations in health and conditions of employment. Moreover, in order to obtain the greatest amount of public benefit from this measure, records of work done should be kept by a standardized method." It was estimated that between 18,000 and 19,000 children under the age of eighteen years are employed in factories in the commonwealth.

#### Children's work accidents in New York State

An analysis of compensable accident cases of children under 18 years of age, in the State of New York, during the year ending June 30, 1920, as prepared by the Division of Women in Industry of the Bureau of Research and Codes, shows 1,983 accidents of a serious enough nature to disable the boy or girl two weeks or more. Over 21 per cent of these children suffered some permanent disability from their accidents; the fatalities numbered 12, and in 214 cases total loss of the use of the part hurt, or dismemberment, was recorded; 173 cases suffered impairment of use, and 32 additional cases had permanent partial injuries. Altogether there were 345,672 industrial accidents reported to the Industrial Commission, of which 51,099 were compensable—47,643 to males and 3,456 to females. According to figures from the United States Census Bureau there were employed in gainful occupations coming under the State compensation law, 248,455 children under 18

years, of whom 135,277 were boys and 113,178 were girls. In addition to these there were employed in agriculture and domestic service, occupations which do not come under the compensation law, 22,091 boys and girls. Information with respect to 1,817 of the 1,983 serious accidents shows that only 8.5 per cent of the accidents occurred to children under 16 years. Nine children under 14 had accident cases, which were compensated on the ground that although they were too young to be employed legally, the fact of their employment gave them a right to compensation; eight of these were boys and one a thirteen-year-old girl. The youngest child to meet with an accident was a boy of eleven whose mitten caught while putting salt into an ice cream freezer which was operated by electricity with gears attached. Four-fifths of the compensated cases were accidents to boys. About 80 per cent of the accidents occurred in the manufacturing group, 313 out of 345 of the injured girls and 1,128 out of 1,472 of the injured boys being in this group. Thirty per cent of these accidents occurred in the manufacture of metal products, 99 accidents or 22.3 per cent resulting in amputations. The manufacture of wood products came second with 122 accidents, 23 of which resulted in amputations. Thirteen accidents occurred during the adjustment of machinery and twenty-four while adjusting and oiling machinery. In 23 cases the adjustment or oiling and cleaning was done while the machine was in motion. In all but two of these cases the children were between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Of the 1,817 accidents tabulated, 1,021 occurred in connection with machines, 3 on prime movers, 22 on power transmission apparatus, 923 from power working machines, 67 from hoisting apparatus, including elevators, and 6 from conveyors. Of the accidents due to power working machines, 392 were caused by metal working machines; 47.7 per cent occurred on presses. After accidents on machines, the next largest group, 280, occurred in the handling of objects and 37 injuries were the result of strain.

The handling of sharp or rough objects caused 135 accidents, 45 from handling sheet metal or sheet metal objects, 20 from handling glass, and 11 and 16 accidents respectively were from metal and wood slivers. The dropping of heavy objects caused 52 accidents, objects falling from piles, 7, and being caught between objects handled and another object, 26. Hand trucks, carts and wheelbarrows caused 11 accidents. Falls of persons caused 151 accidents, 74 being from elevations, 7 into excavations and pits, and 70 on the level. Ninety-four out of 112 accidents due to vehicles occurred in connection with automobile and other power vehicles. Fifty-two out of 68 accidents caused by hand tools were due to the glancing or slipping of the tool in the hands of the worker. Explosions and hot substances (such as hot water, molten metals or flames) caused 48 accidents; stepping on or striking against objects, 39, falling objects, 28; and poisonous and corrosive substances, 10 accidents.

As a result of the analysis, the question arose as to whether the State of New York ought not to penalize the employer for employing a child illegally by the adoption of the treble-compensation plan. It was recommended that placement agencies, employers and factory inspectors pay particular attention to the lifting and pushing of heavy objects by young workers. Other recommendations were to the effect that training should play a large part in the prevention of accidents caused by the handling of tools and that no child under eighteen years of age should be permitted to work on a cutting or stamping machine in the metal industry.

#### Settlement of trade disputes in Spain.

The Spanish government, by a Royal Decree of October 5, 1922, provided for the creation of joint committees for the settlement of disputes between capital and labour in agricultural, commercial, industrial, mining and transport undertakings. The committees will be set up either on the

initiative of the Minister of Labour (or of the provincial authorities or the local offices attached to the Ministry) or at the instance of the interested parties, and may be for an industry, for a group of enterprises, for a particular trade or occupation, or for a single enterprise employing over 500 workers. They will be of two kinds—permanent and *ad hoc*, and they may be either local or regional. Each committee will be composed of an equal number of employers and of workers, who must be actively engaged in the industry or occupation they represent. The chairman is to be non-partisan and chosen by agreement between the two sides, or, in default of agreement, nominated by the Minister of Labour. He has a casting vote only by the unanimous agreement of both sides; otherwise his function is purely conciliatory. The committee may either appoint technical experts, or request the Minister of Labour to nominate them, to assist in its deliberations. The Minister may, of his own accord, appoint technical experts to attend the meetings of the committee. In either case such experts do not vote.

The Permanent committees will be established by Royal Order in the more highly industrialized districts, and their members will be elected by secret ballot among the members of the employers' associations and the workers' trade unions concerned, or, where these do not exist, at separate meetings of employers and employed held for the purpose. These permanent committees are to be renewed every two years.

The Temporary (or *ad hoc*) committees will be set up as occasion arises to deal with particular disputes in the less industrialized districts. The members of the committee will be appointed by the local authorities after consultation with the representatives of employers and employed.

The committees may decide, by a unanimous vote, that the matter in dispute shall be submitted for arbitration to the local authority, to an official

organization or to the Minister of Labour.

#### Draft labour

code of

Roumania.

A draft labour code has been submitted by the Minister of Health, Labour and Social Wel-

fare of Roumania to the Committee on labour legislation attached to the Ministry. The code is based on the following principles: Guarantee of equal protection for the various factors in production; respect for liberty of work and determination of general labour conditions by means of collective agreements; labour conditions established by collective agreements to conform to the provisions of the labour code; equality of rights and obligations of employers and workers without distinction of sex, nationality or religion; equality of rights and obligation of men and women workers in industry and commerce, subject to special protective regulations for women workers; workers from 18 years of age and upwards to be considered as adults; wages to be not lower than the rates fixed by the competent authorities instituted by the labour code; compulsory jurisdiction of conciliation tribunals in labour disputes in private undertakings; prohibition of strikes in public undertakings and compulsory arbitration in case of dispute; hours of work not to exceed eight per day; weekly rest to be compulsory for all wage earners; guarantee of right of association and recognition of trade associations in conformity with the provisions of the labour code; representation of employers and workers on Chambers of Labour, the National Labour Council, the Superior Council of Social Insurance, and on all committees attached to these bodies; representation of the Chamber of Labour in Parliament; compulsory health and accident insurance for all workers in industry and commerce; extension of the

Social Insurance Act to include measures for the prevention of unemployment and the protection of the unemployed.

The code is divided into four parts under the following headings: (1) *Labour Agreements*: individual labour agreements, collective labour agreements, apprenticeship agreements, organization of labour, workers' co-partnership. (2) *Dispute*: right of association, strikes, lockouts, sabotage, representation of workers, compulsory conciliation, penalties, legal procedure and competent legal bodies. (3) *Protection of Labour*: regulation of work of women, young persons and children in conformity with the decisions adopted at the different sessions of the International Labour Conference, regulation of hours of employment, protection of homework, and of work in mines, health and safety measures in industrial undertakings. (4) *Organization of Labour*: regulations concerning trade associations and official organs, institution of a national labour council, organization of a system of private and public employment exchanges.

According to a press despatch this code has been the subject of criticism on the part of members of the Association of Employers in the metal industry of Roumania. The employers declared that the code would involve undue state intervention in industry, and that the provision of a minimum wage in the code could have no practical effect as wages depended on the prosperity of the undertaking and on supply and demand. The employers protested against the introduction of workers' control and the presence of workers delegates on boards of industrial companies as these would constitute an infringement of the authority and independence of the employer on which the success of the undertaking depended.



**Welfare plan**

**of Cosmos Cotton Company, Limited.**

An outline of a welfare plan of the Cosmos Cotton Company, Limited, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, is given in the

report of the factories inspector of the province for the year ended September 30, 1922. The report states that the company employs about 500 persons in its cotton duck mill. The mill is brightly painted on the inside, has good washing accommodations, sanitary drinking fountains, and clothes lockers. Their welfare work includes: (1) *Life insurance*—An employee after three months' service is insured for \$500. At the end of one year's service an additional \$100 is added and this is continued each year until the employee is insured for \$1,000. The insurance is only cancelled when the employee leaves the company. The company pays all premiums and the employee selects his or her own beneficiaries. (2) *Sickness and accident insurance*—Each employee is insured against sickness or accident that does not come under the Workmen's Compensation Board. The employee pays ten cents per week and the balance of slightly over 10 cents per week is paid by the company. An employee disabled by sickness or accident is entitled to \$10 per week and this amount is given for a period of twenty-six weeks if the disability lasts so long. Benefits are not paid unless the disability continues for more than one week, and a doctor's certificate is required. (3) *Medical service*—A full-time trained nurse is on duty every working day, and there is also a fully equipped first aid room and a rest room. A qualified physician attends regularly at 2.30 p.m. each day

and is on call when required for emergency cases. Consultation and treatment are free to the employees, and in case of sickness or injury at home the company on notification will send the doctor or nurse to the house free of charge. They do not, however, assume responsibility when another physician is called. (4) *Cafeteria*—Breakfast and luncheon are served in the factory by a private person at prices subject to the approval of the company manager, and employees are permitted to make purchases during working hours of candy, fruit, ice cream, etc. The company are planning to take over the entire operation of this cafeteria. (5) *Boarding-house*—A beautifully located house under the supervision of the mill management is provided for new employees who are strangers in the town. Girls only are admitted and board costs \$5 per week. The house accommodates about thirty girls. (6) *Co-operative store*—The company provides the building, which is located near the mill, and light and insurance free of cost. The store is managed by a committee of employees on a cash and carry basis. One clerk is permanently employed at the store, but during rush hours when the employees are going home, two or three of the clerks from the main office assist without remuneration. The prices are lower than those of the regular town stores, but to guard against trafficking or reselling no employee is allowed to spend more than one-half his weekly wages at the store. The store which was started during the past summer has proven very successful and the company plans to extend its activities by adding lines of clothing and footwear.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices.

#### The Labour Situation.

THE volume of employment in Canada showed a further increase during February; considerable expansion in manufacturing was partly offset by continued curtailment of operations in the construction, transportation and trade industries. Employment continued on a higher level than during the corresponding month of last year and the situation was also more favourable than in February, 1921.

At the beginning of March the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions stood at 6.4, as compared with 7.8 at the beginning of February, and with 10.6 at the beginning of March, 1922.

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada show that the expansion of business reported during January was maintained throughout February, vacancies reported and placements made being approximately the same while applications showed a slight increase.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The trend of employment as indicated by reports made by employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was upward, although the gains were very much smaller than those reported at the close of January; these gains, however, had represented chiefly resumption of work after the holiday losses in December. Fluctuations in different industries produced this result. Manufacturing showed decided improvement but contractions in employment were again recorded in transportation, construction and trade. These declines, moreover, were supplemented by decreases in logging, indicating the commencement of season-

al slackness in bush operations, and by reductions in personnel in coal mining. All districts except the Prairie Provinces shared to some extent in the expansion recorded at the close of February, the gains in Ontario and British Columbia largely exceeding those reported elsewhere. In the former Province the bulk of the increase occurred in manufacturing, while in the latter, saw mills, logging, shipping and building construction registered substantial improvement. In the Maritime Provinces lumber mills, sugar refineries, coal mines and shipping showed the largest increases. No significant change occurred in Québec; expansions in manufacturing, on telephones, steam railways and in construction were largely offset by reductions in logging, shipping and trade. The greater part of the decline in the Prairie Provinces was due to curtailment of operations in the Alberta coal fields. Losses were also indicated in iron and steel, steam railway operations, construction and trade. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg recorded reductions in employment, while conditions in Hamilton and Vancouver were very much better than in January. The most important declines in Montreal were reported in shipping and long-shore work, in retail stores and in tobacco and glass manufacturing. The only large decreases in Toronto were registered in retail trade, while the manufacturing industries generally showed increased activity. In Ottawa, also, the largest contractions occurred in trade. Renewal of activity in the iron and steel industries accounted for the bulk of the increase in Hamilton. Retail shops in Winnipeg continued to release large numbers of sales persons, these losses counterbalancing moderate gains in employment in several other industries. The most decided expan-

sion in Vancouver was reported in building construction and in sawmilling. As already mentioned, the manufacturing industries manifested marked improvement, especially in the iron and steel, textile and lumber divisions. Although the losses in construction and trade were heavy, they were the smallest that have been reported in any month since September. The commencement of seasonal inactivity in logging caused considerable reductions and coal mining also suffered severe losses in personnel, almost wholly in Alberta. Retail trade continued to show marked curtailment in staffs, but wholesalers were very slightly busier. The level of employment in practically all these groups was higher than in February, 1922, and in many cases it was also higher than in the same month of 1921.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation during February as reported by employers.

**TRADE UNION REPORTS**      The volume of unemployment, as indicated by returns received from 1,435 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 149,969 persons, was slightly less at the end of February than that reported at the close of the preceding month, the percentage of idleness standing at 6.4 as compared with 7.8 on January 31, 1923, and with 10.6 at the end of February, 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alber-

ta and British Columbia unions registered more employment than in the previous month while in the other provinces less activity was indicated. In comparison with the returns received for February of last year, more favourable conditions were reported in every district. In the manufacturing industries a slightly smaller percentage of idleness was shown than in January, owing to greater employment for iron, steel and textile workers. Within the iron and steel group, moulders, patternmakers and sheet metal workers were busier and in the textile trades employment for bookbinders was on a much higher level. More employment was also afforded furniture, garment, jewelry, brewery and glass workers. Cigar and tobacco workers, on the other hand, were considerably slacker. The mining group, as a whole, reported a smaller percentage of idleness than in January. Coal miners in Nova Scotia were not so busy and a small percentage of unemployment was reported by British Columbia miners. In Alberta, however, the situation was more favourable. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia continued to be fully engaged. Unions in the building trades reported slightly more activity than in January, the increase in Quebec being particularly marked. Carpenters and joiners, granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers and hod carriers and building labourers were better employed than in the previous month but employment for steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters and tile layers, lathers and roofers was in lesser volume. In comparison with the returns for February, 1922, all tradesmen except steam shovel and dredgemen, electrical workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers were busier. In the transportation industries the percentage of idleness was practically the same as in the preceding month, the improvement registered in the steam railway division almost counterbal-



ancing the decreases in the shipping and stevedoring division and among street railway workers. Lumber workers and loggers reported a larger percentage of their members out of work than in the previous month. Civic employees were more fully engaged, as were also fishermen, hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen. Theatre and stage employees, on the other hand, were slacker.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of February, 1923, the offices of the Employment Service made 28,777 references to positions and effected the total of 27,150 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 12,013 (of which 9,841 were of men and 2,772 of women) and 15,497 in casual work. The offices received 36,866 applications for employment, 29,243 of which were from men and 7,623 from women workers. Employers notified the Service of 30,939 vacancies, of which 23,531 were for men and 7,408 for women. Compared with the previous month little change is shown in the volume of business, but a comparison with February, 1922, shows a marked increase.

A report in detail of the work of the offices of the Employment Service during the month is given elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during February was considerably higher than in the preceding month and also than in February 1922. The estimated value of the permits issued during the month was \$4,744,478 as compared with \$3,705,256 in January 1923 and with \$4,201,955 in February, 1922.

According to the *Canadian Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., the value of contracts awarded during February amounted to \$13,311,800 as compared with \$9,840,800 in January and with \$10,718,300 in February of last year. There was, therefore, an increase of 35.3 per cent in the former and 24.2 per cent in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month under review, \$253,600, or 1.9 per cent, was to be spent in the Maritime Provinces; \$11,009,100, or 82.7 per cent, in Quebec and Ontario and \$2,049,100, or 15.4 per cent, in the Western Provinces. A further analysis of the total for the month shows that \$2,854,000 was to be spent on residences, \$6,363,800 on business establishments, \$2,997,500 on industrial buildings and \$1,096,500 on engineering contracts.

#### PRODUCTION REPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron during February showed a further increase of 3,511 tons or 8.6 per cent over the previous month, the tonnage being 44,250 and 40,739 tons respectively. The cumulative production for January and February of this year was also greater than the comparative figures of a year ago by 19,233 tons or 29.2 per cent. According to grades the February output included 25,421 tons basic iron, 13,129 tons of foundry iron, and 5,700 tons of malleable iron. During the month an additional furnace at Sault Ste. Marie was put in operation and of the seven units in blast at the end of the month three were at Sydney, two at Hamilton and two at Sault Ste. Marie. The production of ferro-alloys declined from 2,093 tons in January to 1,977 tons in February.

Steel production in February showed a decline of 1,424 tons as compared with the previous month, the tonnage for February being 46,537 and for January 47,961. The February production exceeded the production of the

corresponding month of 1922 by 4,149 long tons or 9.8 per cent.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that five cars containing approximately 347,890 pounds of silver ore were shipped during February from the Cobalt camp, as compared with four cars containing 323,149 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing mine shipped 352 bars containing 404,115.67 ounces of silver, and the Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 211 bars containing 211,253.79 ounces, making a total of 563 bars containing 615,369.43 ounces of silver for the month of February, as compared with 460 bars containing 497,269.09 ounces in the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 122,815,059 feet B.M. of timber was scaled in that province during February. The total includes Douglas fir, 53,352,369 feet; red cedar, 30,593,300 feet; hemlock, 11,849,633 feet; spruce, 6,357,563 feet; jack pine, 7,083,460 feet; yellow pine, 5,269,109 feet; white pine, 1,823,822 feet; balsam, 2,581,508 feet; larch, 3,839,550 feet; cotton wood, 35,274 feet; and other species, 29,471 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways (including electric lines) according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$7,558,241 in February as compared with \$7,733,660 in February, 1922. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for February were given in a preliminary statement as \$11,159,865 in comparison with \$11,303,693 for February of last year.

#### Strikes.

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during March was less than during February and also less than during March, 1922. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 15 disputes, involving 1,431 employers and a time loss of 33,991 working days, as compared with 19 disputes in February,

involving 5,087 employees and a time loss of 51,675 working days. In March, 1922, there were recorded 20 disputes involving 2,569 employees, with an estimated time loss of 62,737 working days. At the beginning of March there were on record 12 disputes, involving 1,226 employees. Three new disputes commenced during March, involving 205 employees, resulting in a time loss estimated at 2,115 working days. Two of these strikes terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 13 disputes involving 1,303 employees.

#### Prices.

The movement in prices during the month was again slightly upward; both the index number of wholesale prices and the family budget in terms of retail prices showing small advances over the levels in February.

In wholesale prices the index number advanced to 225.7 in March as compared with 224.3 in February; 225.6 in March, 1922; 263.1 in March, 1921; 356.6 in May, 1920 (the peak); and 137.0 in March, 1914. With the exception of dairy produce and fish which advanced, farm products and miscellaneous foods were lower. The advance in dairy products in spite of a substantial seasonal decline in eggs was due entirely to a sharp increase in the price of butter. All other groups except house furnishings and chemicals were higher, the most important advances occurring in textiles, metals, and building materials. Compared with a year ago, grains and fodder, animals and meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, house furnishings, chemicals, and sundries were lower. All other groups were higher.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.79 at the beginning of March as compared with \$10.53 for February; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921;

\$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for March, 1914.

Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the figures averaged \$21.47 at the beginning of March as compared with \$21.23 for February; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$23.87 for March, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the

highest point reached); and \$14.35 for March, 1914. In foods the only important decline was in eggs, though bacon and evaporated apples were also slightly lower. Nearly all the other items advanced, the most important being in butter, sugar, cheese, meats, and bread. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1923.

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of February, 1922 and 1923, and for the eleven months ending in February of these years, and the exports,

domestic and foreign, of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports, free and dutiable, and the exports, domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of February, 1923:

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	1,477,498	5,563,986	17,073,102	42,014
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	2,492,038	2,192,195	1,744,808	106,300
Animals and animal products.....	1,411,198	2,110,505	8,473,326	124,028
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	6,019,804	10,500,247	422,609	223,635
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,009,461	1,601,211	16,869,580	28,002
Iron and its products.....	1,013,202	9,925,462	5,378,239	209,073
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	823,757	2,055,077	3,429,250	55,382
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	6,591,179	6,024,800	2,089,057	69,516
Chemicals and allied products.....	705,647	999,954	1,258,861	5,909
Miscellaneous commodities.....	941,507	1,869,468	917,329	135,292
Totals .....	22,485,291	42,822,405	57,656,161	990,151

In February, 1923, the duty collected amounted to \$10,188,481 as compared with \$9,846,731 in February, 1922.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise entered for

consumption and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of February, 1922 and 1923, and in the eleven month periods ending February of these years respectively:

	Month of February		Eleven months ending February	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	54,294,255	65,307,696	668,425,606	710,583,616
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	46,046,449	57,056,161	680,701,367	854,893,844
Total .....	100,340,704	122,363,857	1,349,126,973	1,565,477,460
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	958,024	990,151	12,378,148	12,615,318
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	101,298,728	123,354,008	1,361,505,121	1,578,092,778



## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1923.

**N**O reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received by the Department in March. Three applications were received for the establishment of Boards and three Boards were established during the month.

### Applications received.

During March applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:

(1) From employees of the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission being street railway workers, members of Local Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. As this industry did not come directly within the scope of the Act, a Board could be constituted only with the joint consent of both parties to the dispute under Section 63 of the Act. The officers of the Commission in its communications to the Department explained that they had suggested to the employees that the questions involved, namely, wages, should be taken up for consideration in June next and objected therefore to the establishment of a Board. In these circumstances no further action looking to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation could be taken.

(2) From certain employees of the corporation of Prince Rupert, B.C., being members of Local No. 20, Civic Employees Union. As this dispute did not fall directly within the scope of the Act, the consent of both parties was necessary before a Board could be established. The Mayor of Prince Rupert having given his consent, a Board was established and members appointed as follows: His Honour Judge F. Mc.B. Young, Prince Rupert, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint

recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. W. E. Fisher and T. Ross Mackay, both of Prince Rupert, nominees of the Mayor and employees respectively.

(3) From certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg. A Board was established and Mr. R. S. Ward, Winnipeg, was appointed on the recommendation of the employees. The two other members of the Board were not appointed at the end of the month.

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, and their dining and sleeping car employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, an application for a Board of Conciliation had been received some months ago and having been taken up by the Department with the employer direct negotiations were reopened. During the month of March a communication from the employees represented that the negotiations had been ineffective in terminating the dispute, and a Board of Conciliation was accordingly established. Messrs. C. E. Dafoe, Winnipeg, and David Campbell, Regina, nominees of the Railways and employees respectively, were appointed members of the Board.

### C. P. R. Clerical and Station Employees.

During March a settlement was reached between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its clerical and station employees on the western lines. Similar settlements had been reached in previous months between other railways and these and the other classes of employees who had been involved earlier in proceedings before Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. The nature of the settlements is set forth in another article in this issue.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 1.

**S**EVEN new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. (Earlier decisions of the Board appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1923, on pages 49 to 51, and in previous issues). Case No. 149 has reference to the dismissal of a locomotive foreman who had formerly been hostler of the Canadian National Railways, Western lines. Case No. 150 has reference to the claim of a yard foreman and crew of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western lines, for road service when hauling cars between two points. Case No. 151 has reference to the dismissal of a yardman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western lines. Cases Nos. 152 and 153 relate to the dismissal of conductors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western lines. Case No. 154 has reference to a controversy over the number of hours per day road crews should be required to work in Penticton yard. Case No. 155 relates to the claim of a yardman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western lines, for payment for time out of service.

**Case No. 149—The Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engine-men.**

A hostler of the Canadian National Railways, western lines, was appointed acting foreman on August 1, 1914, and foreman on January 1, 1915. In 1920 he was dismissed as foreman for alleged violation of Rule "G". The employees claimed that while they had no jurisdiction in so far as the position of locomotive foreman is concerned, yet they were of the opinion that an investigation should be held and the charges proven before this man could be deprived of his rights as a hostler, and that when removed from the position as foreman he should have been allowed to return to

his former position as hostler unless a direct charge had been made by the Company, an investigation held and charge proven.

The Company refused to allow the Firemen's Committee to be a party to an investigation in this matter on the ground that if such stand was not taken any officer who got into trouble could get some organization to take up his case. The Company also refused to join the firemen in submitting a joint case to the Board of Adjustment on the ground that the latter had no right to appear for an officer.

In its general statement the Board expressed the opinion that as this was a case whereby an officer of the Railways was dismissed and as such positions were not covered by any schedule agreement it was outside of its jurisdiction to pass on the merits of the discipline applied. The claim of the employees was, therefore, dismissed.

**Case No. 150—The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A yard foreman and crew were engaged on various dates in handling cars between two points on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a distance of 5.4 miles. A difference of opinion arose between the officers of the Company and members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as to the jurisdiction of the Company in refusing to pay the same compensation to this yard foreman and crew as would be paid to road crews for this work. The Company contended that, by transferring loads from Hardisty to Rosyth with the switch crew, it was merely carrying on a practice that had been established at that terminal in 1910, and had been carried on from time to time since as traffic conditions required; that

it was in no way different from the practice in effect at Minnedosa, and though the special agreement that was in the schedule of 1911 was not in the present one, by mutual agreement the past practice was carried on. Although Hardisty was not particularly mentioned, no change had been made in the handling of this traffic, and the Company claimed that as the basis was an eminently fair one, there seemed to be no reason why it should not be continued.

The employees contended that the yard foreman and crew should be paid 100 miles for the trips from Hardisty to Rosyth and return to Hardisty, which was what a road crew would be entitled to under the same conditions. Article 8, Clause (a), of the Yard Schedule prohibits yard crews being used outside of yard terminals except for switching or transfer service, and hauling cars from Hardisty to Rosyth is road service and belongs to road crews. Article 8, Clause (b), provides when yardmen are used in an emergency in road service road rates and conditions will apply.

By decision of the Board the contention of the employees was sustained, but with the proviso that the decision should not be construed as affecting in any way established practices at other points.

**Case No. 151—The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A controversy arose between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen over the dismissal of a yardman. According to the joint statement of facts many packages of freight had been pilfered in the yard at Calgary, and a quantity of goods similar to what had been stolen was found in the possession of their yardman. As he could give no satisfactory explanation as to how he came into possession of these goods, he was dismissed from the service. The company contended that the evidence as to this man's implication in the thefts as indicated by the stolen property found in his pos-

session and his inability to give any satisfactory explanation as to his being in possession of it fully justified his dismissal.

The employees contended that this man should not have been dismissed as no evidence was produced either at his investigation or at his trial in the police court to show that any of the articles found in his possession were stolen by him or were articles stolen from the Canadian Pacific Railway cars.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

**Case No. 152—The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

A conductor of the Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines, was dismissed for the following reasons: "For violation of Rules 87, 99 and 106, resulting in being on the main line of the Taber Sub-division, when conductor on train 3rd 92, on the time of train 511, without orders or proper flag protection."

The employees admitted that train 3rd 92 was on the main line on the time of train 511 without authority, but claimed it was through no fault of the conductor, as his train was too heavy to back into the siding where he should have waited, and consequently he had to let the train go on. They also admitted that proper protection was not arranged as per Rule 99, but claimed that while the rule was not literally carried out, there was no conceivable risk on that account as it was a clear day, and there was a straight track at Coaldale where he stopped to take the train into a siding. The employees contended that the discipline given the conductor was extreme and that it should be changed from dismissal to suspension to date of his return to service.

The Board declared that it admitted that the conductor's train was, with his knowledge, on the time of and running against the rights of a superior train, without protection, and in the



interests of safety it could not see its way clear to condone such a violation of operating rules.

The claim of the employees was therefore denied.

**Case No. 153—Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

A conductor of the Canadian Pacific Railway was dismissed on the charge of violation of Rule 99, resulting in a collision.

The company stated that there was very heavy traffic at the time on the Kenora division where the accident took place, and the men had been repeatedly cautioned in connection with prompt and efficient carrying out of the rules, especially Rule 99. This rule gives definite instructions as to the protection of a train when stopped or delayed on the main track, when it may be overtaken by another train. The Company contended that no attempt was made on the part of the conductor to protect his train in accordance with the rule excepting to throw off a yellow fusee.

The employees stated that this conductor's train was flagged by the flagman of a train that was stalled ahead. The engineer stopped, picked up the flagman and proceeded. The conductor lit a yellow fusee and placed it on the track behind his train when it was starting. The engineer stopped the train again a little farther on, and the conductor sent his flagman back, but was only able to get about sixty car lengths behind his train when another train passing the fusee and the flagman, collided with the rear end of the standing train which was hidden from view by a curve and tunnel.

The Board declared in its statement: "The evidence clearly indicated that a rear end collision occurred through inadequate flag protection. There were, however, circumstances over which McK— did not have full control which contributed to this, and it was evident that he was not entirely neglectful.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The Board recommends to the Company the consideration of the discipline applied, having in mind that the case might be adequately taken care of if McK— were now reinstated, the time out of service to be recorded as discipline against him.

**Case No. 154—The Kettle Valley Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A controversy arose between the Kettle Valley Railway Company and its locomotive engineers and firemen over the number of hours per day road crews would be required to work in Penticton yard. From the joint statement it appears there is not enough business at that yard to warrant the establishment of an assigned yard crew, and the yard work is pooled with road work. The disagreement was over the number of hours the crews in this service would be required to work before they might tie up. The Company contended that the men should be required to work twelve hours, while the employees claimed that the men were entitled to tie up at the end of eight hours, or immediately on arrival at South Penticton, if eight hours had expired while on the road.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

Under the conditions stated, and with the existing arrangement in effect, crews would not be justified in tying up until after twelve hours' service.

**Case No. 155—The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A yardman of the Canadian Pacific Railway was dismissed early in 1920 for deserting his post as night foreman at Field yard. His case was appealed and he was finally reinstated under an agreement reached by the Assistant General Superintendent of the British Columbia District and the General Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The Company claimed

that the agreement provided for his reinstatement without any demerit marks against his record, the time he was off being allowed to stand as punishment in the case. This employee appealed to the Board of his Brotherhood for pay while out of service. The appeal was sustained by the Board. It was claimed on his behalf that he had never

been promoted to foreman but that he was dismissed for not taking this position.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

An agreement having been reached between the recognized representatives of the employees and of the Company, that agreement should stand.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1923.

THE following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada at some time or other during March, 1923, reported to the Department, together with the number of employees involved and the time loss in working days, as compared with the previous month and with March, 1922.

	Disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
March, 1923..	15	1,431	33,991
February, 1923..	19	5,087	51,675
March, 1922..	20	2,569	62,737

The record of the department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together.

A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

During March the group showing the greatest time loss, 29,744 working days, was the printing and publishing group.

This time loss was due to ten strikes of compositors and pressmen, most of which began in May, June and July, 1921. Three new strikes were reported during March, moulders' labourers at Guelph, switchmen at Hamilton and taxi-cab drivers at Montreal.

In addition to the strikes reported as beginning during the month, information was also received in the Department relating to a strike not recorded in the previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. This was a strike of coal miners at Drumheller which commenced on January 29, and terminated on February 3. Information was also received concerning disputes in metal manufacturing shops at Trenton, N.S., and London, Ont., in which there were suspensions of work during disputes as to wage rates. In each case an agreement was reached but the information received indicated that the suspensions of work were not due to the disputes.

Twelve disputes involving 1,226 work-people were carried over from February. Two of those commencing during March terminated during the month. At the end of March, therefore, there were on record 13 disputes: coal miners, Joggins, N.S., (which was later settled about April 3); photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors, Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ot-

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MARCH, 1923.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to March, 1923.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Joggins, N.S. ....	70	1,820	Commenced January 20, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que...	30	780	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	35	910	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	21	546	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	205	5,330	Commenced July 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	25	650	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	501	13,026	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	190	4,040	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	45	1,170	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly wages. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	80	2,080	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B.C.	12	312	Commenced May 2, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	12	312	Commenced July 2, 1922, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during March, 1923.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Iron, Steel and Products:</i>			
Moulders' labourers, Guelph, Ont..	100	400	Commenced March 14, for increased wages. Compromise arrived at March 19.
Steel yard switchmen, Hamilton, Ont.	28	252	Commenced March 1, for increased wages. Workers replaced by March 10.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Storage and Local Transportation:</i>			
Taxicab drivers, Montreal, Que....	77	1,463	Commenced March 8, against dismissal of employee. Unterminated.



tawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, and taxi-cab drivers at Montreal. In the case of the two strikes of coal miners at Edmonton and Cardiff information received indicated that employment conditions were no longer affected but that the strikes had not been called off.

#### Disputes by Industries.

The following is a review of disputes by those groups of industries in which strikes and lockouts occurred during the month in the order in which they appear in the statistical table.

#### MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.

The strike of 70 coal miners at Joggins which began on January 20, against a reduction in wages, remained unternminated at the end of March, but was reported settled in the first week of April.

#### MANUFACTURING.

*Printing and publishing.* — The ten strikes in the printing and publishing

group still remained unsettled. Owing to some of those on strike securing employment elsewhere the number of employees on strike was reduced to 1,144.

*Iron, steel and products.*—Two strikes, involving 128 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 652 working days, were reported in this group. At Guelph, on March 14, a strike of moulders' labourers took place for an increase in wages and was settled by a compromise. On March 1, a strike of 28 switchmen took place at Hamilton. They demanded an increase in wages which was refused, and the employing company was reported to have replaced the workers by March 10.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

*Street and electric railways.* — The strike of motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls, Ont., which has been in existence since July, 1922, remained unsettled at the end of March.

*Storage and local transportation.*—A strike of 77 taxi-cab drivers occurred in Montreal on March 8, over the dismissal of an employee. This strike remained unsettled at the end of the month.

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### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING FEBRUARY, 1923.

**T**HE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for March contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, during February, 1923, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.** —The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 41, as compared with 54 in the previous month and 62 in February, 1922. In these new disputes 23,000 workpeople were directly in-

involved and 6,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, 11,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 36 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 77, involving 40,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during February of 337,000 working days.

The principal new dispute was one involving 6,147 coal miners, etc., in the South Shields district, who were idle

from February 12 to 23 in sympathy with workpeople at a neighbouring colliery where a dispute was in progress from January 25 to February 23 on a question respecting the payment of the minimum wage. On work being resumed, the question in dispute was settled by an agreement confirming the practice already in force, with certain reservations. A number of stoppages of work occurred in February at collieries in South Wales and Monmouthshire to compel non-members of the South Wales Miners' Federation to join the Federation. In most cases the object was attained after a brief stoppage of work, but one dispute involving 2,300 workpeople was still in progress at the time of going to press. The dispute which began on January 20, involving about 4,000 workpeople in the bookbinding industry in the London district, terminated on February 13, when the matter in dispute was submitted to arbitration. The arbitrators decided that the bookbinding employers (whose refusal to adopt the rates of wages for warehousemen, packers, porters, etc., agreed upon by the London Master Printers' Association occasioned the dispute) were parties to the agreement in question.

CAUSES.—Of the 41 disputes beginning in February, 8, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 11, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 14, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, on questions of unionism and non-unionism; one, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, in sympathy with workpeople involved in another dispute; and 7, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, from other causes (in-

cluding one dispute as to the landing of fish from German trawlers).

RESULTS.—Settlements were effected during February in the case of 29 new disputes, directly involving 17,000 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 9,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 19, directly involving 12,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 17, directly involving 12,000 workpeople were compromised. In the case of 7 disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all the disputes in progress:

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in February			Number of workpeople involved in disputes in progress in February.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in February.
	Started before February 1.	Started in February.	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	5	19	24	23,000	199,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	14	5	19	1,000	13,000
Textile and clothing.....	1	7	8	6,000	28,000
Printing, paper, etc., trades.....	3	.....	3	5,000	64,000
Other trades.....	13	10	23	5,000	33,000
Total, Feb., 1923..	36	41	77	40,000	337,000
Total, Jan., 1923..	17	54	71	19,000	117,000
Total, Feb., 1922..	44	62	106	30,000	269,000

## DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE BROUGHT BEFORE THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

**T**HE Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the third session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from October 25 to November 19, 1921, were brought before the Dominion Parliament by the Minister of Labour on March 23, 1923. The text of these Draft Conventions and Recommendations appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE of January, 1922.

On March 28, 1923, the Minister of Labour brought before Parliament the Recommendation which was adopted at the fourth session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva, Switzerland, October 18 to November 3, 1922. The text of this recommendation appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE of December, 1922.

In both cases the documents referred to were laid on the table of the House of Commons. The statement made by the Minister of Labour in connection with the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the third session was as follows:—

I beg to lay on the Table of the House the authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) at its third session held in Geneva, Switzerland, October 25-November 19, 1921.

Under Paragraph 5 of Article 405 of the Treaties of Peace:

Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

When the authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the 1921 Conference were received from the Secretary General of the League of Nations they were referred to the Department of Justice for consideration of the question whether the proposals involved were to be regarded as within Dominion or Provincial legislative competence. The report of the Minister of Justice on this subject was approved by Order-in-Council on June 27, 1922, and a copy of the Order-in-Council is attached to the texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations for the information of the House. It will be observed that most of the proposals were found to be within provincial jurisdiction. Copies of the Order-in-Council of June 27, 1922, and of the authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations were transmitted subsequently to the different Lieutenant-Governors for the consideration of their respective Governments with a view to such legislative or other action in line with the proposals involved as each Provincial Government might be advised to take. The obligations of the Government of Canada under the Peace Treaties have thus been fulfilled in respect of the individual measures of the 1921 Conference which were found to be within Provincial sphere.

With respect to those Draft Conventions and Recommendations which were found to be within Federal legislative competence, the authentic texts are being brought before Parliament in conformity with the requirements of Paragraph 5 of Article 405 of the Treaties of Peace and are being laid on the Table of the House. The questions involved in these latter Draft Conventions and Recommendations are also receiving the attention of the Government. The Dominion Government has proposed to the several Provincial Governments that a Dominion-Provincial Conference should be held for the purpose of considering certain aspects of matters arising out of the relations between Canada and the International Labour Organization. Most of the Provinces have already expressed their assent in this suggestion and it is expected that the meeting will be held in the early part of next summer.

The statement made by the Minister of Labour in connection with the Re-



commendation of the fourth session of the International Labour Conference was as follows:—

I beg to lay on the table of the House the authentic text of a recommendation concerning communication to the International Labour Office of Statistical and other Information regarding Emigration, Immigration and the Repatriation and Transit of Emigrants which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its fourth session in Geneva, October 18 to November 3, 1922.

No draft conventions were adopted at this session of the Conference and the only recommendation was the one to which I have just referred.

I may add with reference to the recent enquiry of the Rt. Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Meighen) on this subject that the authentic text of this recommendation reached the Labour Department on March 26. The same is being brought before Parliament in conformity with the requirements of Paragraph 5 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the analogous provisions of the other Treaties of Peace.

### ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE tenth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at Fredericton on March 13 to 15. The president Mr. J. E. Tighe occupied the chair. There were 37 delegates present.

The financial statement submitted by the secretary-treasurer showed receipts amounting to \$630.84 and expenditures of \$509.44 leaving a balance of \$121.40.

The executive reported that on March 8, 1922, a committee had submitted a legislative programme to the provincial government, and that as a result the government had promised to appoint a commission on the Mothers' Allowance and Minimum Wage Acts, to pass regulations under the Public Health Act providing for the examination and licensing of master and journeymen plumbers and to call a conference of mine owners and miners to draft regulations governing the mining industry in the province. The executive reported that these promises had not yet been carried out and recommended that the convention take some definite action on the matter.

It was reported by the executive that the employers had submitted to the Government amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act which they claimed if adopted would take away

many of its beneficial features. The executive had suggested to the Government that a conference be held between representatives of the Government, employers and labour to discuss these amendments.

Resolutions were passed dealing with the following subjects among others: Expressing confidence in the personnel and administration of the Workmen's Compensation Board; endorsing the action of Local No. 825, International Longshoremen's Association, Miramichi, in their efforts to secure a shorter work day; urging the Government to develop the Grand Falls water power as soon as possible and to take up with the Dominion Government the prohibition of the export of pulpwood; requesting the Dominion Government to amend the Canada Shipping Act so as to give gear inspectors further power in cases of unsafe gear; and requesting the Government to provide free school books, and to make all text books and equipment a part of the regular equipment of all grammar and high schools.

Another resolution provided for the appointment of members of a joint committee in conjunction with the Provincial Legislative Board of the running trades to deal with and carry through negotiations relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act and to

submit to the Government for enactment certain amendments if conditions warrant such action. This committee which was subsequently appointed, recommended for submission to the Government, a request for amendments to the Act as follows: That in total permanent disability cases the compensation payable be 66  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the average wage but not less than \$10 per week unless the wages are less than \$10, in which case the compensation should be the amount of the wages; that the monthly allowance under the Act to a widow of a deceased workman be changed from \$30 to \$35; that the amount payable to a widow or invalid widower with children be changed to read \$10 instead of \$7.50 for each child under 16 years of age, and in addition \$35 for the widow or invalid widower, the compensation for the children, at the discretion of the Board, to be continued until they reach 18 years of age, for educational purposes, and that when the dependants are children only, the compensation be \$15 a month until they reach the age of 18 years, but in the whole not to exceed 75 per cent of the workman's average wages; an invalid child to receive compensation until it ceases to be an invalid or dies; that the minimum monthly allowance to a widow be \$30 and for each child \$7.50.

A committee was appointed by the convention to interview the executive council of the Government on March 15 in co-operation with representatives of the running trades. The president subsequently reported on the results of this interview, and stated that the replies of the Premier with reference to the various items of the programme were as follows: With reference to the request for the establishment of a Department of Labour the Premier stated that no action would be taken at present. He informed the committee that arrangements were being made for a Dominion-Provincial conference, as requested in the resolution adopted by the legislature last year, in connec-

tion with decisions of the International Labour Organization and that the Minister of Health was making arrangements for the protection of women before and after childbirth. With regard to the Election Act, he stated that as several places were experimenting with proportional representation, it was felt that it would be better to wait and see what the results would be. It was pointed out by him that there were no property qualifications now in provincial elections or in most civic elections, and as to election days being made public holidays, it was felt that the Dominion Government should act first and the provinces would follow. With regard to the Mining Act, he said that it was the intention of the Minister of Lands and Mines to visit the Minto district, and if found necessary to hold a conference as suggested last year. With regard to employment agencies, it was pointed out that where municipal authorities were willing to pay 25 per cent of the cost of the Dominion Government Employment Service offices, they would be established, but the Government could not see their way clear to abolish the private agencies yet. It was pointed out that the control of the storage of food stuffs came under the Dominion Government. Regulations providing for the examination and licensing of plumbers were now before the Government and would be passed soon. The premier announced that the Government had the question of the development of Grand Falls power under consideration and their policy would be announced later. With regard to the export of pulpwood, this was already prohibited so far as Crown Lands were concerned but it was considered a poor policy at present to have the export from private lands prohibited because of the amount of dead wood in the forest due to the bud worm, causing rot if not taken out at once. With regard to the request for free school books, it was pointed out that the Government was supplying school books at a loss now, having

had a deficit of some \$3,000 last year. It was stated that a Commission on the Mothers' Allowance and Minimum Wage Acts, which was promised last year, would be appointed during the present session of the legislature. With regard to the Workmen's Compensation Act, it was stated that many complaints were being made about the working of the Act, and in order to find out where the trouble lay, the Government intended to hold a conference of representatives of the Government, the Compensation Board, employers and

labour. This conference would be held either during the present session or immediately after.

It was decided to hold the next convention in Fredericton at a time to be fixed by the executive board.

The following officers were elected: President, J. E. Tighe, St. John; first vice-president, Dan Cripps, Chatham; second vice-president, J. A. Godfrey, Moncton; third vice-president, Harry Ryan, Fredericton; secretary-treasurer, George R. Melvin, St. John.

## STUDIES BY INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

A SERIES of pamphlets on various industrial topics is in course of publication by the International Federation of Trade Unions ("The Second International"). Of this series Publication No. 3, dealing with the "Protection of Young Workers throughout the World," and Publication No. 4, on "Women and Children in the Textile Industry," have been received recently.

### Protection of Young Workers in Various Countries.

The first of these two pamphlets contains a summary of the existing protective laws for young workers. The aim of the compilers is to show how far some countries have gone along the path of reform and thus establish a general standard. They admit, however, that the publication is not to be considered as final or complete, but rather as a first attempt, to compile on an international basis a body of facts and data for the benefit of workers' organizations. A comparison of the laws in the wide field covered by the report presents great difficulties, owing in part to the continuous accumulation of amendments to existing legislation. Moreover, even the laws, if they could be fully presented and compared, would not be a full measure of the protection given in the various countries to young workers, since

such protection is afforded not only by legislation, but also under the terms of private agreements, or by a body of rules and regulations established by social custom or laid down by boards, councils and other extra-legal or semi-official bodies.

Tentative tables, however, are presented, showing the laws of twenty-nine countries governing the hours of labour of young persons in industry, minimum age of their employment, rules regarding dangerous trades, apprenticeship, public inspection and education. The first table sets forth the various existing provisions to regulate working hours. The regulations apply in most countries to young persons between the ages of 14 and 18 years. The countries which are at present below this standard age for admitting children to industry are France, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Argentine, British India and Japan, all these countries permitting children to be employed at a lower age than fourteen. Russia and some parts of Canada are shown as belonging to the most advanced class, the employment of boys and girls under 16 years being forbidden, and regulation continuing up to the age of 18 years.

The 8-hour working day for young workers is stated to prevail in Austria,



Belgium, France, Germany, Jugo-Slavia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Spain, Czecho-Slovakia and Argentine. Russia goes still further by limiting the working day to 6 hours, and in Finland the legal day ranges from 6 to 8 hours. On the other hand Great Britain, Canada, and the United States have as yet no general limitation of the working day to 8 hours. The prohibition of night employment for young workers is fairly general, and most countries also impose strict limits on the employment of young workers below ground and in dangerous occupations.

In all countries the necessity of adjusting the antiquated system of apprenticeship to modern conditions is recognized, and workers are recommended to concentrate their efforts on securing the fundamental reform of the existing practice. In regard to the enforcement of the laws the report points out that in only ten countries are the workers directly associated in the work of the actual application of the laws to industry. The report contains a résumé of the conventions adopted at the various meetings of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) and a table of the most important laws and orders of the various countries on the subject dealt with.

#### Women and Children in the Textile Industry.

Publication No. 4, giving the results of a survey of the hours of work and age of entry of women and children in the textile industry, was prepared by Dr. Marion Phillips, secretary of the International Federation of Working Women. Examination of the laws of the various countries shows little difference, the writer states, between the hours of women and those of children and young persons. "Nor is there any important difference between the hours of women and men. This is so in spite of the fact that in many countries, of which Great Britain may be taken as one of the chief examples, protective legislation as to hours has not affected

men." Men, it is claimed, have obtained similar conditions through trade union agreements rather than by means of legislation. The principal difference between laws as affecting men and women, respectively, is that night work is mostly forbidden for women and sometimes (as in Great Britain and Switzerland) Sunday work also. In France, where three shifts are worked in the textile trade, women may work only on the middle or day shift, while in several countries overtime is not permitted to women in certain processes.

The pamphlet concludes with an "International Programme" embodying the views of the trade unions in the various countries in regard to the work of women and young persons and conditions of their admission to the textile industry. The proposals as to the admission of children are mostly based on the programme submitted to the Washington Conference by the Joint Committee of industrial women's organizations in Great Britain. The "International Programme" proposes an 8 hour day and a 44 hour week for women, with two shifts throughout the industry and no overtime save in breakdowns, when only adults should be employed: minimum rest periods of one hour at mid-day, fifteen minutes in the morning and the same in the afternoon, or any other arrangement of the rest allowance preferred by the workers; payment for statutory holidays, and at least twelve days holiday in each year after six months' service; provision for maternity according to the Washington Convention; total prohibition of employment of children under fourteen years of age, this age to be raised within the next three years to sixteen; compulsory half-time attendance at continuation schools from the ages of sixteen to eighteen years within working days, that is, for twenty-two hours out of a 44 hour week; every child to pass medical and educational tests before admission to the industry, with remedial treatment until the normal standard is reached.

## DECISION OF JUDGE GALT RESPECTING LEGAL STATUS OF TRADE UNIONS.

**I**N view of the wide interest in the issues raised by the decision of Mr. Justice Galt in the Court of King's Bench at Winnipeg, in March, in the case of Chase and others vs. Starr, the full text of the judgment is printed below. The action was brought by Howard B. Chase and Wilmot H. Nash, general chairman and secretary treasurer respectively of the Canadian Division of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, against Samuel Starr, former secretary of the same organization, to compel him to give an accounting of funds in his possession when he was relieved from office at the triennial convention held at Cleveland in May, 1921. Mr. Starr refused to surrender his office, claiming that he had not received notification that his services were dispensed with. The case came to trial in December, 1922, and was adjourned until January 15, 1923, when counsel for Mr. Starr asked leave to amend the statement of the defence in order to attack the legal status of the labour organization, claiming that it was operating in restraint of trade, and moving for non-suit. After three days of argument the judge reserved his decision. In the judgment, which was delivered on March 10, he non-suited the plaintiff.

The text of the judgment, which is of wide interest on account of its bearing on the legal status of trade unions in Canada, is reproduced in full herewith. It is stated that steps are being taken to carry the case to a higher court in appeal.

The text of the decision of Mr. Justice Galt is as follows:

This action is brought by Howard B. Chase and Wilmot H. Nash on their own behalf and on behalf of all members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and

of all other members of the General Committee of Adjustment in the employ of the Canadian National Railways. The plaintiffs allege amongst other things:

"2. The plaintiffs together with some two thousand other Locomotive Engineers in the employ of the Canadian National Railways, are members of a trade union known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

"3. The said membership of the said Brotherhood on the said railways compose nineteen Lodges or Divisions which are part of the parent organization known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The Brotherhood is a voluntary association or trade union with its headquarters at the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America, and it has a code of by-laws and regulations for the internal government of the said Brotherhood and its members to which as a condition precedent to membership and official position in the said Brotherhood and General Committee of adjustment, its members are bound to observe and conform.

"4. The said General Committee of Adjustment on the Canadian National Railways is composed of a Chairman, a Secretary-Treasurer and a Delegate from each of the said nineteen Lodges or Divisions of the said Brotherhood.

"5. The defendant was a member of the said Brotherhood and for several years prior to the 25th day of May A.D. 1921, was the Secretary-Treasurer of the said General Committee of Adjustment and as such was the custodian of the funds, vouchers, books, records and accounts of the said General Committee of Adjustment.

"6. Among other things it was the duty of the defendant to receive in trust from the various Lodges or Divisions of the said Brotherhood, the monies contributed from time to time by the membership for the expense, salaries and maintenance of the said General Committee of Adjustment and of its General Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer. It was also the defendant's duty during the time that he was the Secretary-Treasurer of the said General Committee of Adjustment to pay out the said money only when properly authorized by the said General Committee of Adjustment for the proper and legitimate purposes of the said General Committee of

Adjustment and to keep a true and correct accounting thereof and to turn over to his successor in office all the said monies, vouchers, books, records and accounts. On December 31st 1919, the defendant held in trust for the said purposes of the General Committee the sum of \$6,180.78.

"14. On or about the said 25th day of May A.D. 1921, the defendant was removed from his office of Secretary-Treasurer and the plaintiff Wilmot H. Nash, was elected pursuant to the said by-laws of the said Brotherhood as from the 29th day of August, A.D. 1921."

The plaintiffs allege that since the 31st December 1919, the defendant has received large sums of money, amounting in all to \$26,409.18, which he has failed to pay over or account for to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claim the above monies and an account.

The defendant denies most of the allegations made by the plaintiffs and alleges that he is not in default as regards his payments or accounting, but on the contrary he counterclaims for the sum of \$5,747.50 received by him from certain Lodges which had been suspended, and for himself the sum of \$389.70 as balance of account.

It is noteworthy in the above pleadings that the plaintiffs do not allege that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is registered as a trade union under the Dominion Trades Union Act, nor does it appear that any order was made appointing the plaintiffs Chase and Nash to represent the Brotherhood. On the other hand, the defendant has not denied the right of these persons to sue in the representative capacity alleged, and so under King's Bench Rule 335 the propriety of the representation is admitted. The defendant has not set up in his defence any allegation challenging the legal right of the plaintiffs to bring the action.

At the trial before me, commencing January 15th 1923, Mr. David Campbell, counsel for the plaintiffs, filed the constitution of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Exhibit 2). During the discussion of the pleadings which took place on January 16th Mr. McArthur, counsel for the defendant, asked leave to amend the statement of defence by setting up the illegality of the plaintiff Brotherhood and Committee. No ruling was given at the time with regard to this request and the plaintiffs proceeded with the evidence and showed that although the plaintiffs had received from the defendant, after his dismissal, the sum of \$5,289.62, there were several thousand dollars not accounted for according to the view which the plaintiffs took of the defendant's account.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, Mr. McArthur moved for a non-suit, basing his argument upon the contention that the plaintiffs were admittedly an unregistered trade union with a constitution which included many purposes and objects in restraint of trade; and consequently they were an unlawful organization and could not enforce any rights in a Court of Justice. Mr. David Campbell argued against the motion and quoted many of the leading English authorities in answer to this charge of illegality. As I have said, the defendant had failed to set up this defence. But on the other hand, the plaintiff had put in the constitution of the organization and consequently the question of illegality was plainly brought before the Court.

The conditions under which a defendant may or may not rely upon the plaintiff's illegality are carefully dealt with in *North-western Salt Co. v. Electrolytic Alkali Co.*, (1914) A.C. 461. Lord Moulton says at p. 475: "It is conceded that if a written contract is *ex facie* in restraint of trade so as to be against public policy, the judge is entitled and, indeed, bound, to take the point, and the decision is for him, and not for the jury."

If it should be considered necessary, in the present case, to plead the illegality relied upon, I think that the defendant should have that right. My own impression is that it is not necessary.

I reserved judgment on the motion for non-suit and the defendant proceeded with his evidence, but it was found advisable to adjourn the conclusion of the case until the results of a reference to the Master as to the accounts should be obtained.

The parties have both agreed to treat the Master's report as final in so far as his findings are concerned. I make the following extracts from it:

"1. The monies received by the defendant as referred to in paragraph 16, subsection C of the Statement of Claim amounted to \$29,602.95, and were paid to him as Secretary-Treasurer of the General Committee of Adjustment of the Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on that part of the Canadian National Railway formerly the Canadian Northern for the following purposes.

(A) The sum of \$375.00, part thereof, was paid as an assessment of \$2.00 per member for the payment of the expenses of delegates to the wage enquiry which resulted in the McAdoo award and and supplements thereto. These assessments were to have been remitted by the defendant to the Grand International



Headquarters and should not have been deposited with the funds of the General Committee of Adjustment.

(B) The sum of \$29,227.95, the remainder thereof, was received by the defendant from the twenty-two divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, nine of which were suspended in May, 1920, and all but three since reinstated, and that all said money was paid to the defendant for the legitimate purposes of the General Committee of Adjustment.

"2. Out of the said sum of \$29,227.95, the defendant has properly paid out for the legitimate expenses of the General Committee of Adjustment sums amounting in all to \$20,348.70 for which amount and also for the sum of \$5,510.62 handed over by the defendant to his successor in office, the plaintiffs are willing that the defendant should be credited making a total credit to defendant of \$25,859.32."

Thirdly, the Master finds that the defendant was removed from office as Secretary-Treasurer on 25th May, 1921, but after his removal he paid out of the said funds sums amounting in all to \$3,155.93, for purposes connected with the establishment of a Canadian Association of Enginemen, which was to be altogether independent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

As a result of the Master's findings, Mr. Campbell claims that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment for \$3,743.63.

I am indebted to the learned counsel on both sides for the able and comprehensive manner in which they presented their clients' cases.

I know of no case in the Canadian Courts defining the respective rights of a registered and non-registered trade union. The English decisions are almost our only guide. The subject is full of complexity, and I can see no escape from the necessity of tracing up the history of trade unions and the laws applicable to them, both in England and in Canada.

Among the outstanding authorities on trade union law is *Hilton v. Eckersley*, (1855) 8 E & B, 47. That happened to be a trade union of employers. A bond was made by eighteen employers, each binding himself in the sum of \$500, subject to certain conditions with regard to the conduct of their business. The bond recited amongst other things that there were certain societies or combinations of workmen who interfered with the property and establishments of the obligors; and whereas the said combinations were sustained by funds arbitrarily levied and extorted by

way of tax or rate on the persons employed by the said obligors respectively, and receiving wages from them, and it had become necessary to take measures for vindicating their legal rights for the control of their property, which would also best sustain the rights of the laborer to the free disposal of his skill and industry, etc., the Court of Queen's Bench decided that the bond was void as being in restraint of trade, and judgment was given for the defendant. Crompton, J. in delivering judgment, says, at p. 53; "The plea then stated that, except as it appeared by the condition, there was no consideration for the execution of the bond by the defendant: and that the bond was in restraint of trades, illegal and void." Page 54: "By recent enactments, carefully worded, combinations to raise or lower the rate of wages, and to regulate the hours of labor, are made no longer punishable. But those enactments do not make such combinations legal agreements in the sense that the breach of them can be enforced at law, and still less do they apply to make enforceable at law an agreement, not being a mere stipulation among the parties themselves which any one might withdraw from at his pleasure, but binding and tying themselves up, under a penalty, to close their works if a majority of a particular body shall dictate to them so to do. I think this bond void, as being in restraint of the freedom of trade, and from its mischievous and dangerous tendency, pointed out in the argument, with respect to strikes and combinations. The general principle of contracts in restraint of trade being void is perfectly well established, and this case does not appear to me to fall within any of the exceptions and relaxations which have been allowed as to that principle."

Page 55: "One of the most objectionable parts of this bond is that it takes away the freedom of action of the individual to carry on the trade, and to open and close his works according as it may be for his interest or that of the public. It appears to me obviously mischievous that the parties should give up this right of judging for themselves, and place themselves and their trades under the dictation either of a majority or of a committee of delegates, which seems the same in principle."

Page 56: "The same observation applies to the case of the workmen themselves. If this bond is legal, in the sense of being enforceable at law, a promise on the part of any individual workman not to retire from the strike, or to pay a weekly subscription to it, or to pay a penalty if he went to work without the leave of a majority of the meeting, or disobeyed the dictation of the delegates, would be binding upon him; and no workman would be able to free himself from the tyranny of such dictation, whatever might

be the state of his family, however reasonable he might think the offer of his masters as to wages, and although he might be perfectly satisfied, in his own mind, that the longer continuance of the strike was ruining himself, his family and his fellow workmen, and was doing incalculable injury to the public.

"It is said, indeed, that the object of the bond is to defend the parties, and to enable them to meet the combination of workpeople. But I think agreements of this nature, on the one side or other, or both, really tend to prolong the mischief; and, however right it may be that the masters or workmen should respectively stand by and assist each other in resisting what they consider unfair demands, yet that the giving up their individual right of judging and acting for themselves in matters so greatly affecting the public is mischievous and dangerous in the extreme I think it not to be endured that majorities and delegates, of workmen or masters, should in effect be allowed to legislate upon questions immediately affecting the happiness of the working classes and the prosperity of the trade and commerce of the whole nation."

Page 57: "It was contended on the part of the plaintiff, by Mr. Cowling, that some part of this agreement might be good, and that the bond, with reference to such part, would not be invalid. But I think that the illegality pervades the whole agreement, and that, part of the consideration of the bond being that the works should be closed according to the dictation of the majority, the whole instrument is illegal, even if part of the engagement of each obligor were held according to Mr. Cowling's argument to be legal."

The plaintiff appealed to the Exchequer Chamber, alleging error in the above judgment. The appeal was heard before six judges, and the judgment of the Court was delivered by Alderson B., affirming the judgment of the Queen's Bench. Alderson B., at p. 75: "*Prima facie*, it is the privilege of a trader in a free country, in all matters not contrary to law, to regulate his own mode of carrying it on according to his own discretion and choice. If the law has in any matter regulated or restrained his mode of doing this, the law must be obeyed. But no power short of the general law ought to restrain his free discretion. Now here the obligors to this bond have clearly put themselves into a situation of restraint.

"First: each of them is prevented from paying any amount of wages except such as the majority may fix, whatever may be the circumstances of the work to be done and his own opinion thereon. Secondly, they can only

employ persons for such times and periods as the majority may fix on, however much the minority may deem it for their own interest to do otherwise. The hours of work, the suspending of work, partially or altogether, the discipline and management of their establishments, is to be regulated by others forming a majority, and taken from every individual member. And all this for a fixed period of twelve months. All these are surely regulations restraining each man's power of carrying on his trade according to his discretion, for his own best advantage, and therefore are restraints on trade not capable of being legally enforced.

"We do not mean to say that they are illegal, in the sense of being criminal and punishable. The case does not require us and we think we ought not to express any opinion on that point."

To the same effect are the decisions respecting labour unions: See *Hornby v. Close*, (1866) L.R. 2 U.B. 153; and *Farrer v. Close* (1869), L. R. 4 Q.B. 602.

Such combinations, whether of employers or employees, being considered unlawful the parties to such combinations found themselves powerless to enforce their rights. Then followed the passing of the Trade Union Act, 1871. Its material provisions are as follows:

"2. The purposes of any trade union shall not by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise.

"3. The purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be unlawful so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust.

"4. Nothing in this Act shall enable any Court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing, or recovering damages for the breach of, any of the following agreements, namely,—

(1) Any agreement between member of a trade union as such, concerning the conditions on which any members for the time being of such trade union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ, or be employed;

(2) Any agreement for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a trade union;

(3) Any agreement for the application of the funds of a trade union,—

(a) To provide benefits to members; or,



(b) To furnish contributions to any employer or workman not a member of such trade union, in consideration of such employer or workman acting in conformity with the rules or resolutions of such trade union; or,

(c) To discharge any fine imposed upon any person by sentence of a Court of Justice; or

(4) Any agreement made between one trade union and another; or,

(5) Any bond to secure the performance of any of the above mentioned agreements.

But nothing in this section shall be deemed to constitute any of the above mentioned agreements unlawful."

Under section 5, all real and personal estate belonging to any union could be vested in trustees for the union, who would have power to sue and be sued in regard to it.

"23. The term 'trade union' means such combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, as would, if this Act had not passed, have been deemed to have been an unlawful combination by reason of some one more of its purposes being in restraint of trade; Provided that this Act shall not affect:—

(1) Any agreement between partners as to their own business;

(2) Any agreement between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment;

(3) Any agreement in consideration of the sale of the goodwill of a business or of instruction in any profession, trade, or handicraft."

Shortly after the passing of the Act, Jessel, M.R., in 1880, was called upon to construe the Act, which he did in *Rigby v. Connol*, 14 Ch. D. 482. It appeared that the union there in question, like most other unions, provided certain benefits for its members in addition to its trade purposes. Jessel, M.R. says at p. 489; "It is under the first portion of the rules that the plaintiff has a direct interest, that is, he has a right to participate in benefits by virtue of having paid his subscriptions. That being the position of the plaintiff, we must consider what the Trade Union Act, 1871, provides. That Act, no doubt was passed primarily with a view to preventing the treasurers and secre-

taries and officers of these societies from robbing them; that was the chief object. It was discovered that some of these men abusing the confidences reposed in them, took advantage of the law which made these societies illegal, by appropriating their funds and property to their own use. That, no doubt, was one of the principal objects and therefore the Act was passed to get at these men. Another object was this; there was a great difficulty in suing and getting their property from third person, and one object of the Act was to enable these societies to sue in respect of their property, and also to enable them to hold property, such as a house or office, but it was not intended that the contracts entered into by the members of the society should be made legal contracts *inter se*, nor that Courts of Justice could interfere to enforce them. If that had been intended the result would have been this, that an agreement between a number of workmen once entered into, compelling them to work in a particular manner, or to abstain from working in a particular manner, would have been enforceable according to law, and to a certain extent would have reduced some portion of the workmen to a condition of something like serfdom and slavery. Of course, the Legislature, by interfering, had no idea of doing anything of that sort."

In the year 1872, (35 Vict. cap. 30) this Trade Union Act was introduced into Canada almost in *ipsissimis verbis*, except that, under sec. 5, the Act should not apply to any trade union not registered under the Act.

In 1876, it was found advisable in England to correct certain defects in their Act. One of them was the definition of a trade union.

In *Russell v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters*, (1912) A.C. at p. 440, Lord Robson gives the following explanation of the defect: "This definition gave rise to the anomalous situation that, before a trade union could take advantage of the benefits of the Act with regard to registration &c., it had to prove that its rules were in restraint of trade, for it was only to such combinations that the Act applied. This was remedied by the amending Act passed in 1876, whereby the definition was made to include trade unions whether they were in restraint of trade or not, but this amendment does not substantially detract from the force of the foregoing observations as to the assumed state of the law prior to the passing of the principal Act."

In Canada we have retained the Act of 1871 (passed in 1872) with its original defects, and the provision which was not in the English Act, that our Act should not apply to any trade union not registered under the Act. The only change made in the Revis-



ed Statutes of 1886 and 1906 (cap. 125) was to transpose sec. 22 into sections 2 and 3. Under sec. 2 of our Act, it would appear that Parliament considered all trade unions, *eo nomine*, to be unlawful combinations "but for this Act."

In Fry on Specific Performance, 5th ed., sec. 486, it is said: "Trade unions being, apart from the Trade Union Act, 1871, illegal associations, the Court will not by reason of the terms of section 4 of that Act, at the instance of a member of such an union enforce a contract contained in its rules for providing benefits for its members."

In Yorkshire Miners' Association v. Howden, (1905) A.C. 256, Lord Lindley says at p. 279: "My Lords, before the Trade Union Act, 1871, was passed, trade unions were unincorporated societies not recognized as legal, and in that sense, at least, they were held to be illegal on the ground that their objects were to restrain freedom of trade and were against public policy. Neither Courts of Law nor Courts of equity would recognize or enforce the rules of such societies or the trusts on which their funds were held. By the Act in question trade unions were freed from the illegality which was the consequence of being regarded as against public policy. Their rules and trust can no longer be treated as invalid by reason of their being in restraint of trade. They may be illegal or unenforceable on some other ground, and if they are the Act of 1871 does not in any way legalize them or affect them."

In Russell v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, (1912) A.C. 421, the respondent society was held, notwithstanding its registration to be an illegal association at common law, inasmuch as its main purposes were in unreasonable restraint of trade and the rules relating to those purposes were not separable from the rules relating to its provident purposes. At p. 429, Lord Macnaghton says: "A trade union is merely an unincorporated society of individuals. The designation does not of itself import illegality. There have been many and probably there may be still some trade unions lawful in every point of view, and not depending for their legality or for their immunity on the Act of 1871. This proposition is recognized plainly in the definition of a trade union contained in the Act of 1876. In the case of a trade union not dependent on the Trade Union Acts for its legality or immunity the law is open to the members of the society just as it is in the case of other voluntary societies for the purpose of enforcing contractual rights and trusts against the association.

"The only question, therefore, seems to be this: Is this trade union, apart from the Act

of 1871, a lawful association? The answer must depend on a consideration of its purposes as manifested in its rules."

It would appear from Lord Macnaghton's judgment, that there actually were many trade unions not depending for their legality on the Act of 1871, and it would seem to follow that "the law is open to the members" of such societies for the purpose of enforcing their contractual rights. This is an important point to bear in mind having regard to section 5 providing that our Act shall not apply to any trade union not registered under the Act. To such a society registration would impose shackles instead of removing them, for when once such a society became registered no Court could entertain any of the legal proceedings set forth in section 4.

The views expressed by Lord Lindley and Lord Macnaghton are widely divergent, but they are both *obiter dicta*. Lord Lindley's view has been adopted by Lord Justice Fry in his work above quoted, and it corresponds with the apparent meaning of our Trade Union Act. If this view be correct, the plaintiffs in this action are out of Court, for being an unregistered trade union they are wholly incapacitated from enforcing any legal rights. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is said to have been organized in or about the year 1864, and it is recognized throughout the continent of North America as one of the most reputable and honorable organizations. Counsel say that they know of no case in which the plaintiff Brotherhood has ever had its legality challenged in any Court. For this reason I prefer to adopt Lord Macnaghton's view, and to deal with this particular trade union as one which may or may not be able to enforce its rights in Court. Whether it can do so or not depends upon the construction to be given in its purposes as disclosed by its constitution (Exhibit 2). I extract the following: Page 5, sec. 3. "The G. I. D. (Grand International Division) shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all subjects pertaining to the Brotherhood, and its enactments and decisions upon all questions are the supreme law of the Brotherhood, and all divisions and members of the Order shall render true obedience thereto."

"Sec. 4: The meeting of the G.I.D. shall be held triennially in May at Cleveland."

"Sec. 8: The Grand Chief Engineer shall devote his whole time to the interests of the Brotherhood. He shall be official head of the Order, and have the general direction of the Assistant Grand Chiefs in their work, and shall exercise full control over the Grand Office in general."

Page 15, sec. 31: "The Grand Dues shall be six dollars (\$6.00) per year, payable as per section 33, and every member shall be considered a subscriber to the Journal. One dollar of the Grand Dues will be applied to the Journal; one dollar applied to the Reserve Fund; two dollars to be placed in the General Fund to defray the expenses of the organization; two dollars to be placed in the Indigent Fund."

Page 18, sec. 39: "All brothers engaged in a legalized strike, and all brothers who lose their positions on account of the interest they take in Brotherhood matters, upon satisfactory evidence of such facts being presented to the Grand Officers shall receive \$40.00 per month for a period of six months, unless they get employment sooner."

Page 33, sec. 28: "All candidates before being initiated into the Brotherhood shall take the required examination and fill out the application for one or more policies in the B. of L. E. Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association, etc."

Page 38, sec. 46: "Should it become known to any member of this Brotherhood that a member thereof has been guilty of having in any way violated any law, rule or regulation of the order, it shall be his duty to at once bring charges in writing against such member before the Division to which said offending member belongs, and the Division shall proceed as per section 49. Section 49 prescribes the mode of trial."

Page 39, sec. 50: "Should any member of the Brotherhood be found guilty of any offence described in sec. 46, of the Statutes, he shall be subject to the following penalties; First, expulsion; second, suspension; third, reprimand; fourth, censure. The ballot to be taken on the severest penalty first, and so on down until the penalty is fixed on the offender."

Sec. 51: "Any member of the B. of L. E. who takes the place of anyone engaged in a strike recognized as legal by the B. of L. E. shall be expelled when proven guilty, and shall forever be ineligible for readmittance to this Brotherhood."

Sec. 57: "Any member refusing to sustain the action or to carry out the instruction of the General Committee of Adjustment of the system on which he is employed, shall, upon conviction by his Division as per sec. 49, be expelled for violation of obligation."

Sec. 83: "There shall be a card termed a Withdrawal Card, for the use of members who are permitted to withdraw from the B. of L. E. It shall state the name and age of the member to whom it is issued; also his reasons for desiring it, and shall bear the

signature of the C. E. and Secretary-Treasurer and bear the seal of the Division.

"Any member requesting such card shall state to his Division, in writing, the reasons why, and his age and present employment, which statement shall lie over to the second regular meeting before final action upon it can be taken. If at the expiration of that time the member receives a two-thirds majority vote of the members present in favor of his request, it shall be granted, and he shall be declared no more a member of the B. of L. E.; provided that under no circumstances shall a withdrawal card be granted a member during a strike of the B. of L. E., or who retains his seniority, or to one who is in or intends to engage in a business forbidden by the laws of the Organization."

I quote the following provisions from the Standing Rules, on page 77, sec. 33: "Members are prohibited from signing any contracts with a railroad company, or making any verbal agreement without the consent of the General Committee of Adjustment of the system on which they are employed, under penalty of expulsion."

In May 1918, an agreement known as the Chicago Joint Agreement, was entered into between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. On page 97 of the Constitution the following Article appears: Art. V (a). When a member of either of these organizations has been expelled for any cause, except non-payment for dues and assessments, the lodge or division shall notify the other organization of such expulsion, together with a statement of the cause. (b) A member or an ex-member of either of these organizations shall not be admitted to membership in the other until he is square on the books of the organization to which he had originally belonged.

Art. VII (a). When a strike is called by one organization, the members of the other organization shall not perform any service that was being performed before the strike was called, by the members of the organization who are on strike.

Under the provisions affecting pensions I extract the following, page 112, sec. 6: Any member who takes a final withdrawal card from the B. of L. E. forfeits membership herein, together with all rights and interests that he may then have, or may have had, in this Association, at once.

Page 118, Art. IX, sec. 2: Any member of this Association, who has been declared a pensioner by the Board, who shall have paid dues shall be entitled to pensions varying with the number of months they have paid their dues, such pensions varying from \$30.00 to \$65.00 per month.



Provisions for insurance are part and parcel of the organization but for business reasons are conducted by a Company incorporated for the purpose.

In addition to the General Constitution, from which I have made the above extracts, the defendant put in portion of a printed document called the ritual of the order (exhibit 18) from which I extract the following, at p. 50, sec. 1: "Resolved, that in the event of a question of wages or other causes, where the Brotherhood is likely to be involved in an issue with a railway company, or its officials, or when a strike is in progress on any road, no one will be permitted to take an active part in the deliberations of any Division while the question at issue is under discussion, unless he be in active service as a Locomotive Engineer or employed exclusively by the Brotherhood. The Engineers on every railroad shall settle their grievances with their own general committee of adjustment, if possible. Failing to do so, however, they may call on the Grand Chief Engineer, who in conjunction with two-thirds majority of said committee, shall have full power to give permission to poll the road; but after such permission has been granted, the Engineers on said road shall decide whether they will quit work or not by a two-thirds vote of all the members who are employed on the system where the trouble exists, subject to the approval of the Grand Chief Engineer. But the Brothers belonging to the Divisions who are not employed on the system where the trouble exists shall not be allowed to vote upon the question, and if it is decided to stop work, they shall be sustained by the Brotherhood, and the executive committee shall be empowered to levy an assessment on all members of the Brotherhood who are earning more than \$50 per month, except honorary members, for their assistance. The Brothers so out of work shall receive \$40.00 per month for six months, if out of work for that length of time."

"Sec. 5: Resolved, that should any member of the Brotherhood disclose in any way or form whatever, to any person or persons not members of the Brotherhood, any of the proceedings of the Division to which he belongs, or to any other Division, or any plan, project proposition, or private matter of whatever nature, concerning the Brotherhood at large, and which if made public, would be calculated to injure in the slightest degree the best interests of the Brotherhood, he shall, on conviction, be considered as having violated his obligation by thus betraying the secrets of the Brotherhood, and shall be ignominiously expelled from the Division and his name, together with the cause of his expulsion, shall be forwarded to the Grand Office. Any member thus expelled shall not

be eligible for membership in the B. of L. E., until after a period of five years from the date of his expulsion when he may be reinstated by a two-third vote of all the members present at a regular meeting of the Division from which he was expelled. The application for reinstatement must lay over two regular meetings."

The question is whether the provisions of the plaintiff's constitution are such as to preclude the plaintiffs from enforcing their claim in a court of law. Many of the points which I have to deal with were carefully considered in *Russell v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters*, (1912) A.C. 421. The appellant was the widow and personal representative of James Russell, deceased, a carpenter who was for upwards of forty years a member of the respondent Society—a registered trade union. The appellant brought an action for payment of certain monies representing superannuation benefits to which she alleged the deceased was entitled under the rules of the Society at the time of his death. The Respondents resisted the claim and pleaded their own illegality. It was a shameful defence and one which any Judge would be astute to overcome if possible, but the defence was held to prevail. I make the following quotations from the judgment of Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, commencing at p. 433: "The learned judges of the Court of Appeal have made, if I may presume to say so, a most careful analysis of those rules. In view of the importance of the question, and out of respect to these learned judges I have thought it right to make an independent examination of the rules on my own behalf. Having done so, I cannot say that I am free to express any surprise that the counsel for the association should have frankly admitted that they were in restraint of trade, and should upon that have grounded his argument for the exclusion of this action from the cognizance or determination of a Court of Law. They contain careful provisions for the internal government of the society, and there is conferred upon the managing committee, the united trade committee, and the branch committees, powers of command, control, and government which are of the most far-reaching and effective character. Under various rules provision is made for expulsion from the society, and a frequent reference is made to rule 48—rule 4, for instance, providing for a fine, suspension, or expulsion, 'upon satisfactory proof being given that such member has acted contrary to the provisions of rule 48, clause 1'; and by rule 27, which affects the duties and powers of officers conducting trade movements, power is given to those committees to fine, suspend, or expel any member who has refused to comply with the committee's decision, or has violated any of the conditions of the same rule, namely, rule 48.



The last mentioned rule itself provides in most comprehensive terms for fine, suspension, or expulsion of any member upon satisfactory proof being given that such a member has refused to comply with the decision of a managing committee, branch committee, or branch. Under the organization, accordingly, it is apparent that the workman, considered as a free disposer of his own labor, is thus confronted with a situation of great seriousness should his freedom conflict with the decisions of any of the committees referred to. He is further exposed to liability to fine, suspension, and expulsion if he has 'wilfully violated the recognized rules of the district in which he is working' or takes 'a sub-contract or piecework' or is working for those classes of Employers, or fixing, using, or finishing work made under unfair conditions either at home or abroad, the judgment upon this subject being apparently the judgment of the governing bodies referred to."

Almost every word of this extract applies to the case under consideration, but Lord Shaw proceeds to say: "So far as the individual liberty of the worker is concerned, it is accordingly fairly plain that trade in respect of him is restrained, but that would not be sufficient to satisfy the conditions of unlawfulness unless these were also such as to affect trade in general or the public at large. Upon this subject, it, however, appears that provisions are made for granting assistance to other trades and for levies of three pence per week per number 'in the event of any great struggle between capital and labor in our own or any other trade.'"

"My Lords, I have only indicated these points from the rules for the purpose of saying that the course adopted by the counsel for the association was the perfectly natural and proper course of a frank admission that these rules are, in fact, in restraint of trade. They mean, and appear, to provide the materials and machinery under which, according to the decision and at the direction of the officials of the association, a particular trade may not merely be restrained, but, by concerted action with other branches of industry that trade and the trade of the country at large may be actually paralyzed."

Lord Shaw expressed his approval of the analysis made by the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in the Court below (1910), 1 K. B. 506. The following extracts from the report in the Court of Appeal will make clear the ground upon which that Court based its finding (page 509).

"Rule 36, which was headed 'Trade Privilege' contained provisions as to allowing the strike pay to members . . . Clause 6 provided that 'all members out of employment previous to or during the progress of a

strike, or lock-out, in the ship or house building trade, where at least one-sixth of the members of any district or branch are affected, if not disentitled in accordance with clause 2 of this rule shall be entitled to trade privileges, irrespective of the branch of trade they were last employed at. Any member in receipt of trade privileges shall be supported as per rule until he again obtains employment, provided that no member shall receive strike pay for more than six weeks after the close of a strike or lock-out, but, should he, during the progress of a strike or lock-out, obtain temporary employment in the district in which the dispute is pending, he shall be entitled to strike pay should he be discharged before the expiration of six weeks subsequent to the close of the dispute.'"

"Rule 43 was headed 'Misconduct of Members'. Clause 1 provided that, It shall be competent for any managing committee, branch committee, or branch at a special or quarterly meeting, to fine (the amount not to exceed £2), suspend, or expel any member from the society upon satisfactory proof being given that such member has refused to comply with their decision, or by his conduct brought the society into discredit, wilfully violated the recognized rules of the district in which he is working, taking a sub-contract or piecework, or working for either of these classes of employers (sub-contractor or pieceworker being defined as a person taking the labor of a job only, and not supplying the material) or fixing, using, or finishing work which has been made under unfair conditions, either in the United Kingdom or abroad, or contrary to the recognized trade rules of the district in which it has been prepared, or has fraudulently received or misapplied the funds of the society, or the monies of any member or candidate intrusted to him for payment to the society; or belonging to any labour bureau, or similar institution, or holding any official capacity in the same."

In considering the purpose of a trade union as disclosed by its constitution, one must judge of those purposes, not by the usual practice of the organization, but by the powers which may be exerted under the rules.

One of the most far-reaching "restraints of trade" is a strike. In England it is well settled that strikes may be legal or illegal, according to their mode of origin, or the methods adopted in carrying them out.

In Canada we have the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which introduces material qualifications affecting the legality of strikes. Sec. 56 provides that: "It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lock-out, or for an employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to

or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the act, or prior to or during a reference under the provision concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act."

In *Rex v. McQuire*, 16 O. L. B. 522, the Divisional Court of Ontario (Mulock, C. J. Clute and McGee, J. J.) held that the prohibition by the statute of lockouts or strikes "prior to or during a reference" of the dispute to a Board, does not apply only to cases in which one of the parties to the dispute has made application for the appointment of such a Board, but makes all lockouts and strikes illegal until there has been such a reference, and the Board has made its report thereon.

In the constitution of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the following provisions appear:

1. The Grand International Division, having its head office at Cleveland in the United States, is given exclusive jurisdiction over all subjects pertaining to the Brotherhood, and its decisions are the supreme law of the Brotherhood (sec. 3)

2. All Brothers engaged in a legalized strike (i.e., a strike declared to be legal by the Head Official), and all Brothers who lose their positions on account of the interest they take in Brotherhood matters, upon satisfactory evidence of such facts being presented to the Grand Officers, shall receive \$40 per month for a period of six months, unless they get employment sooner (sec. 39).

3. Any member of the B. of L. E. who takes the place of anyone engaged in a strike recognized as legal by the B. of L. E. shall be expelled when proven guilty, and shall forever be ineligible for readmittance to this Brotherhood (Sec. 51).

4. Members are prohibited from signing any contracts with a Railroad Company, or making any verbal agreement without the consent of the general Committee of Adjustment of the system on which they are employed, under penalty of expulsion (p. 77, sec. 33).

5. Under the so-called Chicago Joint Agreement, entered into between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the following provision appears: "When a strike is called by one organization, the members of the other organization shall not perform any service that was being performed before the strike was called, by the members of the organization who are on strike (p. 97, Art. VII 2).

6. The so-called ritual (Exhibit 18) sec. 1, contains a lengthy procedure for declaring a strike, after a two-thirds vote of all members who are employed on the system where the trouble exists. The remaining one-third of the men have no power to continue work, if they so desire, but must join in the strike.

Mr. Campbell strenuously argued that if a member objected to the strike and desired to continue his employment, he could readily withdraw from the Brotherhood.

But under sec. 83 of the Constitution, it is "Provided that under to circumstances shall a withdrawal card be granted a member during a strike of the B.E." nor at any other time without complying with the procedure laid down in that section.

I cannot resist the conclusion that the provisions in the Constitution and Ritual of the Plaintiffs relating to strikes, are open, under our Canadian law, to the same objection as were the Rules of the respondent in *Russell v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters*. They are in distinct restraint of trade, and render the plaintiffs an unlawful trade union to the extent of preventing them enforcing rights in a Court of Law. It is unnecessary to decide whether, or to what extent, they could have enforced their claim against the defendant, if they had registered their organization under the Trade Union Act.

The defendant's counterclaim is entirely without foundation. The evidence given by him on examination for discovery shows that he had no authority to sue on behalf of those whom he purports to represent; and the Master's report shows nothing due to him.

For the above reasons I allow the defendant's motion for non-suit with costs and dismiss the defendant's counterclaim with costs.

The case was one of importance and difficulty, the argument alone lasting over three days, so I direct that the costs of both parties be taxed irrespective of the statutory bar.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN CANADA.

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### A Comparison of Provincial Laws as existing in 1923.

**A**N outline of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts of the various provinces of Canada was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1920. Since that time many amendments have been made, a tendency towards uniformity being noticeable, and the provincial acts in their present form may again be compared. The previous article reviewed briefly the history of this class of legislation, noting that the principles underlying workmen's compensation passed through three stages before compensation was definitely established by law in the form now widely accepted. These stages were: first, the earliest period, when responsibility for accidents was, under common law, fixed only upon employers directly guilty of negligence, the workers being obliged to take all the other risks of their employment including the risk of injury by their fellow employees; second, the period which began in Great Britain in 1880, when employers, even in cases where negligence was not chargeable, were held liable for injuries resulting to their employees from any unforeseen breakdown in plant, or from the negligence of fellow workmen, with the limitation, however, that the employers were not held liable in cases where the injured employees were guilty of contributory negligence; third, the period, opening with the British Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906, when the right of the worker to full protection against all "professional risks," that is, the risks inherent in his trade and arising out of his employment, was fully recognized. Compensation for industrial accidents has during the latter period been provided by law in all the Canadian provinces, except Prince Edward Island.

The type of Workmen's Compensation now established in six provinces consists of the compulsory insurance of employers in a state fund administered by a Board, the whole cost of compensation to workmen for accidents arising out of and in the course of employment being met by collective contributions to the fund by the employers, the province making annual allowances towards the cost of administration. Ontario was the first province of Canada to adopt this plan, the system of state insurance against industrial risks being embodied in an act passed in May, 1914, on the lines of a report presented by Chief Justice Sir William R. Meredith, who had been commissioned by the province in 1910 to study and report on systems of workmen's compensation existing in other countries, and to draft a bill suitable for the province. In his report the Commissioner said:

"There are two main types of compensation laws. By one of them the employer is individually liable for the payment of it, and that is the British system. By the other, which may be called the German system, the liability is not individual but collective, the industries being divided into groups and the employers in the industries in each group being collectively liable for the payment of the compensation to the workmen employed in those industries—practically a system of compulsory mutual insurance under the management of the State. The laws of other countries are of one or other of these types, or modified forms of them, and in most, if not all of them, in which the principle of individual liability obtains, employers are required to insure against it." The Commissioner came to the conclusion that "a compensation law framed on the main lines of the German law with the



modifications I have embodied in my draft bill is better suited to the circumstances and conditions of this province than the British compensation law, or the compensation law of any other country." He further stated that "it is in my opinion essential that as far as is practicable there should be certainty that the injured workman and his dependants shall receive the compensation to which they are entitled, and it is also important that the small employer should not be ruined by having to pay compensation, it might be, for the death or permanent disability of his workmen caused by no fault of his. It is, I think, a serious objection to the British Act that there is no security afforded to the workman and his dependants that the deferred payments of the compensation will be met, and that objection would be still more serious in a comparatively new country such as this, where many of the industries are small and conditions are much less stable than they are in the British Isles. This objection could, of course, be met by making it obligatory upon the employer to insure his workmen against accident to the maximum amount to which they or their dependants would be entitled under the Act, but if insurance is to be compulsory I see no reason why the cheapest form of it — mutual insurance — should not be prescribed."

The example of Ontario in establishing a system of state insurance was followed by five other provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 1915; British Columbia, 1916; Alberta, 1918; New Brunswick, 1918; Manitoba, 1920. Manitoba had in 1916 established a Board to administer an accident fund set up by private insurance companies in which employers coming under the act were required to insure, the Board deciding claims and making payments according to the scale fixed by the act. The act of 1920 superseded this system by a system of state insurance similar to that in the five other provinces. Quebec and Saskatchewan still retain the systems instituted under acts of May, 1909 and March, 1911, res-

pectively, which enable workmen to obtain compensation from their employers individually through private insurance companies or by means of actions in the courts. The Quebec Legislature, at the second session of 1922, authorized the appointment of a special commission to consider and report upon the subject of workmen's compensation.

The Dominion Parliament, in 1918, enacted a law providing that Federal Government employees should receive such compensation in case of accidents, as they or their dependents would receive in private employment in the province where the accident occurred, the amount of compensation to be determined by the Provincial Board or other authority in such cases, and paid by the Dominion Government (Employees of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways may elect between compensation under this act or under the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act).

The accompanying table shows for purposes of comparison the chief features of the Workmen's Compensation Acts of the various provinces, as amended to the present time; a similar table comparing the acts as then existing was given in the report of the Dominion-Provincial Commission on the Uniformity of Labour Laws, reproduced in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1920.

*Workmen's Compensation Boards.* — The Boards in the six provinces having "state" systems of workmen's compensation consist each of three members. In British Columbia the term of office is limited to ten years, but in the remaining five provinces the Board members hold office during good behaviour. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, however, the age limit is fixed at 75 years. The Boards have authority to divide industries into classes according to risks, to fix rates of assessment suitable to each class with preferential or merit rating in favour of industries having good accident records

and to collect premiums, decide claims and pay compensation. On all these matters the Boards of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia have final jurisdiction, while the laws of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick allow appeals from the Boards' decisions to the Supreme Court, but only upon questions of law or jurisdiction and with the permission of a judge of the Court.

*Industries included.*—The Workmen's Compensation Acts cover practically the whole industrial field, including manufacturing, construction, lumbering, mining and quarrying, transportation, public utilities, together with the various occupations incidental to these main groups. In Ontario however, certain industries (including municipal undertakings, railways and carshops, telegraphs, telephones, etc.) instead of contributing to the general compensation or accident fund, are individually liable to pay compensation. Other occupations, with the exception of those which are specifically excluded, may be brought in on the application of the employers with the Board's approval. In Alberta, moreover, the consent of the employees is also required. The exempted classes in most provinces include travellers, casual labourers, out workers, domestic servants, and farm labourers. Last year, however, Nova Scotia passed an amending act which provided for the admission of farm labourers and domestics, on the application of their employers; while British Columbia admitted farm labourers and repealed a former rule excluding office-workers. The latter class is still excluded in New Brunswick and Manitoba. Quebec and Saskatchewan exclude farm labourers, as well as all employees earning \$1,500 or \$1,800 or more yearly, respectively.

*Waiting Period.*—The minimum period of disability for which compensation is allowed under the various acts ranges from three to seven days. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan allow compensation only when disability lasts for seven days at least, but

payments date from the date of disability. In Quebec also the waiting period is seven days, with compensation for total and permanent disabilities from the date of injury, and for temporary disability from the end of the first week. In Alberta a workman who is incapacitated for at least 10 days is compensated from the date of injury, but for shorter periods of incapacity the first three days are not reckoned.

*Filing of Claims.*—The time limit for the filing of claims also varies in the different provinces. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia, claims must be made on behalf of the workmen or their dependents within a year from the date of injury. This period may, in Nova Scotia, be extended at the Board's discretion. Authority to extend the time limit is also vested in the Boards of Ontario and Alberta, where the regular limits are fixed at six months and three months respectively.

*Non-resident dependents.*—Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba allow compensation to dependents residing abroad, but on the condition that in the place or country in which they reside similar provision is made in regard to accidents to foreign workers. An order-in-council to the same effect was issued in 1919 under the New Brunswick Act. The British Columbia Act lays down the principle that "no person shall be excluded as a dependent because he is a non-resident alien"; by an amendment of 1919 the scale of compensation in the same province may be modified by the Board in accordance with the cost of living in the country where the dependents reside, so that the actual benefits given to foreign dependents may not be in excess of those given to dependents residing in Canada. In Alberta foreign workmen after residence in Canada for one year, and British subjects after residence for two years, are presumed to have no dependents in their own country except their parents.



*Accidents outside Province.* — Provision is made in the various acts in regard to accidents which happen outside the province concerned. The Nova Scotia Act, having in view the fishing among other industries, requires employers to apply for certificates authorizing their admission. In New Brunswick, workmen who are paid within the province but perform their work in an adjoining province or country are considered as employees within the meaning of the act. In Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia compensation is payable to a workman if he resides in the province and the employer's chief place of business is in the province, the work being carried on outside as well as within the province. Manitoba provides compensation in cases where the employee's work is performed on both sides of the provincial boundaries.

*Safety Rules.* — Rules for the purpose of diminishing industrial risks may be issued under the various acts, in British Columbia and Alberta by the Boards directly, and in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario by authorized employers' associations for accident prevention. Regulations issued by Boards may call for specified safety devices and appliances and proper sanitary arrangements. Employers associations issuing rules must satisfy the Board that they are representative of their industry, and their rules when approved by the Board are held binding on all employers in that class.

*Medical Aid.* — In addition to compensation benefits medical service to injured employees is provided under the acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. In all these provinces the expenses of such service are met from the Board's accident fund. In British Columbia, however, the workers themselves contribute to the accident fund at the rate of one cent per day, this amount

being retained by the employer from wages and forwarded by him to the Board to be used for the purpose of medical aid. A similar deduction is made in Alberta, the actual amount deducted each day being left to the Board. (At the present time the amount deducted is one cent per day). Employers are authorized to adopt their own methods, subject to inspection and approval by the Board, and are reimbursed from the accident fund. In British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario medical aid includes medical, surgical, nursing, hospital service and transportation; the Boards of Manitoba and Ontario also provide crutches, artificial limbs and other apparatus. Nova Scotia furnishes medical aid only within a limit of 30 days. All the provinces having boards make provision for the installation of first aid appliances. In Quebec the cost of burial and medical aid in fatal cases may not exceed \$50.

*Scale of Compensation.* — The scales of benefits under the various provincial acts are shown in the accompanying table. During the past three years the maximum amount allowed for burial expenses was raised in Ontario from \$75 to \$125, and in Manitoba from \$100 to \$150. In Saskatchewan the maximum total benefit in all cases of death or disability was raised from \$2000 to \$2500. The amount of funeral benefits in New Brunswick, Alberta, and British Columbia remains at \$100; in Nova Scotia at \$75 and in Quebec at \$50, the latter sum including medical expenses. Nova Scotia has increased allowances to widows from \$20 to \$30 per month, and the allowance for children under 16 years of age from \$5 to \$7.50 per month, the maximum monthly payment being raised from \$40 to \$60. Ontario has increased widows' monthly allowances from \$30 to \$40, adding a further bonus payment of \$100, and has also increased the allowance for children from \$7.50 to \$10, to be increased on the mother's



death to \$15 per month. In the same province the maximum death benefits (excluding burial expenses) were fixed at 66  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the average earnings of the deceased workman, instead of at \$60 per month. In Alberta the allowance to widows was raised from \$30 to \$35 per month, the allowance for children continuing at \$7.50 per month, with a maximum, however, of \$65 instead of \$60 per month for the widow and children. Widows' allowances remain at \$30 per month in New Brunswick and Manitoba, and at \$35 in British Columbia, the allowances in respect to children being still \$7.50 in these three provinces. In New Brunswick total monthly payments must not exceed 55% of the average earnings of the deceased workman; in Manitoba the previous limit of \$60 per month for dependents' allowances was removed, while in British Columbia the allowances must not exceed \$65 per month.

The provisions in cases of total disability also have been modified during the past three years. The proportion of former wages allowed in such cases is 66  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent in Ontario and Manitoba; 62  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in British Columbia; 55 per cent in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta; and 50 per cent in Quebec on annual earnings under \$1,000, and 25 per cent on earnings between \$1,000 and \$1,500, with a maximum lump sum payment of \$3,000. In partial disability cases the same percentages of the estimated difference in earnings of the injured worker before and after disability. A bill to increase the percentage of difference in earning power which is allowed in compensation, from 55 per cent to 66  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent is now before the Legislature of Alberta.

*Industrial Diseases.* — Disabilities due to diseases which are incidental to employment in certain occupations are compensable under the laws of all the at 66  $\frac{2}{3}$ % per cent of the average

in the same manner as accident disabilities. These diseases are enumerated in schedules to the various acts, these schedule being originally identical with the list of industrial diseases contained in the British Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906, as follows: anthrax, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, phosphorus poisoning, arsenic poisoning, and miners' ankylostomiasis. (This aspect of workmen's compensation was considered in an article in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1920, pp. 304-310). Miners' phthisis was added subsequently in Ontario and Alberta, and in Nova Scotia miners' "beat hand", "beat knee" and "beat elbow" were also included, while British Columbia has recently placed miners' sulphur poisoning on the list of compensable diseases.

*Compensation in Yukon Territory.* — A workmen's compensation act was passed by the Yukon Territory in 1917, covering occupations in which at least five workmen are employed. Disabilities under the act must be such as disqualify a workman from earning full wages for a period not less than 14 days; compensation being payable in such cases from the date of disability. Employers may insure against risk but otherwise are individually responsible for compensation. Disputed claims are settled by a judge in the Territorial Court. In cases of death a workman's dependents may receive allowances up to \$2,500, or if he leaves no dependents burial expenses not exceeding \$150 and the cost of medical and nursing are allowed under the act to the persons to whom such expenses are due, the total amount including burial expenses not to exceed \$500. For permanent total disability a worker is entitled to a sum of \$3,000, while permanent partial disability is compensated according to a schedule of injuries. In cases of temporary disability the employer is required to pay to the injured worker 50 per cent of his average earnings, but not beyond the limit of six months.

TABLE SHOWING PROVISIONS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES IN 1923.

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1. Death— Funeral.....	\$75.....	\$100.00.....	\$50 (including medical expense).	\$125.....	\$150.....	Maximum per year.	\$100.....	\$100.
Dependents...	Widow, \$30 per month.	\$30.00 per month..		\$40 per month plus lump sum of \$100	\$30 per month.		\$35 per month.	\$35 per month.
	Child, \$7.50 per month each, up to 16 years. Where sole dependents are children to each child \$15 a month until 16 (if boy) or until 18 (if girl).	\$7.50 per month each up to 16 years. Where sole dependents are children to each child \$15 a month until 16 (if boy) or until 18 (if girl).	Minimum total compensation \$1,500. Maximum total wages up to \$1,000 per year and 25 per cent after up to \$1,500 per year.	\$10 per month each up to 16 years. Where children only, \$15 to each.	\$7.50 per month each up to 16 years.		\$7.50 per month up to 16 years. Where children only \$12.50 to each, up to \$40; up to \$30, if a parent, but altogether not exceeding \$85.	\$7.50 per month up to 16 years.
	Maximum, \$60.00.	Maximum benefits 75 per cent of earnings if ceased.	Maximum total compensation \$3,000.	Maximum benefits 66 2/3 per cent of monthly wages.			Maximum \$65.	Maximum \$65.
2. Permanent total disability	55 per cent of wages.	55 per cent of wages.	50 per cent of wages up to \$1,000 per year and 25 per cent after up to \$1,500 per year.	66 2/3 per cent of wages for life.	66 2/3 per cent of wages.	Maximum per year.	55 per cent of wages with minimum of \$10 per week.	62 1/2 per cent of wages.
	Maximum 55 per cent of \$1,200 per year.	Maximum 55 per cent of \$125 per month.	Maximum amount of lump sum, \$3,000.	Minimum, \$12.50 per week.	Minimum \$6.		Maximum earnings reckoned \$2,000 a year.	Maximum earnings reckoned \$2,000 a year.
	Minimum \$5.00 per week.	Minimum \$6 per week.		Maximum earnings reckoned \$2,000 a year.	Maximum earnings reckoned \$2,000 a year.			
3. Permanent partial disability.	55 per cent of difference of earnings before and after accident.	Amount determined by Board.	50 per cent of difference in earnings before and after accident.	66 2/3 per cent difference in earnings before and after accident.	66 2/3 per cent difference in earnings before and after accident.	Maximum per year.	55 per cent of difference before and after accident.	62 1/2 per cent of difference in earnings before and after accident.
	Maximum 55 per cent of \$1,200 annual income.	Maximum \$2,500.						
	Minimum \$5.	Minimum \$1,500 in case of major injuries.					Minimum \$10 per week.	

4. Temporary total disability	55 per cent of wages.	55 per cent of wages.	50 per cent of wages.	65% per cent of wages, payable only so long as disability lasts.	60% per cent of wages.	Maximum \$2,500 per year.	55 per cent of wages.	62½ per cent of wages.
	Minimum \$5.	Minimum \$0.	Minimum \$1.	Minimum per week.	Minimum \$15.		Maximum earnings \$2,000.	Minimum \$5 per week.
5. Temporary partial disability.	55 per cent of difference in earning power before and after accident.	55 per cent of difference in earning power before and after accident.	50 per cent of wages.	60% per cent of difference in earning power before and after accident.	60% per cent of difference in earnings before and after accident.	Not specified.	55 per cent of difference in earning power where present wage is less than 90 per cent of former wage.	62½ per cent of difference in earning power before and after accident.
6. Medical aid.	Full expense for 30 days taken from accident fund.	Full expenses taken from accident fund.	None.	Full expenses taken from accident fund.	Full expenses taken from accident fund.	Not specified.	Full expenses taken from accident fund.	Full expenses taken from medical aid and accident fund.
7. Special medical aid.	Full expense from accident fund.	Full expenses taken from accident fund.	None.	Full expenses taken from accident fund.	Full expenses taken from accident fund.	Not specified.	Full expenses taken from accident fund.	Full expenses taken from medical aid and accident fund.
8. Contribution to accident fund.	Employer.	Employer.	None.	Employer.	Employer.	None.	Employer.	Employer.
9. Contribution to medical aid fund.	Employer.	Employer.	None.	Employer.	Employer from accident fund.	None.	Employee.	Employee and employer.
10. Administration	Board of three.	Board of three.	Circuit and supreme Court.	Board of three.	Board of three.	District Court.	Board of three.	Board of three.
11. Waiting period	7 days—if longer pay from date of disability.	7 days—if longer pay from date of disability.	7 days.	7 days—if longer pay from date of disability.	3 days.	7 days.	3 days; if longer than 10 days, pay from date of accident.	3 days.
12. Insurance.	Compulsory state	Compulsory state	Employer individually responsible.	Compulsory state	Compulsory state	Employer individually responsible.	Compulsory state	Compulsory state.
13. Election by employer.	Any industry not within scope of Act, unless specifically excluded.	Any industry not within scope of Act, unless specifically excluded.	None.	Election only where 6 or less are employed by either employee, unless specifically excluded.	Any industry not within scope of Act.	None.	Any industry not within scope of Act. With approval of 50 per cent of employees, unless specifically excluded.	Any industry not within scope of Act, unless specifically excluded.



TABLE SHOWING PROVISIONS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES IN 1923—(Continued).

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
14. Actions under common law.	Not allowed.....	Not allowed.....	Allowed in industries not coming under Act.	Not allowed.....	Not allowed.....	Allowed.....	Not allowed.....	Not allowed.....
15. Injuries covered.	Which arise out of and in course of employment.	Which arise out of and in course of employment.	Which arise out of and in course of employment.	Which arise out of and in course of employment, and in fortuitous events.	Which arise out of and in course of employment.	Which arise out of and in course of employment.	Which arise out of and in course of employment.	Which arise out of and in course of employment, and in fortuitous events.
16. Accident prevention.	None.....	None.....	None.....	Regulations made by groups of employers and approved by Board.	None.....	None.....	By Board.....	By Board.
17. Time limit for claim.	12 months. (This period extended if disability becomes evident later.)	12 months.....	12 months.....	At once, 6 months or more.	As soon as practical.	6 months.....	At once, 3 months or more.	12 months.
18. Method of paying.	By board.....	By board.....	By employer monthly or regular pay day.	By Board or order of Board.	By Board.....	By employer, by order of Court.	By Board.....	By Board.
19. Exemptions.	Travellers, Casual Labourers, Out Workers, Police & Firemen, Employer's Family; farm labourers and domestic servants may be admitted on application of employers.	Travellers, Casual Labourers, Out Workers, Domestic Servants, Farm Labourers, Clerks, Fishermen, Employer's Family, Police & Firemen.	Farm Labourers, Employees on sailing vessels. All employees earning more than \$1.50 per year.	Out Workers..... Domestic Servants, Farm Labourers, Executive Officers.	Casual Labourers, Out Workers, Farmers, Domestic Servants, Executive Officers.	Farm Labourers, Employees other than those engaged in manual labour earning over \$1.800.	Casual Labourers, Out Workers, Farm Labourers, Domestic Servants, Office workers may be included. Employer's family	Travellers, Casual Labourers, Domestic Servants, Office workers may be included. Employer's family
20. Reports.	Employer..... Doctor. Employee.	Employer..... Doctor. Employee.	Employer to Factory Inspector.	Employer..... Doctor. Employee.	Employer..... Doctor.	Employer to Government.	Employer..... Doctor. Employee.	Employer, Doctor, Employee.

MINIMUM WAGES IN ONTARIO AND ALBERTA.

Recent Orders of Ontario Board.

VARIOUS orders of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario have been outlined in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (September, 1922, page 990; April, 1922, page 416; March, 1922, page 320; January, 1922, page 71, etc.). Orders Number 13 to 16 govern female employment in textile factories (which include all weaving, knitting, spinning and allied processes) throughout the Province, minimum wage rates being fixed severally for Toronto, for cities of 30,000 population or over (excepting Toronto), for cities and towns having a population from 5,000 to 30,000, and for the remainder of the Province. Orders Number 21 to 24 similarly fix the minimum rates for female employment in the following trades: drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical or toilet preparations, cereals, teas, dyes, inks, shoe blacking or polish, mucilage, medicines, non-corrosive acids and non-hazardous chemicals or chemical preparations.

The minimum wages in these two groups of industry, varying according to the population of the district in which the industry is followed, are shown in the accompanying table.

These orders as usual provide that in no case shall any employee of 18 years or over be paid less than the rates fixed for inexperienced adults. The number of inexperienced adults or young girls in any establishment must not exceed one-third of the total female working force, and the number of inexperienced adults and young girls together must not exceed one-half of the total female working force. (This rule does not apply to workers employed for less than a month or to plants where four or less employees are engaged).

Piece work rates are to be obtained by averaging the wages for three months, or for the period of employment. The minimum wage rates are applicable to at least 80 per cent of the piece workers employed. Females working less than 36 hours in any week shall be paid on a proportionate hourly basis. Deductions for absence must not exceed the proportionate value of the

ORDERS OF ONTARIO MINIMUM BOARD GOVERNING TEXTILE FACTORIES AND VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

	Toronto	Cities of 30,000 population (excepting Toronto)	Cities and towns having from 5,000 to 30,000 population	Rest of Ontario
TEXTILE FACTORIES—	Per week	Per week	Per week	Per week
Experienced adults...	\$12.50	\$11.50	\$11.00	\$10.00
Inexperienced adults:				
1st 6 months.....	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.00
2nd 6 months.....	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.00
Girls under 18 years:				
1st 6 months.....	8.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
2nd 6 months.....	9.00	9.00	8.50	7.50
3rd 6 months.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.; CEREALS, TEAS, DYES, INKS, SHOE BLACKING, ETC., MEDICINES, NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS, ETC.—				
Experienced adults...	12.50	11.50	11.00	10.00
Inexperienced adults:				
1st 6 months.....	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.00
2nd 6 months.....	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.00
Girls under 18 years:				
1st 6 months.....	8.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
2nd 6 months.....	9.00	9.00	8.50	7.50
3rd 6 months.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00

time lost. An employee required to wait on the premises must be paid for the time thus spent. The orders governing the textile industry took effect on August 1, 1922; while the orders governing the miscellaneous group of industries named above became effective on February 1, 1923. These orders are

subject to annual revision by the Board. Recent orders affecting office workers will be outlined in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### Revision of Minimum Wage Orders in Alberta.

The first six orders issued by the recently appointed Minimum Wage Board of Alberta were given in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (pages 292-294). Orders No. 1 (governing the manufacturing industries), No. 2 (governing laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments), and No. 6 (governing shops, stores and mail order houses), were revised and re-issued during March, the original orders being cancelled. An additional order (No. 7) was also issued, to take effect on September 1, defining an experienced female as one who has completed the period of learning in a trade or industry as specified in Orders No. 1 to 6 inclusive, and providing that "no person, firm or corporation shall

employ an experienced female, or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in any factory, workroom, laundry, dyeing or cleaning establishment, shop, store or mail order house, at a rate of wages less than \$14 per week."

Order No. 1 in its new form applies to apprentices in millinery, in dress-making, tailoring and fur-sewing, and to learners in all other manufacturing occupations.

The rates of wages during the probationary period remain as before, but thereafter, until September 1, it is permitted to continue employing the workers at a rate not less than \$12, this being the learners' rate in the final period of apprenticeship.

Order No. 2, as revised, also defers until September 1 the application of the full minimum scale of \$14, a weekly rate of \$12 being permitted until that date for workers who have completed their period of learning.

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### FACTORY INSPECTION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1922.

ACCORDING to the report of the provincial factories inspector of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1922, in addition to the regular inspection of factories in the industrial centres much time was given to the inspection of small factories mostly saw mills, in remote localities off the main lines of travel. Three fatalities and a number of severe accidents occurred in these mills. One fatality occurred in a mill employing six men on a small cut, another in a mill operated by the two owners, and a third in a small portable mill. Comparatively few of the saw mill acci-

dents occurred in the large stationary mills. The safety organizations in the larger industries continued their activities throughout the year and welfare work was carried on in a number of the establishments.

Only ten per cent of the accidents reported in the province were due to machinery. In some cases there was a lack of co-operation between employers and workers reported as regards the use of guards; employers sometimes feeling that they had discharged their duty when they provided the guard, and some employees discarding a guard



for most trivial reasons. A number of cases of eye injuries were reported. There were also several cases of infection, which it is claimed might be eliminated if managers and foremen would insist upon first-aid treatment. Particular mention is made of an accident in a large confectionery establishment where four women suffered from inhaling ammonia fumes which escaped when an employee in the refrigerator plant was draining an oil trap, the valve of which had become blocked by a lump of solder. Because of the fumes they were unable to reach a gas mask which was kept in a case in the engine room. It is recommended that all such traps should be equipped with two valves and that the mask should be kept outside the engine room.

The records for the year show 1,068 accidents of which 9 were fatal, as against 1,326, including 9 fatalities, in the previous year. The decrease was general in almost all the industries except the saw mills where there were 184 accidents, an increase of 20 including three fatalities although the output was considerably less than in the previous year. Machine accidents in saw mills numbered 109. One fatality was due to a mitten catching on the taper of a carriage, one to a falling sheer leg when the guy rope slipped as it was being lowered, and one when a man's foot caught in a saw while he was holding a log to a carriage which was too short to reach the dogs. In the other wood-working industries there were 124 accidents including two fatalities resulting from being struck by shunting cars in the mill yard. There were 15 cases of infection in this group

and 61 accidents connected with machinery. In the metal trades group there were 66 non-fatal accidents, 18 of which were connected with machinery; in the previous year there were 141 accidents. In the car building industry there were 32 and in the steel shipbuilding and repairing industry 17 non-fatal accidents. These last two groups were not active during the year and showed a falling off of 36 and 87 accidents respectively. The steel works industry had the largest number of accidents of any group, there being 418 including four fatalities, as compared with 518 including three fatalities, in the previous year. Machinery was responsible for 47 or 11.2 per cent of these accidents. One fatality was due to the explosion of a turbine machine, one to a fall down stairs, one to being run over by a car, and one to being crushed between the car body and boiler frame of a locomotive. Of the accidents in this group, 182 or 43.5 per cent disabled the injured persons for a period of not less than three weeks. In the bread, confectionery and biscuit group there was an increase of 11 accidents, 37 non-fatal accidents being reported. Eleven occurred in connection with machinery and 5 were caused by inhaling ammonia fumes. Other groups reporting accidents were as follows: textile mills, 14; fertilizer factories, 9; sugar refineries, 21; oil refineries, 28; cold storage plants, 21; clay, stone and plaster works, 5; aerated water factories, 4; evaporators and canneries, 36; printing establishments, 10; and miscellaneous, 28. The majority of the injuries in these latter groups were of a minor nature.

## MINING ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO IN 1922.

ACCORDING to the report of the Ontario Department of Mines for 1922, 28 accidents causing the death of 30 workmen and 1,398 non-fatal accidents occurred during the year in the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, clay and gravel pits regulated by the Mining Act of Ontario. There were about 11,000 workmen employed as against 9,436 in 1921, 11,486 in 1920, 12,926 in 1919, 15,226 in 1918, and 17,791 in 1917 (the year of greatest employment in the period 1901 to 1922), and the ratio of fatalities per 1,000 employees for these years was 2.72, 2.54, 2.61, 3.00, 2.10 and 2.02 respectively.

Of the 30 fatalities in 1922, 15 occurred underground, 3 at the surface and 12 in quarries. The classification according to industry shows 13 fatalities at gold mines and mills, 6 at gravel pits, 3 at clay pits, 3 at quarries, 2 at silver mines, 2 at nickel mines and 1 at a talc mine. An analysis for the years 1921 and 1922 gives the causes as follows:

	1921	1922
	Per cent	Per cent
Falls of ground.....	33.33	11.11
Shaft accidents.....	16.66	44.44
Explosives.....	16.66	11.11
Miscellaneous underground	25.00	16.66
Surface.....	8.33	16.66

Nineteen of the workmen killed were English speaking and 11 were of foreign nationalities. One-half of the fatalities occurred to men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, 10 being between 26 and 30, and 5 occurred to men between 41 and 45 years.

There were 809 non-fatal accidents underground and 214 at the surface of the mines, 193 at the metallurgical works, and 182 at the quarries, clay and gravel pits. The highest number of accidents at the mines was caused by rock or ore while loading at face or

chute, 175 being reported; drilling machines were responsible for 120, falls of rock or ore from face or wall for 109, tramping for 96, machinery for 48, falls of persons for 36, falling objects for 36, and tools for 34. At the metallurgical works, falls of persons caused 37 accidents, falling objects, 32; being burned by slag or matte, 29; hand tools, 18; acid, steam or gas, 17; flying objects, 15; being crushed between objects, 14; transportation, 13; machinery, 11; strain, 4; stepping on nails, 2; electricity, 1. At the quarries, transportation was responsible for 26; loading material at face, 25; falls of persons, 25; hand tools, 22; machinery, 19; falling objects, 19; sledging, 13; strain while lifting, 8; drilling machines, 6; burns, 5; falls of rock, clay or gravel, 4; explosives, 4; stepping on nails, 4; and electricity, 2. There were 831 non-fatal accidents to English speaking persons and 567 to men, of foreign nationalities of whom 251 were Italians. Included in the non-fatal accidents at mines were 108 eye injuries and 120 cases of infection.

Dr. J. E. Cunningham, Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Provincial Board of Health, whose advice was asked with regard to the lowering of infection cases, stated that infection arising in cases of broken skin among miners could be largely eliminated. He advised that provision should be made whereby at least ten per cent of all workmen should have training in first aid; that workers should be trained in the importance of reporting for first-aid treatment at once, every time they receive an injury in which the skin is broken; that first aid men should impress on other workers that first aid does not constitute treatment in most cases and should see that the man later reports to a physician for this treatment; that workers

should be cautioned against contaminating the wound unnecessarily by applying dirty cloths to it; that first aid stations should be provided at conspicuous places both in the mill and underground; that first aid material should be kept in water-tight containers and supplies should be available to keep all first aid boxes up to standard equipment; that one cabinet should be located convenient to the active workings in each section of the mine; that in addition to the equipment suggested in The Workmen's Compensation Act there should be supplied a woollen blanket, a water proof blanket, a set of splints and a stretcher; that a man with training in first aid should be responsible for each cabinet that the equipment may be complete and maintained in good order; that all men trained in first aid should be equipped with sealed, sterile first aid packets, preferably in metal cases, and that these should be replaced at once when they have been used for legitimate purposes. Tincture of iodine of five per cent strength was recommended for use where the skin is broken. The surface to be painted should be covered with the iodine once only before applying the dressing and no water should touch the wound before iodine is applied.

Under the direction of Dr. Cunningham, the Board of Health also assisted in an investigation to determine whether miners' phthisis was being produced among hard rock miners in Northern Ontario. The men chosen for examination met three requirements: (1) Had not mined in any other camp than Poreupine; (2) Had worked in Poreupine from six to ten years; (3) Had worked underground during all or the greater part of the time. The results showed positive diagnosis of miners' phthisis in four cases but none of the cases had advanced enough to necessitate absence from work. Arrange-

ments were made for the transfer of these men to work above ground. The following means for prevention of the disease were recommended: (1) That fluoroscopic examination of all men employed by the mine for underground work be conducted at the time of employment, if they have been employed at mining in other camps, and that they be examined with the fluoroscope yearly thereafter. (2) That men who enter employment at mining for the first time be examined by the fluoroscope at the end of five years, and that where the fluoroscope reveals possible dust deposit, the case be further investigated by X-ray plates. (3). That the use of the dry drill be discontinued. (4) That all surfaces be kept constantly wet. (5) That provision be made for through ventilation.

The report states that the provision of fluoroscopic examination is not always practicable; that owing to the efforts of the Mine Inspection Staff the use of dry drills has been discontinued throughout Northern Ontario; and that the large mines are now kept sufficiently wet and have provision for adequate ventilation. Because of the present underground conditions, and the small amount of quartz in the ores, about 12 per cent, the dust hazard is not considered serious at present.

As a result of an enquiry into an accident at the main shaft of the Hollinger mine in October when a number of men were injured owing to an empty car, a loaded steel car and a storage battery locomotive being pushed into the shaft on top of a cage holding twenty men, all mines which have motor haulage have been asked to observe the following precautions: (1) To have controller handles so arranged that they can only be removed in the "off" position. (2) To have shaft entrances protected by gates or guards sufficiently strong to stop a car or motor.



## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) The Hat, Cap and Fur Industry, 1920; (b) The Leather Industry, 1921; (c) The Rubber Industry, 1921.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued reports on the hat, cap and fur industry, 1920; the leather industry, 1921; and the rubber industry, 1921. Previous reports in this series relating to various industries for the years 1921 and 1920 were outlined in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1923, and in previous issues.

### The Hat, Cap and Fur Industry in Canada during 1920.

The hat, cap and fur industry is divided into two sections (a) the hat and cap industry, and (b) the fur goods industry. A total of 355 factories was reported during 1920 of which 230 were hat and cap factories and 125 fur goods factories. The following table shows the number by provinces:

Province	Hats and Caps	Fur Goods	Total
Prince Edward Island.....			
Nova Scotia.....	3	1	4
New Brunswick.....	5	1	6
Quebec.....	83	38	121
Ontario.....	106	67	173
Manitoba.....	21	1	22
Saskatchewan.....	2	6	8
Alberta.....	6	7	13
British Columbia.....	4	4	8
	230	125	355

which \$1,533,128 was in Quebec and \$1,382,424 in Ontario. The cost of material amounted to \$12,915,687 in the hat and cap industry, and \$3,727,003 in the fur goods factories. The total value of production in 1920 was \$28,201,826, divided as follows: hat and cap industry, \$22,688,674; fur goods industry, \$5,513,152.

The number of employees of different classes by sex, and the amount paid in salaries and wages is shown in the following table:

Classes of employment	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
<i>Hat and Cap Factories:</i>			\$
Officers, managers, etc.	250	14	797,820
Clerks, salesmen, etc...	358	180	703,452
Wage earners, average number.....	1,788	2,285	3,877,560
Outside piece-workers...	32	49	18,945
Totals.....	2,428	2,528	5,397,777
<i>Fur Goods Factories:</i>			
Officers, managers, etc.	77	1	171,726
Clerks, salesmen, etc...	39	33	75,154
Wage earners, average number.....	369	349	784,631
Outside piece-workers...	12	13	10,038
Totals.....	497	396	1,041,549
Grand Totals.....	2,925	2,924	6,439,326

The total capital invested in the hat and cap factories was \$16,594,962 of which \$9,832,193 was invested in Quebec and \$5,411,604 in Ontario. In the factories manufacturing fur goods, the total capital invested was \$3,346,125, of

A classification of employees according to weekly wage payments, as based upon data covering wages paid 4,923 wage earners for the week of December 15, 1920, or the nearest representative date for the plant reporting, is given on next page.

	Male	Female
<i>Hat and Cap Industry:</i>		
Under \$5.....	30	63
\$ 5 but under \$10.....	134	406
\$10 but under \$15.....	295	719
\$15 but under \$20.....	238	686
\$20 but under \$24.....	212	274
\$24 but under \$30.....	278	106
\$30 and over.....	546	83
Totals.....	1,733	2,337
<i>Fur Goods Industry:</i>		
Under \$5.....	7	18
\$ 5 but under \$10.....	39	79
\$10 but under \$15.....	42	99
\$15 but under \$20.....	44	142
\$20 but under \$24.....	52	51
\$24 but under \$30.....	67	28
\$30 and over.....	179	7
Totals.....	430	423

Variations in the number of persons employed from month to month were not very large; in hat and cap factories the increase or decrease did not reach 10 per cent of the average for the year, and in fur goods factories this percentage is only shown for increase of female employment in the months of September, October, November and December and for male employees for the months of November and December. The average monthly employment for the year was as follows; Hat and cap factories—male 1,788; female, 2,285. Fur goods factories—male, 369; female, 349. Total—male 2,157; female, 2,634.

With regard to the length of time worked, the daily average for all factories was 8.1 hours and the weekly average 46.5 hours. The lowest point in daily hours was in Manitoba with 7.7 hours in fur goods factories and the

highest was found in the hat and cap factories of New Brunswick with an average of 8.6. In weekly hours the minimum was 44 for the one fur goods plant in Manitoba and the maximum 51.4 in the hat and cap factories of New Brunswick. The days worked throughout the year averaged 252.9 of full time and 19.3 of part time. In Ontario fur goods factories the idle time averaged 42.1 days and in Quebec 26.2 days. In hat and cap factories the respective averages for these two provinces were 33.7 and 28.5 days.

#### The Leather Industry, 1921.

The report on the leather industry states that there were 119 tanneries in operation in 1921 as compared with 100 in 1920 and 113 in 1919. Five of these industries were in Nova Scotia, two in New Brunswick, 64 in Quebec, 40 in Ontario, two in Manitoba, four in Alberta and two in British Columbia.

The amount of capital invested in 1921 was \$32,137,488 as compared with \$29,739,987 in 1920, and \$34,623,567 in 1919. The value of production was \$22,905,528 as compared with \$39,967,831 in 1920 and \$45,902,082 in 1919. The report states that while the value of products compared with 1919 showed decreases of 13 per cent and 50 per cent in 1920 and 1921 respectively, the actual output showed an increase of approximately three per cent in 1920 and a decrease of 17 per cent in 1921, so that the decreases in values were due almost entirely to lower prices, and not to reductions in quantities.

The following is a summary of some of the principal statistics of the industry by provinces:

Province	Number of plants	Capital invested	Employees		Cost of materials used	Value of product
			Number	Salaries and wages		
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	7	\$ 289,809	65	\$ 54,742	\$ 170,021	\$ 268,192
Quebec.....	64	4,540,978	967	782,827	1,993,190	3,517,555
Ontario.....	40	27,190,722	3,114	3,160,213	12,926,389	18,900,566
Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.....	8	115,979	62	83,280	67,758	219,225
Totals.....	119	32,137,488	4,208	4,081,062	15,157,358	22,905,528

The number of employees of different classes, by sex, and the amounts paid in salaries and wages is shown in the following table:

	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Offices, managers, etc....	184	6)	\$
Clerks, salesmen, etc....	137	53	913,787
Wage earners, 16 years and over.....	3,690	120	3,167,275
Wage earners, under 16 years.....	18	.....	

A classification of employees according to weekly wage payments within specified groups is given below:

Weekly wage	Male	Female	Total employees
Under \$5.....	39	4	43
\$ 5 but under \$10....	150	42	192
\$10 but under \$15....	432	56	488
\$15 but under \$20....	1,342	12	1,354
\$20 but under \$25....	1,011	5	1,016
\$25 but under \$30....	466	1	467
\$30 but under \$35....	161	.....	161
\$35 but under \$40....	68	.....	68
\$40 but under \$45....	27	.....	27
\$45 but under \$50....	7	.....	7
\$50 and over.....	5	.....	5
Totals.....	3,708	120	3,828

There were 18 male employees under 16 years of age of whom 6 received less than \$5 a week and 12 from \$5 to \$10.

With regard to the length of time the establishments in the leather industry were in operation during the year, 104 worked 240 days and over, 8 from 180 to 239 days, 2 from 120 to 179 days, and 5 for less than 120 days.

#### The Rubber Industry in 1921

In the report on the rubber industry in Canada for the year 1921, statistics

are given under two heads (a) the rubber goods industry, and (b) the rubber footwear industry. The number of plants manufacturing rubber goods was 23, of which 18 were in Ontario, four in Quebec, and one in British Columbia, while the rubber footwear plants numbered 12, 6 in Ontario and 6 in Quebec. The selling value of the products of the entire industry for the year was \$39,469,786, with \$25,168,042 in the rubber goods section and \$13,851,744 in the rubber footwear section. The capital invested in rubber goods was \$38,420,786 of which \$36,843,978 was invested in Ontario and \$1,576,808 in the other two provinces. In the rubber footwear section, the capital invested was

	1921	1920
<i>Rubber Goods Industry</i>		
Establishments reporting	No. 23	24
Capital investment.....\$	38,420,786	42,249,456
Employees on salaries.....No.	952	1,338
Salaries paid.....\$	1,805,205	2,201,032
Employees on wages.....No.	3,791	7,143
Wages paid.....\$	4,006,292	7,931,651
Cost of materials.....\$	12,219,987	30,645,207
Value of products.....\$	25,618,042	55,122,857
<i>Rubber Footwear Industry</i>		
Establishments reporting	No. 12	11
Capital investment.....\$	15,816,832	16,120,585
Employees on salaries.....No.	695	665
Salaries paid.....\$	1,006,215	968,048
Employees on wages.....No.	4,361	6,165
Wages paid.....\$	2,941,654	5,131,356
Cost of materials.....\$	4,637,137	11,192,993
Value of products.....\$	13,851,744	25,594,451

\$15,816,832 with \$5,914,262 in Ontario and \$9,902,570 in Quebec and British Columbia. A comparison of the principal statistics of each section of the industry for the years 1920 and 1921 is given in the preceding table.



The number of persons employed in each section of the industry, by classes and by sex, together with the payments made to each class in salaries and wages, is given in the following table:

Classes of employees	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
<i>In Rubber Goods Section</i>			
Officers, superintendents, managers.....			\$
Technical experts, engineers, chemists, etc..	154	1	572,391
Clerks, stenographers, etc.	102	3	236,172
Wage earners, average number.....	473	219	996,042
	3,225	566	4,006,292
Totals.....	3,954	789	5,811,497
<i>In Rubber Footwear Section</i>			
Officers, superintendents, managers.....			
Technical experts, engineers, etc.....	122	4	334,056
Clerks, stenographers, etc.	51	3	96,729
Wage earners, average number.....	365	150	574,430
Outside piece-workers.....	2,683	1,678	2,914,654
		35	419
Totals.....	3,221	1,870	3,920,288

A classification of employees according to weekly wage payments within specified groups is given below:

Weekly wage	16 yrs. of age and over		Under 16 yrs. of age		Total em- ployees
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	
<i>In Rubber Goods Section</i>					
Under \$5.....	11	2	1	.....	14
\$ 5 but under \$10...	82	63	2	9	156
\$10 but under \$15...	230	220	11	8	569
\$15 but under \$20...	686	140	1	.....	827
\$20 but under \$25...	1,013	29	.....	.....	1,042
\$25 but under \$30...	543	.....	.....	.....	543
\$30 but under \$40...	430	.....	.....	.....	430
\$40 and over.....	63	.....	.....	.....	63
Totals.....	3,058	554	15	17	3,644
<i>In Rubber Foot- wear Section</i>					
Under \$5.....	8	15	2	.....	25
\$ 5 but under \$10...	142	347	36	25	550
\$10 but under \$15...	392	878	12	22	1,304
\$15 but under \$20...	1,008	527	.....	.....	1,535
\$20 but under \$25...	665	69	.....	.....	734
\$25 but under \$30...	336	10	.....	.....	346
\$30 but under \$40...	115	.....	.....	.....	115
\$40 and over.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Totals.....	2,682	1,846	50	47	4,625

## SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AS TO CHANGES IN WAGES ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

IN the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1922, and in subsequent issues information was given as to disputes between railway companies in Canada and in the United States in regard to proposed changes in certain wages to take effect in July. A strike occurred in the shops of many railways in the United States on July 1 and continued until September, when settlements were reached on many of the railways, while on others settlements have not yet been reached.

These disputes, in Canada as well as in the United States, it will be remembered, arose out of decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board. Rates of wages of practically all classes of employees on railways in the United States had been reduced in July, 1921.

Similar reductions were also made in Canada. Toward the end of 1921, however, the railway companies in the United States proposed further decreases in wages and also changes in working conditions. The decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board in the latter part of 1921 and early part of 1922 made changes in the rules and working conditions, chiefly in modifying certain rules as to hours and rates of pay for overtime work in favour of the railway companies. Three decisions in May and June reduced the rates of wages for maintenance-of-way employees and shop labourers, for shop craft employees, and for clerical and station employees. The railway companies in Canada gave notice of similar reductions in wages, and the employees concerned took strike votes and applied

for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

#### **Maintenance of Way Employees and Shop Labourers.**

The settlement of the dispute as to wages of maintenance-of-way employees and shop labourers on the railways in both Canada and the United States was described in the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for December, 1922, in which the text of a decision of the United States Railroad Labour Board dealing with the wage rate for these classes in the United States was given with the dissenting opinion of one of the labour representatives on the Board. By this decision rates for sectionmen and labourers were increased two cents per hour and the railways in Canada, through the Railway Association of Canada, agreed to a similar increase. The rate for these classes became 37c per hour from November 1, 1922, as compared with 35c from the middle of July, 1922, to the end of October, 40c from July, 1921, to July, 1922, and 48½c from May, 1920, to July, 1921.

#### **Shop Crafts Employees.**

As a result of the negotiations between the shop crafts employees and the principal railways (the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways, and the Grand Trunk Railway System), following the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation given in the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, page 938, an agreement was reached on December 6 adopting the reduced rates of wages tentatively in force from August 16, being reductions of 7c per hour for the seven principal shop crafts, machinists, etc., (from 77c to 70c), 9c per hour lower for the freight carmen, 7c per hour for apprentices and helpers, and 5c per hour for car cleaners. On December 10 an agreement was reached raising the wages of passenger car cleaners by one cent per hour, making the rate 37c per hour.

The shop crafts employees on certain railways in Canada operated as branches of railways in the United States became parties to proceedings before three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, the reports of which appeared in the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October. In each case the Boards recommended the reductions mentioned above, which became effective on the principal railways in Canada as well as in the United States.

#### **Clerical and Station Employees.**

As a result of the disputes as to decreases in wages (2, 3, 4 and 6c per hour, 204 hours per month) proposed by the railway companies for clerical and station employees, four Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established.

The report of the Board dealing with the disputes between the Père Marquette Railway and its employees of these classes was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October. An agreement between the parties to the dispute to reduce wages as proposed after September 15 and to accept the decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board for the section of the road in Canada, and to refer disputes as to wages and working conditions to such Board, and to refer any disputes not dealt with by that Board to an impartial tribunal was approved by the Board of Conciliation.

In the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway System and its clerks and station employees, the two parties agreed to accept the decision of the Board as to rates of pay, the rates prior to July, 1922, to be in effect until November 1. This agreement was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October on page 1,085. On December 12, an agreement was reached as to a schedule of wages recommended by the Board after the two parties had failed to reach an agreement on all points. The report of the Board and the schedule of wages were given on pages 16-49 of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January. The new scale was effective from November

1, 1922, and the reductions put into effect were reported to be considerably less than those proposed by the railway in July, many adjustments being made by grading rates for certain classes.

In the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the clerical and station employees, the Board's report was published in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for November at page 1160, a minority report by the member appointed on the recommendation of the railway being printed in the December issue at page 1262. The majority of the Board recommended against any decreases in wages, while the minority report was in favour of a tentative decrease as proposed by the railway company. Negotiations were entered into between the employees and the railway authorities in December, and on February 13 an agreement was reached, a slight reduction being made in the scale

of wages with readjustments as to working conditions for certain classes.

In the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its clerk and station employees the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was published in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, page 1164, no change being recommended by the Board, but in a minority report the member appointed on the recommendation of the railway company recommended that a reduction should be made. On December 13 negotiations between the two parties were resumed and on January 17 an agreement was reached providing for smaller reductions than those proposed by the railway, the new schedules being \$2 to \$10 per month higher than those announced in July, which involved reductions from \$4 to \$12 per month. The revised schedules for the Eastern lines were agreed upon on February 6, and those for the Western lines on March 18.

## WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1914-1922

THE International Labour Office of the League of Nations has published in the January issue of its official organ, the *International Labour Review*, an article giving information as to the changes in wages and hours from 1914 to 1922 in various countries.

This study includes not only figures showing the rise and fall in *rates of wages* but by using calculations of changes in the cost of living as well as of changes in rates of wages the changes in the *real wages* are shown, that is, the comparative amounts of goods from time to time which might be purchased with the regular wages prevailing.

It is pointed out in the article that in most countries rates of wages rose from 1914 until 1920 and the cost of living was increasing during this time, in most cases the increase in wages lagging behind the increases in the cost

of living, this, of course, being to the disadvantage of the wage earners. In 1920 it appears both wages and prices began to fall in some countries, the fall in wages lagging behind the fall in prices, this being to the advantage of the wage earners, so far as the relation of cost of living to *rates of wages* was involved. On the other hand it is pointed out that falling prices were accompanied by depression in trade and industry, resulting in much unemployment, so that owing to short time, part time and other forms of unemployment even those who were actually receiving wages were on the average not obtaining the full regular rate per week. Again it is pointed out that during a period of rising prices employment is usually good with much overtime work at rates above the regular rates, so that the wage earner on the average suffers much more during a period of falling prices than a period of rising prices.



The following extracts from the article indicate the chief points brought out in the study.

A satisfactory survey on the lines proposed, particularly with regard to real changes, is rendered extremely difficult owing to the deplorable lack of regular series of comparable data and to the inadequacy in many countries of the index numbers of the cost of living for estimating changes in the purchasing power of money. Furthermore, one of the greatest difficulties in making comparisons of an international character is that which arises from differences in the classification of workers in various industries. Thus, for example, in Germany statistics of wages of metal workers are often classified as for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, while in Great Britain the work actually engaged upon is specified, e.g. that of fitters, turners, etc. Further difficulties arise from the frequent confusion resulting from the use of the general term "wages" instead of distinguishing clearly between wage rates established by means of agreements between employers and workers, and earnings, which are the amounts received as distinct from the rates at which work is undertaken. If wage rates only are considered, no account is taken of the amount of short time or overtime, while actual earnings include both these factors. Neither wage rates nor earnings, however, make any allowance for total unemployment, and to form conclusions as to the welfare of the workers in any country, it is necessary to examine not only the relationship between wages and the cost of living, but to consider also the amount of unemployment which exists. Thus at the present time many countries are passing through a period of severe unemployment while in other countries employment is particularly good, and it is evidently impossible to establish a true comparison between countries where such differences occur, without taking this factor into consideration.

#### FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES AND WAGES.

From 1914 until 1920 in all countries, prices and wages rose steadily, but subsequently the uniformity of the movement gave place to a remarkable divergency. Thus during 1921 and the first half of 1922 the countries of the world may be divided into two groups, namely, those in which prices, having reached their maximum in 1920, experienced a continuous fall, and those where prices continued to rise. A few countries, however, occupied an intermediate position, prices fluctuating irregularly without any clearly marked general tendency. Those countries in which prices fell, e.g. many of the former

allied and neutral countries, experienced a general wave of business depression, orders fell off enormously, producers became extremely cautious, industry stagnated, unemployment spread rapidly, and, after an interval, wages followed the movement of prices. By the middle of 1922, however, in a number of these countries a tendency to stabilisation of prices began to appear, and it may be expected that, if this tendency becomes established, the reduction of wages, which still continues, may be arrested after an interval, and more settled conditions prevail.

On the other hand, in a number of countries, generally in Central Europe, for example Germany and Austria, the rise in money wages which operated from 1914 to 1920 has continued to September, 1922, and has even increased in its rapidity since the middle of 1921.

#### TENDENCIES IN PERIOD OF RISING PRICES AND WAGES.

There has been a considerable change in the ratio of the wages of skilled and unskilled manual workers, and the real differences as compared with those which existed in 1914 are now very much smaller... or, in other words, whereas in 1914 skilled workers in the building trades received 50 per cent more (in Germany) than unskilled workers, in 1922 they received only just over 5 per cent more. In countries where the price level has moved to a less extent, the change in ratio was not so marked, but exists nevertheless...

A second relative change very similar in character to the one described above is that professional workers, civil servants and other similar groups have received increases in salary much less proportionately than those in the wages of manual labour. Also, among the professional workers themselves, the increases in the salaries of the higher paid groups or officials have been proportionately less than in the case of the lower paid...

A further example of the general tendency is that in a very large number of countries and industries women have received relatively greater increases than men. The general conclusion that women have received greater proportionate increases than men serves to explain why industries in which large numbers of women are employed show relatively greater wage increases than where male labour largely predominates...

A fourth and final example of the general change in ratio in favour of low as compared with high-paid groups is the tendency for a somewhat greater proportionate increase in the wages of workers in small towns and

provincial districts than in the larger towns and capital cities...

In general, during the war period and post-war industrial boom, money wages were raised either by means of regular increases effected in accordance with changes in the cost of living, or by irregular movements resulting from bargaining between employers and workmen. For a time, however, after the outbreak of war, the machinery of adjustment, which was more or less adequate in peace times, was not suited to the abnormal conditions which arose, and there was a "time lag" between prices and wages which involved a lowering of the real wages of the workers. Even when the mechanism of wage change became adapted to the new conditions, a certain "time lag" still existed, as, if prices continued to rise during the operation of a new wage rate, the money wage received by the workers because of continually diminishing value in terms of commodities, and real wages suffered a steady decline. The "time lag" in the adjustment of wage rates to the increasing cost of living, and the consequent lowering of real wages was greatest in a number of countries in 1917, but in the latter part of the war period and in 1919, partly in consequence of more systematic methods of adjusting wage rates, and partly because of the great demand for labour during the extraordinary industrial boom which operated throughout the world during the two years following the termination of hostilities, an improvement in real wages took place, and in many cases there was an approach to the pre-war level. Extra earnings for overtime

were in many industries important in counterbalancing the real loss occasioned by the "time lag."

In such countries as Germany where prices are still rising, the "time lag" in adjusting money wages continues to operate, although it is considerably reduced by the frequency with which wages are raised, increases being made in many industries each month, or even every fortnight. . .

#### RESULT OF TENDENCIES.

The combined result of the tendencies which have operated during rising and falling prices in those countries where such movements have taken place appears to be that in most industries unskilled workers are now receiving a real wage somewhat higher than before the war. Skilled workers in a number of countries are in approximately the same position as in 1914, while professional workers and officials are distinctly worse off.

In the countries where prices have continued to rise, the level of real wages in relation to that before the war is generally lower for almost all categories of wage earners and salaried staffs than in countries where a fall has been experienced during recent months. In such countries as Germany and Austria practically the only workers whose real wages in September, 1922, were equal to or above those in 1914 were the unskilled workers and those in industries where the demand for labour was exceptionally high, while the official classes had suffered severe reductions.

### THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION DURING FEBRUARY 1923, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

**A**CCORDING to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, employment at the close of February showed a further increase, though the additions to staff were much smaller than in January, when considerable reaction from the losses reported during the holiday season in the latter part of December had been registered. The bulk of the expansion occurred in the manufacturing division in which marked improvement was indicated, the gains, however, being largely offset by continued curtailment of operations in the out-of-door industries and also in retail trade.

The accompanying chart illustrates graphically the course of employment as reported by employers of labour since 1921. The curve during the month under review rose rather less steeply than in February of last year, although it was on a level some 8 points higher than at that time.

Statements were received from 6,387 concerns whose pay rolls aggregated 755,823 persons, of whom 743,128 were actually at work on February 28, as compared with a working force of 741,511 at the close of the preceding month. This minor increase caused the index number to rise from 89.5 at the end of



February to 89.9 for the period being surveyed. As mentioned above, manufacturing recorded the greatest revival in activity, over 10,000 persons having been added to the staffs of the firms making returns. The improvement was most noteworthy in iron and steel, textiles, lumber and rubber. On the other hand employment in coal mining, logging, construction, transportation and trade declined considerably; the shrinkage in construction and transportation however was on a much smaller scale than in the last few months.

The situation in all provinces except the prairie district was better than in January. The improvement was most pronounced in Ontario and British Columbia in both of which over 2,000 persons were reinstated by the firms reporting. In the former province the largest gains took place in iron and steel. Renewed activity, though on a very much smaller scale was also indicated in textile, rubber, electrical apparatus, lumber and paper factories. The construction and transportation industries, on the other hand, continued slack and further losses in personnel were indicated in logging and retail stores. In British Columbia there was a percentage increase of 3.7 per cent, the greater part of which was recorded in lumber, iron and steel, logging, water transportation and building construction. Varying conditions were noted in Quebec; the sugar, textile, iron and steel and chemical industries were considerably busier and moderate improvement was also registered on telephones, in railway transportation and construction. These increases, however, were counter-balanced by reductions in the lumber, tobacco, logging, shipping, stevedoring and trade divisions. In the Maritime district renewed activity was indicated in lumber mills, sugar, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories. Coal mining also absorbed a larger number of workers and additions to staff were reported by shipping concerns. In logging, however, considerable contrac-

tions were indicated and railway construction afforded less employment. Over half of the decline of 3 per cent in the Prairie provinces was reported in Alberta coal mines. In addition losses were reported in iron and steel, steam railway operation, construction and trade. That conditions generally were much more favourable at the close of February than in the corresponding month of last year may be seen from the following table of index numbers, which also shows that except in the Prairie district the level of employment was higher than in February 1921.

District	Relative weight	Feb. 28, 1923	Jan. 31, 1923	Feb. 28, 1922	Feb. 28, 1921
Maritime Provinces..	9.1	90.7	90.3	89.7	90.7
Quebec and Ontario..	69.8	89.7	89.1	81.3	87.1
Prairie Provinces.....	13.0	88.9	91.6	84.4	91.0
British Columbia.....	8.1	92.0	88.4	85.3	87.3
Canada.....	100	89.9	89.5	81.9	88.0

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that employment in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg declined moderately, while in Hamilton and Vancouver considerable improvement was indicated. Water transportation reported the most pronounced contractions in Montreal, but retail trade, tobacco and glass manufacturing also showed curtailment. The iron and steel industries, on the whole were busier, although a few firms reported fairly large declines: sugar refineries were more fully engaged and improvement of a general character was reported in the textile industries. Statements were received from 772 concerns in Montreal with a total payroll of 98,519 persons as compared with 98,572 employees at the close of January. In Toronto also the most pronounced losses occurred in retail establishments, the declines being partly offset by expansion in iron and steel, rubber, musical instruments and textile factories and on telephones. The working forces of the 884 employers making returns in Toronto aggregated

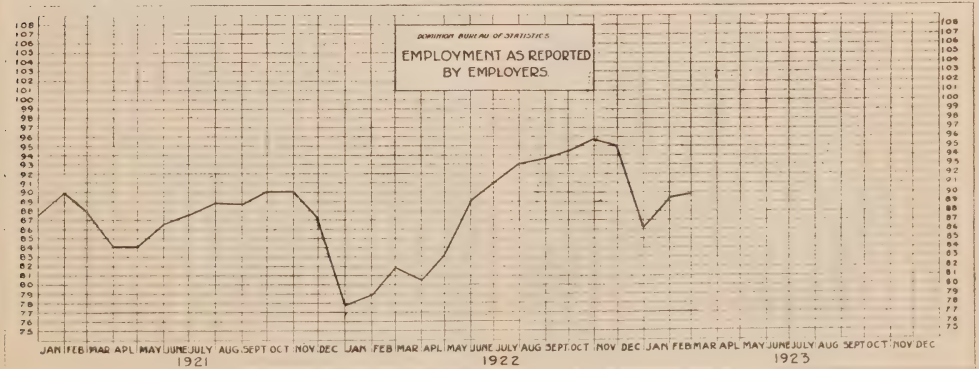


95,845 persons, while in January they had employed 96,638. According to reports from 135 Ottawa firms employing 11,233 persons (or 126 less than in January) the largest individual declines were reported in stores; the changes in other industries were slight and largely counteracted each other. The iron and steel industries in Hamilton were decidedly more fully engaged and further improvement was also indicated in textile and electrical appliance concerns. In that city, 205 employers recorded a combined payroll of 27,108 workers, as compared with 25,732 in the last report. An aggregate payroll of 25,501 persons was reported by the 390 concerns making returns in Winnipeg; in the preceding month they had employed 25,630 workers. The most important single factor contributing to this reduction was continued shrinkage in retail trade. Rather small increases were reported in iron and steel, printing and publishing and in local transportation, but the textile group remained dull. Building contractors and lumber milling concerns in Vancouver reported the bulk of the expansion in that city. The 257 employers reporting whose working forces comprised 19,962 persons, showed that they had enlarged their staffs by 1,163 workers since the close of January. The index numbers of employment in these cities as compared with January 31, 1923, and with February 28, 1922, are given in the following table:

City	Relative weight	Feb. 28, 1923	Jan. 31, 1923	Feb. 28, 1922
Montreal.....	13.3	85.9	86.2	80.5
Toronto.....	12.9	85.7	88.5	81.9
Ottawa.....	1.5	92.2	95.7	.....
Hamilton.....	3.6	89.2	86.0	.....
Winnipeg.....	3.4	86.4	89.0	82.6
Vancouver.....	2.7	90.4	85.8	91.1

The Manufacturing Industries.

A further revival of activity, though on a somewhat smaller scale than in the preceding month, was indicated during February in the manufacturing division. Statements were tabulated from 4,181 concerns whose payrolls aggregated 434,480 persons as compared with 424,096 in January. There was therefore an increase of 10,384 persons or 2.4 per cent over half of which occurred in Ontario. The index number of employment, standing at 87.5, was again considerably higher than during the same month of 1922 and was also several points above that indicated at the close of February, 1921. The additions to staffs reported in February of last year had been much larger, but they had chiefly represented the re-opening of the railway car shops which had been temporarily closed down at the end of the preceding month. The most important increases during the month under review were those in iron and steel, to



which practically every division of the group contributed. The largest increases, however, were registered in the crude, rolled and forged, vehicle and heating appliance branches. The textile trades continued to show recovery notably in the hosiery, knitting and garment divisions. In addition, the lumber, sugar, rubber, pulp, paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, smelting, lead, tin, zinc and copper industries were considerably busier. Employment in meat-packing and slaughtering establishments, boot, shoe, glass and electric current concerns, on the other hand, declined to some extent.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.** — The trend of employment in this industry was again unfavourable, the losses continuing the series of reductions that have been reported practically without exception since the close of June, 1922. The level of employment for the month under review however was slightly higher than at the same period of last year when contractions had also been indicated. At the close of February meat-packing and slaughtering establishments were decidedly less fully engaged and dairies and fish canneries also reported some curtailment. The heaviest declines were indicated in Ontario, but the tendency in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces was downward also. Statements were received from 158 manufacturers employing 12,213 workers as compared with 12,521 at the close of January, a decrease of 2.5 per cent.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—Activity in boot and shoe factories showed a falling off during February, repeating the movement experienced in the same month of last year. The situation for the period under review coincided very closely with that reported at that time. The concerns reporting, 211 in number, employed 18,620 persons while on January 31 they had an aggregate payroll of 18,775 workers. The greater part of this decline of .8 per cent was reported in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Pro-

vinces, the shrinkage in no case being large.

**LUMBER PRODUCTS.** — Further moderate improvement of a seasonal character was indicated in saw mills and carriage factories also registered fairly large increases in personnel. The expansion was fairly general except in Quebec where curtailment was reported. A total working force of 42,539 persons was registered by the 732 manufacturers making returns who had employed 41,576 persons at the close of January. Increases on a rather larger scale had been indicated during February, 1922 and the movement continued upward without interruption until August when the period of seasonal slackness set in and caused considerable losses to be recorded monthly until the close of the year. The situation for the period under review, however, was considerably more favourable than during the same month of last year.

**PLANT PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.** — Employment in this group again increased, according to reports tabulated from 350 manufacturers whose payrolls aggregated 25,080 persons as compared with 24,291 employees on January 31. The largest gains within the industry were recorded in the production of sugar, but starch concerns were busier also. On the other hand, chocolate works were slacker. Practically all the expansion was registered in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere the changes were slight. Minor increases in activity had been indicated during February, 1922, but the level of employment at that time was slightly lower than for the month being surveyed.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.** — The tendency in this industry continued to be upward, the gains being general in all provinces except British Columbia, where an insignificant decline was recorded. Pulp and paper factories were a good deal more fully engaged and some improvement was also reported in the printing trades. Returns were com-

piled from 504 manufacturers with a total working force of 50,707 persons as compared with 50,243 employees at the end of January, the difference representing an expansion of .9 per cent. Practically no change in employment had been shown during February 1922, but conditions at that time were very slightly better than for this February.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.** — A further revival of activity was indicated by manufacturers of tires, footwear and other rubber goods, generally, mainly in Ontario. An aggregate working force of 11,771 persons was indicated by the 30 firms reporting who had employed 11,054 persons at the close of January. This increase of 6.5 per cent caused the index number of employment in the rubber group to be approximately 10 points higher than in February 1922, when the tendency had been slightly upward also.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.** — Further gains were reported by textile manufacturers, particularly in the hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishing divisions. Ontario and Quebec reported the bulk of the expansion, the situation in the other provinces showing very little change. Statements were received from 624 concerns employing 73,034 workers as compared 71,747 in the last report, an increase of 1.8 per cent. Increased activity providing work for approximately the same number of workers had been recorded during February, 1922, but the level of employment at that time was lower than for the month being surveyed.

**CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.** — Paint, drug, medicinal preparation and soap concerns in Quebec and Ontario reported moderate improvement, there having been the addition to staff of 257 persons in the group as a whole. An aggregate payroll of 6,968 persons was reported by the 122 concerns making returns, who had employed 6,711 persons in their last report. This expansion of 3.8 per cent caused the index

number to be several points higher than in the same month of last year, although the tendency at that time had also been favourable.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.** — Further small contractions were indicated in this group during February, mainly by glass manufacturers in Quebec and by glass, brick and tile concerns in Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 119 employers with a total working force of 8,329 persons, which was 104 workers or 1.2 per cent smaller than at the close of January. The movement at the same period of last year had been upward, but the level of employment in February of this year was higher than at that time.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.** — Continued curtailment of operations was indicated by producers of electric current, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. Returns received from 98 manufacturers showed that they had released 132 persons, their staffs aggregating 10,341 persons as compared with 10,473 employees on January 31. In spite of this contraction of 1.3 per cent the index number was above that reported during February 1922, when the tendency had been slightly favourable.

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.** — Continued expansion was noted in this group, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. Reports compiled from 35 manufacturers showed that they employed 7,694 persons in comparison with a combined pay roll of 7,339 in the preceding month. The difference represented an increase of 4.8 per cent. The situation continued to be very much better than during the corresponding month of 1922.

**IRON AND STEEL.** — Further improvement was indicated in the iron and steel industries during February, there being a gain of 4.7 per cent, of which the greater part was registered in Ontario. Employment in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia also increased while in the Prairie Provinces reductions in staff were indicated. All



divisions of the iron and steel industry shared in the expansion, which was most pronounced, however, in the crude, rolled and forged, automobile and heating appliance groups. Seven hundred and twenty-seven employers reported a combined working force of 127,375 persons as compared with 121,704 in the last report. Additions to staff on a much larger scale had been indicated during February, 1922; the re-opening of the railways car shops which had been temporarily closed down at the end of the preceding month had accounted for the substantial gains. The index number of employment for the month under review stood some 14 points higher than at that time.

#### NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS. —

Another increase in employment was reported in this group at the close of February although the additions to staff were not nearly as large as those registered in January. Ontario firms absorbed the majority of the additionally employed workers, while in Quebec and British Columbia there were minor gains. Smelters and refineries were busier and the production of lead, tin, zinc and copper articles also showed an increase. An aggregate working force of 11,416 persons was reported by the 125 employers making returns whose payrolls had totalled 11,046 workers in the preceding month. Improvement had also been indicated during February, 1922, but conditions then were not so good as for the month under review.

MINERAL PRODUCTS. — Employment in this group again increased. The gains occurred largely in oil and petroleum product factories and were generally distributed over the country. Statements were tabulated from 98 concerns with a combined payroll of 8,806 persons as compared with 8,615 at the close of January, the difference representing an expansion of 2.2 per cent. Activity in the group continued to be higher than in the same month of last year.

#### Logging.

During February for the first time since the end of July, the trend of employment in logging was downward, indicating that the period of seasonal slackness had again commenced. With a brief interval of activity during river driving operations it is likely that contractions will continue to be recorded until mid-summer. Statements received from 207 employers showed that since the end of January they had released 2,315 persons from their working forces, which aggregated 32,972 persons for the month under review. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario reported practically all of this 6.2 per cent decline; in the Prairie Provinces very little change was noted, while substantial improvement was registered in British Columbia. The decrease in February affected approximately the same number of persons as that reported during the same month of last year, but the index number of employment was some 34 points above that indicated on February 28, 1922, employment during the intervening months having been in much greater volume.

#### Mining.

COAL MINING. — Considerable curtailment of operations was reported by the Alberta coal mines. Moderate improvement was noted in Nova Scotia but the gains were not sufficient to offset the heavy losses recorded in the former fields. Returns were compiled from 95 operators whose payrolls, aggregating 31,026 persons, were smaller by 1,358 workers than in January. In spite of this reduction in employment of 4.2 per cent, the index number stood several points higher than during the same month of last year, when conditions had remained stationary.

METALLIC ORES. — Employment in gold mines in Ontario showed some falling off during February. The tabulations indicated that 196 persons had been released by the 47 concerns making returns in this group. As their working

forces comprised 9,665 persons this represented a shrinkage of 2 per cent. The situation during the corresponding period of 1922, had shown some improvement over the preceding month, but nevertheless it was not so good as for the month being surveyed.

#### Communication.

The number of persons employed in this group increased during February, expansion on telephones much more than offsetting minor declines in the employment afforded on telegraphs. A combined working force of 20,376 persons was reported by the 193 concerns making returns, who had employed 20,182 workers in the preceding month. The greater part of this gain of 1 per cent occurred in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was on practically the same level as during February, 1922, when the tendency had also been favourable.

#### Transportation.

**STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.** --- Activity in this group declined moderately. All provinces except the Prairies shared in the contraction, which however, was heaviest in Ontario. Reports were made by 112 concerns employing 18,225 persons as compared with 18,454 on January 31. The trend of employment during February, 1922, had also been downward and the index numbers for the two periods were practically the same.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.** --- Further contractions were indicated by the 129 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns, whose payrolls aggregated 73,325 persons. As they had employed 74,094 workers in the last report there was a decline of 1 per cent. The reductions were general in all provinces except Quebec, but the losses in Ontario exceeded those registered elsewhere. An unfavourable movement had also been indicated during February of last year when the level of employment was

slightly lower than for the month being surveyed.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.** --- Varying conditions in different parts of the country were noted in this group. In the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia improvement was indicated, but heavier losses in Quebec caused the balance of employment to be unfavourable. Fifty-one employers reported 9,349 persons on their payrolls, that number being 186 less than in their last returns. Substantial increases had been registered during February of last year and the index number then stood some 19 points higher than for the month under review.

#### Construction and Maintenance.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.** --- Statements tabulated from 30 firms in this group showed that they employed 1,676 persons as compared with a combined payroll of 2,526 in the preceding report. The greater part of this decline of 33.7 per cent occurred in Ontario. Employment on highways during February, 1922, had shown a moderate increase, but the index number then was decidedly smaller than for the month being surveyed.

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.** --- The trend of employment in this industry continued downward, although the losses were very much less extensive than any reported since the end of September. Declines were registered in all provinces except British Columbia where substantial additions to staffs were indicated. The payrolls of the 332 contractors making returns aggregated 12,435 persons. As they had employed 12,800 workers in January, the difference represented a reduction of 2.9 per cent. Contractions had also been recorded during the corresponding month of last year and the index number then was several points lower than at the close of February, 1923.

**RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.** — The moderately favourable movement manifested in this industry during January continued to be evidenced in February, when 165 persons were added to the working forces of the 32 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns. Their total payroll stood at 28,805 men as compared with 28,640 in the last report. Additions to staffs in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces accounted for this slight expansion, reductions having been registered in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Very much more extensive increases had been indicated during February, 1922, but the volume of employment for the month being surveyed was slightly larger than at that time.

#### Trade.

Continued and severe losses in personnel were reported by retailers during February, while wholesale establishments recorded a slight improvement. Statements were compiled from 711 employers in the trade group with a total sales force of 53,972 persons. As they had employed 56,949 workers at the close of January, there was a decline of 5.2 per cent, the greater part of which occurred in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The seasonal contractions which had been reported during February of last year also had been rather less pronounced than those noted above, but the index numbers for the two periods were practically identical.

The table on this page gives the index numbers of employment in the various industries as at the end of February, January of this year and February 28, 1922, and 1921. As usual the first column represents the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed on January, 17, 1920, equals 100).

Industry	Relative weight	Feb. 28, 1923	Jan. 31, 1923	Feb. 28, 1922	Feb. 28, 1921
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>58.4</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>84.6</b>
Animal products—edible	1.6	78.2	80.1	76.8	80.3
Fur and its products...	.1	80.0	83.4	90.6	79.3
Leather and its products	2.5	84.0	84.7	83.7	69.7
Lumber and its products	5.7	85.8	83.2	70.8	72.4
Rough and dressed lumber	3.4	89.4	85.8	69.0	71.3
Lumber products.....	2.3	81.1	79.9	73.0	73.9
Musical instruments.....	.5	75.9	74.7	66.1	67.0
Plant products—edible..	3.4	88.8	85.8	85.2	83.4
Pulp and paper products	6.8	97.7	96.5	88.9	97.3
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	99.0	97.4	85.8	99.6
Paper products.....	3.6	90.6	89.0	84.7	81.8
Printing and publishing	2.8	98.5	98.0	94.0	98.9
Rubber products.....	1.6	82.2	77.1	72.7	66.4
Textile products.....	9.8	92.0	89.5	88.5	81.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	104.7	103.5	98.7	86.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	96.4	92.5	87.2	77.8
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	79.0	75.6	80.4	78.6
Others	1.2	94.2	90.8	90.4	82.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.4	90.8	90.5	95.3	90.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	93.1	98.5	84.4	81.4
Chemicals and allied products	.9	89.5	86.4	85.0	80.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	81.7	82.3	74.7	87.6
Electric current.....	1.4	109.9	110.9	106.7	101.2
Electrical apparatus...	1.0	96.9	92.4	72.2	104.0
Iron and steel products	17.2	82.5	78.7	68.5	88.0
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	2.0	73.2	56.4	50.7	80.3
Machinery, other than vehicles	1.1	72.1	69.0	60.4	80.1
Agricultural implements	.8	59.7	57.7	53.3	101.5
Land vehicles.....	8.4	102.3	100.7	90.4	96.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.2	36.9	21.5	64.5
Heating appliances....	.7	86.5	79.1	80.0	85.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	86.8	84.0	68.2	98.8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.7	83.6	73.8	65.0	87.7
Others	2.3	76.4	72.2	61.1	82.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	83.0	79.8	62.5	78.4
Mineral products.....	1.2	92.4	90.1	85.0	93.3
Miscellaneous	.6	89.5	87.9	86.5	84.5
<b>Logging</b> .....	<b>4.4</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>81.8</b>
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>6.2</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>92.8</b>
Coal	4.2	99.1	103.1	94.5	96.5
Metallic ores.....	1.3	107.2	109.1	88.2	79.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.7	82.9	80.6	71.0	98.7
<b>Communication</b> .....	<b>2.7</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>104.1</b>
Telegraphs	.5	93.3	94.1	87.5	97.2
Telephones	2.2	98.5	97.1	100.1	105.7
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>13.6</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>95.8</b>
Street railways and car-tage	2.5	109.5	110.9	109.2	102.2
Railways	9.9	94.5	95.5	90.1	94.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	136.7	148.9	155.3	104.9
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	<b>5.8</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>89.2</b>
Building	1.7	63.8	66.7	59.0	71.1
Highway	.2	616.2	911.3	388.4	1275.1
Railway	3.9	91.6	90.9	87.3	87.0
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>1.6</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>96.7</b>
Hotel and restaurant...	.8	90.8	90.4	92.5	95.2
Professional	.2	100.4	99.8	87.2	78.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	94.9	93.3	94.0	99.1
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>7.3</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>82.3</b>
Retail	4.5	86.8	94.4	85.6	88.0
Wholesale	2.8	92.8	92.3	92.7	99.0
<b>All industries</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>83.0</b>



## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1923

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THE following is a brief survey of employment conditions at the end of March, 1923, as noted by the Superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

In the Maritime Provinces the spring demand for farm workers has started, notably at Halifax and New Glasgow. Owing to improved weather conditions, logging and the allied industries were again fairly active, and at New Glasgow a shortage of experienced mill men was reported, due to the fact that local industries were operating with increased staffs. Building and construction had not advanced greatly as yet although prospects were bright for renewed activities in this group. In mining, employment was steady, few vacancies or applications being registered, but an expansion in this industry is anticipated when navigation opens on the St. Lawrence river. All offices reported a scarcity of trained women workers for domestic service, while few positions were available for clerical and business workers.

In the Province of Quebec during March and the first days of April no extraordinary changes in the employment situation were noticed. Latterly there was a small demand for farm workers and it is probable that this demand will increase during the following weeks. Orders for bushmen have ceased but on the opening of the spring drive it is anticipated that numbers of men will be placed. There were reported a few requests for building tradesmen, and carpenters and painters for spring repairs, but spring activities for the erection of new buildings were not yet started. On account of the cold weather railway construction work has been retarded. The depression due to winter slackness was not lessened in the manufacturing industries, and in Montreal especially

all trades are waiting for the opening of navigation. On the whole, however, prospects for the coming summer are very encouraging.

In Ontario the spring demand for farm helpers was well under way, particularly in the southwestern sections, near Toronto and in the Niagara peninsula, and slight difficulty was experienced in securing workers in some localities. There was a growing demand for mechanics in the building trades but this as yet was not large, all localities having a sufficient number of unemployed to meet the requests. While little work had been started on railway maintenance the offices at Fort William, Port Arthur and Sudbury, expect a decided increase in activities during April. A marked slump was noted in the logging industry and many workers were returning to the larger centres to await the opening of the spring drive and the beginning of construction on a large scale. Manufacturing industries showed signs of increased activities especially at Hamilton and Kitchener.

In Manitoba there was a further improvement in employment which was a reflection of the continued demand for farm labour and general bushmen. Conditions in the building group were very unfavourable and all offices reported a number of unemployed skilled mechanics. The demand for general bushmen continued steady but not so heavy as formerly reported.

In Saskatchewan there was a decided improvement in the number of workers placed on farms and this group continued to supply a large part of the business of the offices. The outlook in the building industry was good, but no large orders for workers had been received as yet, while railway construction was retarded owing to bad weather. There

was a small demand for bushmen, though on the whole logging operations were suspended until the spring drive, and in consequence saw mills and allied trades were slack. The demand for housekeepers and domestics for farm work increased slightly.

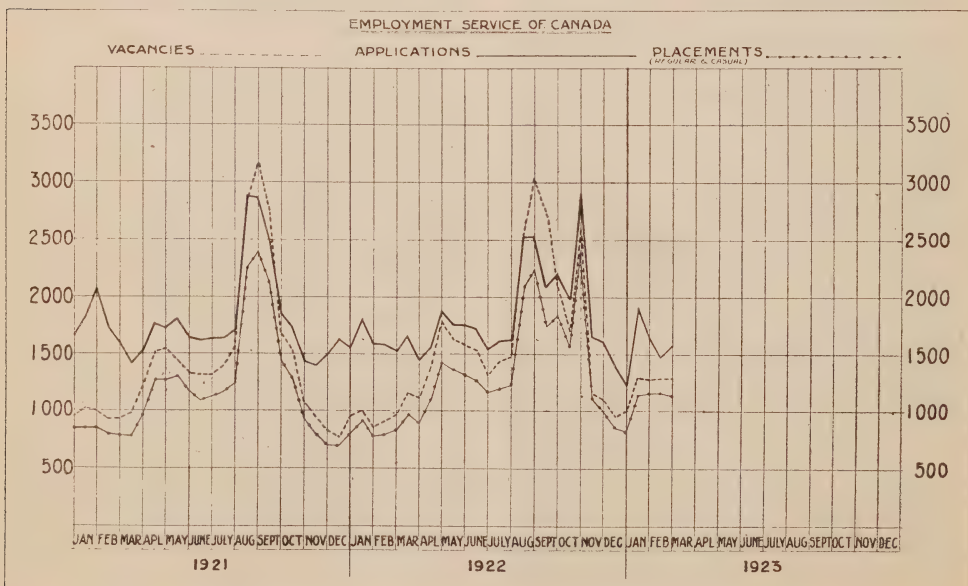
In Alberta little improvement was noticeable in the labour situation, farming and lumbering absorbing the majority of placements. There was an increase in the number of workers placed on farms in Calgary and Edmonton, although on the whole the demand for farm help was not large. There was a shortage of skilled workers in some localities. A slight advance in the demand for bushmen and saw mill hands was reported at Edmonton.

In British Columbia only a small demand for farm workers was felt. The construction groups remained very inactive and numbers of skilled building mechanics and labourers were unemployed, especially at the larger centres. With the opening of spring construction in building, however, the majority of these should be absorbed. Conditions in the logging and lumber-

ing industries were gradually improving, camps and saw mills were busy. The manufacturing industries were steady, mining quiet, while work along shore was very brisk.

#### Report for February.

During February 1923, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported that approximately the same volume of business was effected as during the preceding month, a very slight decline in vacancies and placements being evident during the latter half of the month, while applications for work showed an increase. A glance at the accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows that the level of employment reached during January was maintained during February and that compared with the corresponding period a year ago, the curves of applications, vacancies and placements were considerably higher. A summary of the reports from the offices shows that an average of 1,484 and 1,588 applications were registered daily during the first and second half of the month respectively,



as compared with 921 and 960 during the same period of February, 1922. Applications for work during the latter half of January, 1923, averaged 1,650 daily. The average number of vacancies notified to the Service daily was 1,288 during the first half and 1,290 during the latter half of the month. This may be compared with a daily average of 1,273 during the latter half of January, 1923, and with an average of 1,138 and 1,183 during the same period as a year ago. Placements made during the first half of the month averaged 1,156 daily, as compared with 1,159 during the preceding period, and with 797 during the corresponding period of February, 1922. During the latter half of the month the average number of placements daily was 1,136 as compared with 839 during the same period a year ago. The average number of placements in regular employment during the period was 494 and 507 daily, while placements in casual work averaged 662 and 630 daily during the first and second half of the month respectively. The following table presents the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,264	445,811
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923 (2 months).....	27,552	29,882	57,434

During the month of February 28,777 persons were referred to positions while a total of 27,510 placements were made. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 12,013 (9,841 of men and 2,172 of women) and 15,497 in casual work. Vacancies reported by employers to the Service numbered 30,939, of which 23,531 were

for men and 7,408 for women. The number of applications for employment registered at the offices was 36,866, of which 29,243 were of men and 7,623 of women.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows:— Nova Scotia, 283 men, 102 women; New Brunswick, 249 men, 76 women; Quebec, 331 men, 331 women; Ontario, 4,838 men, 716 women; Manitoba, 1,045 men, 326 women; Saskatchewan, 854 men, 221 women; Alberta, 804 men, 241 women; British Columbia, 1,437 men, 159 women.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES.

The construction group showed little activity, the work available being confined mainly to municipal sewer construction and public works. A few painters, carpenters and plasterers, were placed from the offices, while latterly at Halifax, St. John and Moncton, several vacancies were offered for building labourers. Casual employment, shovelling snow on streets and railway tracks, provided many with work. In the logging group all vacancies for bushmen were filled without difficulty. The demand, however, was not great. A few experienced machinists, boiler makers, foundry labourers and mill hands, were required and placed from the offices at Halifax, Amherst, Sydney, Chatham and Moncton.

#### QUEBEC.

Building and construction was not very brisk during the month although a number of vacancies for plasterers and carpenters were received and filled at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. A small demand for bushmen and loggers was reported at Montreal and Hull, and experienced applicants were placed without difficulty. The calls for domestic workers were numerous, although fewer requests for institutional help were received.



## ONTARIO.

The increased demand for farm workers continued throughout February, the requests being registered chiefly at Toronto, Brandon, Guelph and Hamilton. The prolonged winter weather retarded operations in the building groups, but a few vacancies for steel construction workers were reported. Bricklayers and carpenters were registered at Chatham, Windsor and Oshawa while labourers for the erection of transmission lines were placed at North Bay. Municipal public works, such as the construction of sewers and roadways, continued to provide the chief employment in this group while many workers were placed in casual jobs. Section men, construction labourers and track men, were placed at North Bay, Pembroke, Sault Ste. Marie and Toronto. During the early part of the month ice cutting provided temporary employment for a few at Sarnia. In the logging group positions for bushmen, tie makers and camp workers, were still available, but placements were not so numerous. In the manufacturing industries the demand was fairly brisk, machinists, foundry labourers and skilled mechanics for the automobile industry, being required at Windsor, Niagara Falls, Oshawa and Guelph. At Toronto a pronounced shortage of women workers was noted, the demand for cooks, cook-generals, and hotel and institutional help exceeding the supply.

## MANITOBA.

The demand in the agricultural group was firmer and in some localities a slight shortage of experienced workers was evidenced. A further increase in vacancies in this group was anticipated for the coming month. In the construction group the slackness previously reported continued, a few public projects providing work towards the alleviation of unemployment. At Portage la Prairie several men were employed casually cutting and packing ice. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season there was a continued demand for bushmen espe-

cially at the offices at Dauphin and Winnipeg, and a few bushmen and tie makers were sent from the latter office to points in Ontario. There was little change indicated in the demand and supply of women workers, the calls for experienced cooks and housemaids being in excess of the supply, while placements in casual work were made without difficulty.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

Many enquiries for farm help for the spring were received by the offices, and placements in this group showed a marked increase. Slight difficulty was experienced in filling vacancies for experienced stock men at Swift Current. Activities in the building and construction group were very slack, only a few vacancies for labourers and carpenters being reported at Estevan and Moose Jaw. The recent snow storms caused numbers of men to be employed temporarily clearing snow from railroads and the city streets. Section workers and track men were required in small numbers at Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon. In the logging group a few orders remained unfilled as owing to the lateness of the season few workers were willing to go to the woods. From Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon, however, a number of loaders, teamsters and tiemakers were placed. At most of the offices there was an increased demand for domestic workers for city and country with a shortage of experienced applicants.

## ALBERTA.

Conditions in the agricultural group showed little change since the previous report, although vacancies for farm workers were received in small numbers. Some provincial and municipal works were in progress employing a number of building labourers near Medicine Hat and Calgary, while vacancies for section workers and track men were registered at Lethbridge. The demand for bushmen was fairly brisk, but comparatively few placements were made in this group.

Little activity was reported in the mining group.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Few buildings were in process of erection during the month but repair and alteration jobs at Nanaimo and New Westminster gave work to several carpenters and labourers. Provincial government road work near Kelowna, Vancouver, Victoria and Vernon, gave temporary relief to the unemployment situation at these points. Additional requests for bushmen, tie makers and saw mill workers, were received at Cranbrook, Nelson, Kamloops, Prince George and Prince Rupert, and little difficulty was experienced in meeting the demand. There was a shortage of metal miners and quartz machine miners near Prince Rupert and Vancouver, a few workers being transferred to the latter points from Nelson. Work along shore was very active, the offices at Vancouver and Vernon supplying large numbers of longshoremen. An advance in the demand for women resident household workers was evident at Vancouver and Victoria, while placements of casual workers remained in approximately the same volume as previously reported.

#### The Movement of Labour

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada show that 12,013 placements were made in regular employment during February, 1923, of which 6,584 were of persons for whom the employment secured was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these 1,345 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,113 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 232 to points in other provinces.

Quebec province issued 59 certificates, 26 of which were to bushmen going to points within the province and 33 to bushmen going from Montreal to camps near Sault Ste. Marie. Ontario offices granted 554 certificates to persons transferred to points within

the province and two to sheet metal workers going to Winnipeg, Man. Of the provincial transfers the majority were bushmen and tiemakers going to camps near Ottawa, North Bay, Sudbury, Cobalt and Fort William. A few were carpenters, bricklayers, stone masons, blacksmiths and construction labourers, going from Ottawa and Pembroke to Port Arthur, North Bay, London, Sault Ste. Marie and other points. From Ottawa one colour varnisher was transferred to Oshawa, one machinist from Ottawa to North Bay, and one farm hand from Toronto to Longwood. The Manitoba offices despatched 281 workers, of whom 96 were going to camps within the province and 185 to other provinces. Of the provincial transfers two were bushmen going north from Dauphin, 76 were farm hands going from Winnipeg to Brandon, Le Pas and Portage la Prairie, while the remainder were waitresses, housekeepers and domestic servants, going to various points in the province. Of the workers going to other provinces 167 bushmen and camp workers were sent to camps near Port Arthur, Ont., eight farm hands and one housekeeper from Winnipeg to Regina, two farm hands to Moose Jaw and six domestic servants to points near Yorkton, Estevan and Saskatoon. Of the 51 reduced rate certificates issued by the Saskatchewan offices 42 were to persons going to points within the province and nine to workers transferred to other provinces. Of the latter two miners were sent to Vancouver, B.C., one farm hand and one store hand to Edmonton and Calgary, Alta., and five bushmen from Saskatoon to Dauphin, Man. The majority of the provincial certificates were issued to farm hands, bushmen and a few domestic workers, going to various points near Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina. Alberta offices granted 282 certificates, one of which was to a farm hand from Medicine Hat to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Of the Provincial transfers more than 150 were of bushmen and camp workers going from Calgary, Drumheller

## REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1923.

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular place- ments same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	786	903	1,038	883	385	375	1,014	339
Amherst.....	76	13	123	73	30	43	125	29
Halifax.....	422	47	600	444	124	266	716	101
New Glasgow.....	134	55	109	164	96	25	63	70
Sydney.....	164	788	206	202	135	41	110	139
New Brunswick.....	649	153	718	611	325	269	413	128
Chatham.....	76	15	66	72	34	38	101	57
Moncton.....	260	37	404	251	121	113	274	71
St. John.....	304	101	248	288	170	118	38	.....
Quebec.....	827	328	2,280	826	662	21	1,352	814
Hull.....	49	4	176	72	72	0	90	43
Montreal.....	530	186	1,536	471	396	15	943	610
Quebec.....	97	17	345	93	69	6	198	56
Sherbrooke.....	80	107	93	82	70	0	36	82
Three Rivers.....	71	14	130	108	55	0	85	23
Ontario.....	18,600	3,746	19,160	17,089	5,554	11,034	8,858	5,386
Belleville.....	138	64	136	121	53	64	140	44
Brantford.....	388	267	523	252	61	175	596	32
Chatham.....	331	40	276	336	288	48	28	223
Cobalt.....	267	254	229	216	180	7	36	114
Fort William.....	342	58	401	351	339	7	314	259
Guelph.....	205	102	193	182	100	47	28	28
Hamilton.....	1,096	139	1,085	1,071	369	673	962	158
Kingston.....	422	75	385	353	53	300	98	128
Kitchener.....	176	188	236	164	117	46	81	210
London.....	1,019	110	1,063	993	125	840	129	133
Niagara Falls.....	141	142	139	140	129	3	49	236
North Bay.....	173	34	259	245	232	13	14	78
Oshawa.....	148	74	217	112	73	39	83	147
Ottawa.....	527	178	604	527	304	166	1,512	868
Pembroke.....	48	127	56	56	56	0	28	25
Peterboro.....	199	199	132	159	102	50	16	118
Port Arthur.....	836	169	616	612	603	6	42	333
St. Catharines.....	261	36	312	256	99	157	299	29
St. Thomas.....	136	30	137	122	98	24	10	46
Sarnia.....	95	18	97	86	73	13	52	52
Sault Ste. Marie.....	305	443	217	161	88	45	63	149
Sudbury.....	311	73	311	290	285	5	56	330
Timmins.....	324	134	268	246	242	3	33	106
Toronto.....	10,346	766	10,946	9,673	1,180	8,274	4,073	1,496
Windsor.....	366	26	322	335	305	29	116	54
Manitoba.....	3,016	871	3,872	3,021	1,371	1,444	2,104	1,457
Brandon.....	183	120	163	139	115	23	31	76
Dauphin.....	122	183	90	65	36	19	56	11
Portage la Prairie.....	325	78	294	337	136	169	36	79
The Pas.....	81	67	28	24	24	0	5	.....
Winnipeg.....	2,305	423	3,297	2,456	1,060	1,233	1,976	1,291
Saskatchewan.....	2,117	1,030	1,813	1,616	1,075	514	736	852
Estevan.....	117	42	78	74	40	34	1	29
Moose Jaw.....	444	161	427	358	261	79	289	113
North Battleford.....	52	108	52	50	29	18	22	45
Prince Albert.....	181	146	109	86	63	23	35	49
Regina.....	697	326	571	506	305	201	244	244
Saskatoon.....	374	147	372	348	265	77	117	277
Swift Current.....	88	27	70	69	41	28	7	46
Weyburn.....	105	42	87	78	41	37	7	14
Yorkton.....	59	31	47	47	30	17	14	35
Alberta.....	1,632	413	2,685	1,441	1,045	337	1,487	1,221
Calgary.....	543	185	1,294	432	265	159	812	373
Drumheller.....	41	21	240	42	23	14	50	30
Edmonton.....	878	151	933	798	620	129	415	717
Lethbridge.....	98	44	98	91	60	31	112	44
Medicine Hat.....	72	12	120	78	72	4	98	57
British Columbia.....	3,311	684	5,300	3,290	1,586	1,503	3,801	1,051
Cranbrook.....	319	34	340	329	317	0	23	117
Fernie.....	34	46	8	8	8	0	0	20
Kamloops.....	68	259	168	83	42	3	140	23
Kelowna.....	6	2	16	5	3	2	4	3
Nanaimo.....	35	18	49	33	1	32	40	4
Nelson.....	126	15	154	115	113	5	41	85
New Westminster.....	128	9	195	121	63	58	128	98
Prince George.....	132	0	128	117	127	0	2	82
Prince Rupert.....	89	6	85	77	71	6	20	14
Revelstoke.....	117	95	63	61	60	1	18	60
Vancouver.....	1,532	147	3,284	1,616	672	821	2,994	383
Vernon.....	185	9	115	183	7	176	30	30
Victoria.....	540	24	695	542	112	399	361	132
All offices.....	30,939	8,108	36,866	28,777	12,013	15,497	19,765	11,255



and Edmonton to camps north of Prince Albert, and a few were miners going to points near Drumheller. British Columbia offices despatched two farm hands from Victoria and Vancouver to points near Regina and 114 workers to various points within the province. Of these latter, the majority were bushmen, 22 were miners going from Nelson and Vancouver to Revel-

stoke, and the remainder were teamsters, cooks and waitresses.

Of the 1,345 workers who were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 870 were carried by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, 381 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 92 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and two by the Pacific Great Eastern.

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### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING FEBRUARY, 1923.

THE value of the building authorized during February as indicated by reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was considerably higher than in the preceding month and also than during February, 1922. The 56 cities making returns issued permits valued at \$4,744,478 as compared with \$3,705,256 in January, 1923, and with \$4,201,955 in February of last year. The increase in the first comparison was \$1,039,222 or 28.0 per cent and in the latter it stood at \$542,523 or 12.9 per cent.

Statements were furnished in some detail by 37 of these cities, showing that they had issued permits for slightly over 400 dwellings valued at \$1,323,430. Permits for buildings other than residences, (including garages, stables, stores, factories, etc.) of which 575 were issued, reached a total of \$3,157,308. In a number of centres no permits were issued during February, building being at a low level on account of seasonal conditions.

An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported larger totals of authorized building than in the preceding month, while in the other provinces declines were registered. The greatest actual increase occurred in Ontario; the twenty-five cities making returns in that province recorded an estimated building cost of \$3,275,451,

which was \$660,045 or 25.2 per cent above the value for January. The percentage gains in the Western provinces enumerated above and also in New Brunswick were, however, very much higher than in Ontario, although the actual increases were substantially smaller. The losses in the remaining provinces were on a much smaller scale, that of \$80,360 or 14 per cent in Quebec being the most pronounced.

The value of prospective building in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was higher than in February, 1922, but in the other provinces less anticipated activity was indicated. The largest actual gain in this comparison was that of \$566,505 or 20.9 per cent in Ontario, while the most decided percentage increase occurred in Saskatchewan, where the permits valued at \$75,820, were 182.1 per cent greater than in the corresponding month of last year.

Of the larger cities, Toronto and Vancouver registered larger totals of authorized building than in January, 1923, and also than in February, 1922. On the other hand, Montreal and Winnipeg recorded declines in both cases. Of the smaller centres Quebec, Fort William, Ottawa, Brandon, Calgary, Point Grey and Victoria showed improvement as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of last year.

The following table shows the value of the building permits issued during the month under review as compared with

January, 1923, and February, 1922. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

City	Feb., 1923	Jan., 1923	Feb., 1922	City	Feb., 1923	Jan., 1923	Feb., 1922
<b>P. E. I.—Charlottetown</b>	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	<b>*St. Thomas</b> .....	\$ 5,425	\$ 2,900	\$ 10,650
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	8,315	25,580	37,255	Sarnia.....	27,953	46,322	9,215
*Halifax.....	3,800	25,580	28,990	Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,150	2,060	7,675
New Glasgow.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Toronto.....	2,128,555	1,508,299	1,708,470
*Sydney.....	4,515	Nil	8,265	Welland.....	4,000	1,200	6,200
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	5,800	350	55,750	*Windsor.....	184,070	506,925	135,000
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Woodstock.....	3,838	2,400	2,250
*Moncton.....	800	350	18,250	<b>Manitoba</b> .....	75,850	79,000	119,350
*St. John.....	5,000	Nil	37,500	*Brandon.....	10,000	Nil	500
<b>Quebec</b> .....	494,065	574,425	677,285	St. Boniface.....	1,700	10,000	1,850
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	323,435	477,475	561,100	*Winnipeg.....	64,150	69,000	117,500
*Quebec.....	149,480	26,050	60,885	<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	75,820	7,735	26,875
Shawinigan Falls.....	Nil	Nil	5,500	*Moose Jaw.....	4,600	110	4,000
*Sherbrooke.....	8,000	8,000	10,000	*Regina.....	7,720	5,350	13,975
*Three Rivers.....	6,250	32,900	33,800	*Saskatoon.....	63,500	2,275	8,900
*Westmount.....	6,900	30,000	6,000	<b>Alberta</b> .....	87,915	33,365	84,250
<b>Ontario</b> .....	3,275,451	2,615,406	2,708,946	*Calgary.....	65,000	24,000	46,200
Belleville.....	Nil	Nil	8,300	*Edmonton.....	19,495	8,900	33,050
*Brantford.....	2,840	12,290	2,825	Lethbridge.....	5,420	1,065	1,540
Chatham.....	Nil	1,700	200	Medicine Hat.....	Nil	Nil	3,460
*Port William.....	609,600	16,800	3,300	<b>British Columbia</b> .....	721,262	368,795	492,244
Galt.....	2,100	Nil	7,200	Nanaimo.....	920	540	2,842
*Guelph.....	1,868	12,600	7,150	*New Westminster.....	8,300	11,825	11,250
*Hamilton.....	137,805	141,400	412,850	Point Grey.....	172,950	93,400	171,100
*Kingston.....	1,150	4,005	7,150	Prince Rupert.....	5,100	2,700	18,585
*Kitchener.....	36,457	12,291	118,055	South Vancouver.....	30,480	32,075	15,655
*London.....	55,535	140,725	33,070	*Vancouver.....	347,140	208,570	232,900
Niagara Falls.....	3,800	175	4,060	*Victoria.....	156,372	20,185	39,912
Oshawa.....	2,200	23,075	1,600	<b>Total—56 cities</b> .....	4,744,478	3,705,256	4,201,955
*Ottawa.....	37,600	17,875	24,600	<b>*Total—35 cities</b> .....	4,477,867	3,488,554	3,935,233
Owen Sound.....	5,000	Nil	Nil				
*Peterborough.....	4,595	6,250	4,250				
*Port Arthur.....	775	151,899	178,511				
*Stratford.....	9,150	4,225	7,350				
*St. Catharines.....	9,985	Nil	9,025				

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1923.

**D**URING March the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to eight fair wage contracts, seven of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour and which otherwise prevents

abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Docking, renewals, repairs, painting, etc. at Dredge "P.W.D. No. 117." Name of contractor, The Toronto Dry Dock Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 23, 1923. Amount of contract, \$10,675.

Alterations, etc. to Post Office, — Dominion Land Office and Telegraph Office building, Grande Prairie, Alta. Name of contractor, H. L. Shaver,

Grande Prairie, Alta. Date of contract, February 22, 1923. Amount of contract, \$11,680.

Construction of one complete hopper dump scow of 135 cubic yards to be known and numbered as "P. W. D. No. 311" and complete launching of same in West Arm of Kootenay Lake (near Nelson, B.C.). Name of contractor, D. C. Fraser, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, March 5, 1923. Amount of contract, \$4,892.

Supply and installation of heating apparatus in Administration Building and heating apparatus in senior naval officers' residence, naval dock yard, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, William Thacker and Geo. Holt, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 6, 1923. Amount of contract, \$4,052.

Construction of one shed and searchlight platform in naval barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, E. Williams, S. C. Trerise and J. T. Williams, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 6, 1923. Amount of contract, \$6,480.

Alterations and additions to Post Office fittings, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, Robert Hamer, Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, March 19, 1923. Amount of contract, \$2,706.

Alterations, etc. to buildings 1 to 8, etc. and alterations to parade ground, latrine building, and alterations to Administration Building, naval dock yard, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, Parfitt Brothers, Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, March 16, 1923. Amount of contract, \$24,810.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Erection of a highway steel swing bridge over the Chambly Canal near Lock No. 7, Chambly Basin, Que. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited. Date of contract, March 7, 1923. Amount of contract, \$20,000.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in March for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulation for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals .....	\$ 664.02
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc. ....	222.65
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc. ....	6,743.08
Supplying mail bag fittings. ....	4,867.00
Repairing scales. ....	64.00
Making and supplying mail clerks' tin boxes .....	632.50

### RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES.

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of

wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.



### Coal Mining.

**SOUTH EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SOUTHERN ALBERTA. — WESTERN CANADA COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND DISTRICT 18 OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.** Agreement as already in force extended from March 31, 1923, until March 31, 1924.

The agreement in force from April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1922, lapsed owing to a strike from April 1 to August 28, 1922, the previous agreement being then renewed from September 1, 1922, until March 31, 1923, when the terms were again renewed until March 31, 1924. (The text was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1923, on page 295). The wages and other working conditions of the original agreement thus renewed were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1922, on page 955.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures.

**HAMILTON, ONT. — THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, HAMILTON BRANCH, MASONS' AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION, AND THE BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' UNION No. 1.** Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1923, until March 31, 1924.

Union to make trade agreements only with the Association. No other agreement to be made in the district. Rates and conditions in this or any other agreement with the Association to be the established standard, no different conditions or rates to be permitted in the district.

Wages per hour to be \$1.00.

Hours per day, eight, five days per week, four hours on Saturdays.

Except in cases of emergency or to suit car or train schedules, no work to be done between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. from April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924. Emergency work, time and one-half. The shop steward and employer to determine what constitutes emergency work.

When working two or more shifts, no employer to work more than eight hours in twenty-four. Eight hours' pay for seven hours work on night shift. Day shift, eight hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Members of the Association to employ union members. Union to be composed of journeymen.

No cessation of work pending dispute. Disputes to be referred to the Joint Arbitration Board, and when no settlement is reached an independent umpire to decide.

Double time between noon Saturday and eight a.m., Monday, also certain holidays. Repair work done by owners, by the day, 10 cents extra per hour; this not to apply to city or government work.

Any workman laid off through lack of material or any other cause to receive wages due within four hours of demand, and if discharged to receive wages due upon demand, or waiting time at regular rate.

In firms of more than two members, no more than one member to work with the tools.

**WINNIPEG, MAN. — MASTER PLASTERERS' SECTION, WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, AND LOCAL No. 334, OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' UNION.** Agreement to be in effect from August 3, 1922, until March 31, 1924.

No stoppage of work to take place over a dispute before matter is brought before the Joint Arbitration Committee and a settlement reached. No settlement to be final until submitted to the union for ratification.

Hours per day, eight, with four on Saturdays, certain days to be observed as legal holidays.

Extra car fare to be allowed for work outside city.

Men hired in the city and sent to jobs out of town to have transportation paid.

Time spent travelling to and from destination to be paid for at regular rate, but not to exceed eight hours in any twenty-four.

A man hired and taking his tools to the job to receive not less than four hours' pay if refused work.

Overtime after 5 p.m., time and one-half; after 8 p.m., Saturday afternoons, Sundays and legal holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

When more than one shift is worked, length of shift to be eight hours, where two shifts are worked no more than three hours' overtime to be worked by one man. Where three shifts are worked half an hour to be allowed for meals with no deduction of pay.

Minimum wages per hour from August 3, 1922, to March 31, 1924, \$1.07½. Foremen not less than ten cents per hour over regular rate.

Nothing in this agreement to prevent both parties from getting together to discuss anything that may arise of mutual advantage to the trade.

Notice of any desired change to be given by either party not later than March 31, 1924. Both parties to meet in January, 1924, to formulate a new agreement.

CANADA—EAST OF FORT WILLIAM.—TRADE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF STEAM SHOVEL AND DREDGE MEN. In effect from April 1, 1923.

Wages per month—engineers, \$250; cranemen, \$200; firemen, \$150. To equalize the heavier duties on machines without cranemen, a longer working day is hereby conceded to standard crew machines.

For revolving shovels, dragline, ditchers and excavating machines without cranemen, eight hours or fraction thereof to constitute a day's work, and the calendar working days or nights a month. For overtime, ninth hour to be *pro rata*; thereafter time and one-half.

For railroad type and large revolving shovels, dragline and excavating machines employing cranemen, nine hours or fraction thereof to constitute a day, tenth hour to be *pro rata*.

Where the parties agree to work the *pro rata* hour monthly, board may be provided free instead of addition to above rates. Time and one-half for repairs on Sundays and holidays, and double time for moving machines or digging on Sundays and holidays.

Transportation to be furnished, and return, unless job lasts for more than one month.

Six days' notice of leaving a job to be given; men to notify district or local office to arrange that union men can fill vacancies.

Any member violating these rules to be subject to a fine on a majority vote being cast by the District Executive Board.

#### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

VICTORIA, B.C.—TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 201. Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923, and thereafter until terminated by two months' notice in writing.

Only union mechanics and workmen to be employed. Employers to respect and observe union by-laws and scale.

Hours, on morning and evening newspapers, seven and one-half.

Foremen of morning and evening papers to receive not less than 75 cents per day over journeymen's scale. Head machinist to receive not less than fifty cents per day over scale, and no overtime. Assistant foremen and head ad. men, and machinist operators (linotype or monotype) to receive not less than 50 cents per day over scale for journeymen.

Certain provisions concerning "reproduction of matter."

Hours of labour, morning newspapers, between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.; day work, on evening or morning papers, between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Wages: day work, 90 cents per hour or \$6.75 per day of seven and one-half hours; night work, 98 cents per hour, or \$7.35 per night of seven and one-half hours. Overtime, time and one-half. Apprentices not to be called upon to work overtime if a journeyman is available. Work on Labour Day, Christmas Day and Sundays, double time; other holidays time and one-half; provided men on newspapers may work a five-hour day for a full day's pay on the holidays stated as price and one-half. Nothing in the scale is to prevent superior workmen receiving a higher rate of wages. Employees called back after one hour to receive \$1.00 for call-back.

Apprentices: each newspaper employing five or less members shall be entitled to one apprentice; when employing eight or more regulars, two apprentices. Newspapers may start a third apprentice when the senior apprentice begins his last six months on the monotype or linotype.

Wages per week: night scale from first six months of third year, \$17.60, increasing by \$2.00 per week every six months to \$27.60 for second six months of fifth year. Day scale, 1st six months of third year, \$16.20 per week, increasing by \$2.00 per week to reach \$26.20 per week for second six months of fifth year.

Provision for apprentices to complete certain courses of lessons within specified times, by means of which it shall be decided by an examining board whether the apprentice is entitled to the increase in wages.

No apprentice to work more hours per day nor more hours per week than provided for journeymen.

An apprentice upon entering an office must pass an examination. During the first year he must be allowed to learn the

case and to set type. During the second, third and fourth years he must be employed on composition and display work for a specified number of hours, and must be allowed to work six months on make-up and six months on type-setting machines during the fifth year.

Machine Tuition: Beginners on linotype or other type-setting machines to be active members of the union and to receive the following rates: (No beginner to work more than six days nor average less than four days per week, and but one apprentice for each five machines or less.) 1st four weeks 30 per cent of scale, with an extra 10 per cent each week until sixth four weeks, when 80 per cent of scale shall be paid.

Proofreaders shall be union members. Where members of Mailers' Union are not engaged the correcting and proving of mailing lists to be done by journeymen members of the Typographical Union or by apprentices.

#### Transportation and Public Utilities:

ALBERTA. — ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES AND EMPLOYEES, CLERICAL, OPERATORS AND OUTSIDE FORCES. Wage schedule and working conditions.

I. *Clerical Workers*: In effect from January 1, 1920, and from year to year unless notice of intention to change is given before November 30.

Wages, per month (minimum and maximum).

Female—Apprentice, \$55-\$75; regular, \$75-\$90. The scale for stenographers and certain supervising clerks may be further increased to a maximum of \$100 per month.

Male—Messengers, \$45-\$55; juniors, \$60-\$90; regular, \$100-\$130.

Increments: female, semi-annual, \$5.00 per month; male, semi-annual, \$5 per month, except where a junior is becoming a regular, when increment shall be \$10. An employee's salary not to be



automatically increased on account of length of service only.

On and after January 1, 1923, salaries of all clerical employees, up to and including chief clerks, to be decreased by \$5 per month, salary increments to be governed by the terms of the revised schedule herein.

Apprentice to mean any employee whose experience prior to entering the service will preclude him or her from drawing the minimum salary of the regular class.

No new employee to be engaged unless eighteen years of age, having a high school or equivalent training and being a British subject.

Messenger boys may be engaged at the age of 16 years, but shall not be classed as juniors until they are 18 years of age. Every new employee must serve a probationary period of from one month to three.

Each employee is entitled to certain holidays with pay, together with other holidays as authorized by the general superintendent.

Each employee is entitled to three weeks' vacation with pay for each consecutive year's service. Vacations can only be granted at the completion of a full year's service. Extra time will not be allowed for listed holidays falling within the period of vacation.

Certain provisions made for sick leave.

Pay to be deducted for all time lost except through holidays, sick leave or having to appear before Pensions Board.

Certain deductions to be made for tardiness.

II. *Exchange, Rural and Long Distance Work*: Regulations and schedule of wages in force from January 1, 1923, to March 1, 1924, and thereafter from year to year unless notice be given before February 1.

Hours of work: Eight hours a day on exchange, rural and long distance

work. In service demanding shift work, any eight hours, except one hour intermission for meals, to constitute a day's work, inclusive of Saturday afternoons. Overtime including Sundays, Saturday afternoons and holidays, where the 44 hour week is in force, time and one-half; from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m., double time. Overtime must be authorized by the foreman.

Monthly employees to be allowed two weeks' vacation with pay each year, after one full year's employment; hourly employees, one week.

Special provision made for transportation, and for board and lodging.

Foreman: An employee having charge of more than three journeymen switchmen, journeymen linemen, or apprentices, or more than twelve labourers.

Sub-foreman: An employee having charge of three or less than three journeymen switchmen, or journeymen linemen or apprentices, or less than twelve labourers, or an employee assigned to assist a foreman in work affected by this schedule. A journeyman switchman having charge of 1,000 lines or over to be a sub-foreman.

Apprenticeship: Four years' training period for inside work, three years for outside work. Any part of apprenticeship may be waived on account of experience obtained elsewhere.

Seniority to start from date employee last entered the service. Nothing in schedule to be construed to reduce pay of an employee now getting a higher rate for work classified in the wage schedule. No discrimination against employees on account of affiliation or relations they may, or may not have, will be permitted.

Departments will receive complaints from any employee or committee of employees at any time.

Wage schedule: Per month; foreman, \$175; foreman, rural and long distance, \$165; wire chiefs, \$155 and \$175; dis-

triet plant inspectors, \$145; switchboard men (travelling) and combination men, \$145. Sub-foreman, rural and long distance, per day, \$6.10. Per hour: exchange sub-foreman, chief installer, 82 cents; cable splicer, 83 cents; troublemen, switchboard men, switchmen (automatic), linemen (exchange), repairmen, 77 cents; installers, rackmen, 72 cents. Linemen (rural and long distance), \$5.60 per day. Floating gang; per day and board and lodging; foreman, \$5.10; sub-foreman, \$4.40; linemen, \$4.00; groundmen, \$2.50; switchboardmen or linemen transferring to combination work, \$122 per month for the first year.

Apprentice rates, for men employed previous to January 1, 1922: Plant inspectors and combination men, from \$67 per month for first six months to \$122 per month for third year; linemen (rural and long distance), from \$2.65 per day for first six months to \$4.40 per day for third year; linemen (floating gang), from \$1.75 per day for the first six months to \$3.50 per day for third year; cable plicers, troublemen, switchboardmen, switchmen, linemen, repairmen, installers, rackmen, 35½ cents per hour for first six months to 67½ cents per hour for third year.

Apprentice rates, new schedule: Plant inspectors and combination men, per month, from \$57 for first six months to \$112 for sixth six months; linemen (rural and long distance), per day, from \$3.15 for first six months to \$4.90 for sixth six months; linemen (floating gang), per day, from \$1.65 for first six months to \$3.40 for sixth six months; cable splicers, per hour, 28½ cents for first six months to 75½ cents in fourth year; troublemen, switchboardmen, switchmen, repairmen, linemen, installers, rackmen, per hour, from 28½ cents for first six months to 68½ cents (reached in sixth six months by troublemen and linemen and in fourth year by others).

Higher salaries will be paid when warranted by ability or quality of service rendered.

In addition there is a circular giving in full the provisions for sick leave terms and allowances.

III. *Operators*: Schedule effective February 1, 1923, to January 31, 1924, and from year to year unless notice is given by December 31.

An experienced operator will be engaged on one month's probation at a rate agreed to by the District Traffic Chief. If kept on rate will be fixed by schedule. In filling vacancies or making promotions, merit and ability to be first considered, then seniority, the former being equal.

After one year's service, operators to be entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay. Vacations due for one service year must be taken before the expiration of the following year, or will be forfeited. Senior operators to be given preference in fixing dates for vacations.

Overtime, regular working days, straight time; legal Dominion holidays and Sundays, time and one-half.

Hours per day for chief operators, agent-chief operators, supervisors, operating-room clerks, messengers and operators, seven; night operators from 22k to 8k.

Agent-chief operators and chief operators not required to work a regular trick at the switchboard not to receive overtime, but to be expected to relieve in cases of emergency. If working a regular trick they will be paid for overtime.

Night operators who can sleep the greater part of the night to be paid the regular schedule rate of day operators.

Overtime rate, about ½ cent per hour for each dollar per month of monthly wage. Minimum overtime rate 26 cents, maximum, 47 cents per hour.

A bar may be placed by District Traffic Chief against the further increases of an operator if it is evident she has reached her maximum efficiency or for other reasons.

Wages per month: City exchanges: supervisors, 1st year, \$90, thereafter, \$95; operators, 1st year, \$55 and \$60; 2nd year, \$65 and \$70; 3rd year, \$72.50; 4th year, \$77.50; 5th year, \$82.50; thereafter, \$85; night operators (Calgary and Edmonton), regular and relief, working the all-night trick, \$2.50 per

month above day rate. Regular or relief night operators for full week periods, one night off with pay each week. Town exchanges, from \$52.50 for first six months to \$80 for sixth year; Village exchanges, from \$52.50 for first six months to \$75 for sixth year.

Special provisions for sick leave.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1923

**T**HE movement in prices as indicated by the index number of wholesale prices and the family budget in terms of retail prices continued slightly upward.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.79 at the beginning of March as compared with \$10.53 for February; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$21.47 at the beginning of March as compared with \$21.23 for February; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$23.87 for March, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.35 for March, 1914. • In foods, the only important decline was in eggs, though bacon and evaporated apples were also slightly lower. The greatest increase was in butter which accounted for 15c of the 24c advance in foods. Nearly all the other items, however, were higher also, the most important being sugar, cheese, meats, and bread. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number stood at 225.7 for March as compared with 224.3 in February; 225.6 in March, 1922; 263.1 in March, 1921; 356.6 in May, 1920 (the peak); and 137.0 in March, 1914. With the exception of dairy produce and fish which advanced, farm products and

miscellaneous foods were lower. The advance in dairy products, in spite of a substantial seasonal decline in eggs, was due entirely to a sharp increase in the price of butter. All other groups except house furnishings and chemicals were higher. Compared with a year ago grains and fodder, animals and meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, house furnishings, chemicals and sundries were lower. All the other groups were higher. The most important declines during the month were in hides, jutes, eggs, rye, hay, straw, beef, hogs, bacon, fowl, lemons, oatmeal and honey. The principal advances occurred in butter, granulated sugar, raw cotton, raw silk, pig iron, galvanized iron, tin plates, antimony, copper, lead, smelter, tin, bar silver, and gasoline, with smaller increases in oats, sheep, dressed lamb, tea, flaxseed, molasses, nails, copper wire, and white lead.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices for the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being, therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.



A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list) including 'twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 156.2 in March as compared with 155.2 in February; 153.1 in January; 148.1 in March, 1922; 174.3 in March, 1921; 241.0 in March, 1920; and 101.9 in March, 1914. The increase was due mostly to advances in sheep, butter, sugar, raw cotton, metals, and gasoline.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, which includes thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, stood at 153 in February as compared with 149 in January; 147 in December, 1922; and 144 in January, 1922. Goods produced, goods exported, raw materials, producers' goods, and consumers' goods advanced, while goods imported were slightly lower.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index numbers of both imports and exports advanced, the former from 165.11 in February to 172.69 in March, and the latter from 150.70 in February to 154.24 in March. The combined index of imports and exports advanced from 157.90 to 163.46.

Professor Michell's revised index number of wholesale prices in Canada from 1919 to date based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, advanced to 179.2 in March as compared with 176.3 for February; and 161.0 for March, 1922. Foods were slightly lower while manufacturers' goods advanced.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and

coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favour-

ably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family

of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Retail Prices.

Beef continued to advance, sirloin steak being up in the average from 27.3c per pound in February to 27.5c in March. The advance was general in all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan which averaged slightly lower. Round steak also was slightly higher at 22.5c per pound. Rib roast, shoulder roast, mutton and veal, averaged slightly higher. Fresh pork, roast, was practically unchanged at 26.5c per pound, declines in some localities being offset by advances in others. Mess pork advanced from 25.3c per pound in the average to 25.7c. Bacon declined from 40.6c per pound to 40.3c. Boiled ham was down slightly in the average to 59.8c per pound. In fresh fish, cod advanced slightly, while halibut and white fish were lower. Salt herrings were practically unchanged but salt cod advanced. Lard was steady.

Eggs continued to decline, fresh averaging 53.3c per dozen in March as compared with 55.3c in February and 63.3c in January. The decline was general in nearly all localities. Cooking eggs averaged 41.9c per dozen in March, as compared with 43.2c in Feb-

ruary, and 46.6c in January. Milk was practically unchanged being slightly higher at Owen Sound and lower at Brantford, Winnipeg, Brandon and Moose Jaw. Butter showed a general advance, dairy from 41.2c per pound in February to 45.8c in March and creamery from 47.2c in February to 53.5c in March. Cheese averaged 34.3c per pound in March as compared with 32.8c in February.

Bread was slightly higher in the average at 6.8c per pound, advances occurring at St. Hyacinthe and Lethbridge. Flour averaged slightly lower at 4.4c per pound, most localities showing little change. Rolled oats was steady. Rice and tapioca were practically unchanged. Canned vegetables also showed little change. Potatoes advanced slightly in the average from \$1.20 per 90 pound bag to \$1.23. Cooking apples advanced to 28c per gallon while evaporated apples declined from 21.7c per pound to 21c. Prunes, raisins, and currants were steady. Canned peaches were up 1½c per can to 32.6c. Marmalade was slightly lower at 81.2c per four pound tin. Sugar showed a general advance, granulated rising from 9.8c per pound to 11.4c and yellow from 9.3c per pound to 10.8c. Coffee was steady, while tea averaged higher at 62c per pound. Vinegar was up from 15.1c per quart to 15.5c. Cream of tartar advanced from 70.6c per pound to 71.5c.

Anthracite coal averaged \$18.88 per ton in March as compared with \$18.71 in February and \$18.42 in January. Advances occurred in Charlottetown, St. Catharines, Hamilton, London, and Belleville. The average price of bituminous coal was unchanged at \$11.94 per ton, but in some localities prices advanced while in others they receded. Hard wood averaged slightly lower at \$12.76 per cord, declines occurring in Hull and St. Catharines. Soft wood also was slightly lower at \$9.50 per cord. Coal oil advanced from 31.2c per gallon to 31.4c.

In rent no changes were reported.

#### Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern, advanced from \$1.11 per bushel at the beginning of March to \$1.14 toward the end. Western barley at Winnipeg rose from 55c per bushel the first week in March to 56c by the end of the month. Western oats advanced from 48c per bushel to 51c. Ontario oats at Toronto also were slightly higher at 51c per bushel. Flaxseed which was quoted at \$2.35 per bushel toward the end of February advanced to \$2.51 by the end of March. Rye at Toronto declined from 86c per bushel to 81c. Hay at Montreal was \$1 per ton cheaper at \$14; and straw at Toronto 50c lower at \$9 per ton. Bran and shorts were steady.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Western cattle at Winnipeg which were quoted at \$5.75 per hundred pounds the last week in February advanced to \$6.25 per hundred pounds the last week in March. Butcher steers at Toronto declined from \$6.75 per hundred pounds to \$6.50. Beef, hindquarters, declined from 17c per pound to 16.5c. Hogs fell from \$9.75 per hundred pounds to \$9.50. Bacon advanced 1c per pound to 27c. Sheep at Toronto which were quoted at \$7 per hundred pounds toward the end of February advanced to \$8.50 the first week in March and then declined to \$8. Dressed lamb rose from 28c per pound to 32c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter at Montreal, which had advanced from 42c at the beginning of February to 53c at the beginning of March, declined to 48c toward the end of March. Creamery butter at Toronto showed about the same changes as at Montreal, declining from 56c per pound at the beginning of March to 54c toward the end. Dairy butter remained steady at 46c per pound. Fresh eggs at Montreal were quoted at 37c per dozen at the end of March as compared with 48c at the be-

(Continued on page 440)



**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities	Quantity	(*) 1900	(*) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1915	Mar. 1916	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1919	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1922	Feb. 1923	Mar. 1923
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.0	46.6	44.4	56.2	66.6	71.4	74.6	69.2	56.6	54.6	55.0
Beef, shoulder, roast..	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.8	32.0	33.2	38.2	47.6	50.4	48.8	43.6	32.2	29.8	30.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.7	17.9	21.6	26.0	27.4	26.3	26.1	19.7	18.3	18.5
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	20.5	22.1	26.5	32.3	30.9	33.9	31.9	26.6	27.4	27.6
Pork, fresh, roast....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	18.5	20.5	26.8	34.4	35.4	37.5	34.9	29.5	26.6	26.5
Bacon, breakfast....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.8	34.8	36.8	46.8	65.2	68.0	71.6	68.2	52.4	50.6	51.4
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	15.4	17.8	24.6	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	24.9	27.2	33.3	46.5	49.3	52.6	54.5	40.5	40.6	40.3
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	37.0	37.0	35.2	52.8	68.0	69.2	79.2	59.4	43.0	45.4	45.6
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	33.0	28.6	33.9	46.9	58.9	54.6	73.9	55.0	50.7	55.3	52.3
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	53.4	55.2	52.8	60.6	72.0	82.2	90.6	60.6	76.2	72.0	71.4
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	61.2	64.4	67.0	85.4	97.6	103.4	132.6	106.2	75.0	82.4	91.6
Butter, creamery....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	35.5	37.4	38.7	48.7	54.3	58.0	72.9	63.0	43.5	47.2	53.5
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.2	23.4	24.3	31.9	33.1	35.8	40.7	39.0	31.1	\$32.8	\$34.3
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	21.2	21.8	23.4	30.1	30.4	34.4	38.2	37.7	28.4	\$32.8	\$34.3
Bread, plain, white..	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	72.0	69.0	90.5	114.5	118.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	100.5	102.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	43.0	38.0	53.0	67.0	67.0	76.0	66.0	48.0	\$45.0	\$44.0
Rollod oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	26.0	24.0	27.5	37.5	37.5	41.5	34.0	27.5	27.5	27.5
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.4	13.0	20.6	24.2	22.0	24.0	19.2	\$20.8	\$20.6
Beans, handpicked....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.0	13.6	13.2	25.6	33.6	26.0	23.4	19.8	17.2	17.0	17.0
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.5	11.8	13.5	14.2	21.3	22.2	28.7	22.9	22.6	21.7	21.0
Prunes, medium size..	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	12.8	12.8	14.0	17.1	20.2	20.0	21.4	18.4	19.0	19.2
Sugar, granulated....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.4	22.4	32.8	36.4	42.4	47.6	72.8	50.4	34.4	39.2	45.6
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.4	14.6	15.0	16.8	20.0	22.2	33.8	24.0	16.4	18.6	21.6
Tea, black, medium....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.9	10.7	12.7	15.7	16.4	14.3	13.6	\$15.3	\$15.5
Tea, green, medium....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.7	10.1	10.7	12.7	15.3	16.9	15.7	14.7	\$15.3	\$15.5
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.2	12.1	15.2	14.4	13.3	13.4	13.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	40.5	33.0	61.0	98.7	72.2	56.3	140.3	57.4	52.0	39.9	40.8
Vinegar, white wine..	1/2 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.3	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.68	\$ 7.68	\$ 8.26	\$ 10.70	\$ 12.65	\$ 13.05	\$ 15.98	\$ 13.23	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.79
Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.6	4.0
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.6	53.5	53.5	66.6	71.7	80.6	92.8	118.4	108.7	116.9	118.0
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.6	37.2	37.6	51.1	57.9	61.4	66.8	86.4	68.7	74.5	74.6
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.9	41.4	41.6	49.6	68.6	77.9	77.5	88.3	78.7	80.9	79.8
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.3	36.1	49.4	55.6	59.4	65.9	58.5	60.5	59.4
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.0	23.4	26.3	28.1	33.1	38.8	31.7	31.2	31.4
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.27	\$ 2.74	\$ 3.04	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.64	\$ 3.63
Rent.....	1/4 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.22	\$ 3.96	\$ 4.16	\$ 4.56	\$ 4.90	\$ 5.69	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.91	\$ 7.01	\$ 7.01
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.76	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.35	\$ 14.01	\$ 14.21	\$ 17.16	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.99	\$ 25.01	\$ 23.87	\$ 20.96	\$ 21.23	\$ 21.47

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.46	7.68	7.88	8.49	10.57	12.61	13.60	16.24	13.75	10.83	10.92	11.12
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.70	6.69	7.45	8.94	11.07	11.18	14.17	12.21	9.80	9.60	9.73	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.36	7.72	8.44	10.38	12.61	12.94	15.80	13.40	10.78	10.71	11.01	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.23	7.40	7.76	8.14	10.56	12.62	12.57	15.26	12.78	10.10	10.24	10.57
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.30	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.60	7.70	7.82	8.32	10.89	12.72	12.86	16.03	12.99	10.39	10.46	10.71
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.28	7.97	8.51	10.68	12.07	13.34	15.90	13.18	10.41	9.93	10.27	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	7.88	8.16	8.25	8.24	8.31	8.46	10.37	12.63	13.68	15.67	13.12	10.58	10.47	10.62	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.35	8.45	8.40	10.90	12.98	13.29	15.78	13.16	10.17	10.14	10.41	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	8.91	8.97	8.72	10.90	12.95	14.13	16.95	14.21	11.47	11.19	11.50	

\*December only. \$Kind most sold.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	cents 27.5	cents 22.5	cents 20.9	cents 15.1	cents 11.3	cents 18.5	cents 27.6	cents 26.5	cents 25.7	cents 40.3	cents 44.7	cents 58.8
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	28.6	24.7	20.9	16.4	13.0	14.9	24.3	27.9	25.7	38.6	42.5	57.1
1-Sydney.....	29	23.7	21.8	17.5	14.7	15	26.4	29.2	28	40.9	43.3	54.4
2-New Glasgow.....	23	22.6	17.6	13.8	11.1	13	19	26.6	26	36.1	40	62.1
3-Amherst.....	25	23.2	16.7	14.2	11.2	15	22	25.7	23	36.6	40	56.6
4-Halifax.....	22.1	24	24.5	17.2	13.3	14.8	27.5	29.2	24.5	36.2	39.9	51.4
5-Truro.....	34	29.9	26.8	19.2	14.5	16.5	26.6	29	27.1	43.3	49.4	60.8
<b>6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.</b>	25	24.2	22.5	17.5	13.9	13.5	21.2	24.4	25	34.5	39.7	60
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.)..</b>	28.4	23.5	22.1	16.2	11.9	16.7	22.3	28.2	24.2	38.1	42.4	58.4
7-Moncton.....	28.5	22.3	20	18	10.8	17.5	.....	30.1	25.2	37.5	41.2	61.6
8-St. John.....	35	26.5	26.2	16.5	13.2	18.2	27	29.6	22.7	39.1	43.1	62
9-Fredericton.....	30	25	26.2	17.7	13.7	14.5	20	28.7	24.7	36.6	41.2	60
10-Bathurst.....	20	20	16	12.4	10	.....	20	24.2	24	59.3	44	50
<b>Quebec (Average)....</b>	24.2	23.0	21.8	14.5	9.5	14.3	23.6	23.3	23.2	37.2	39.9	58.6
11-Quebec.....	23.8	23	20.3	15.5	9.6	17.2	25.7	21.7	24.5	33.8	36.7	58
12-Three Rivers.....	24.3	23.8	24.7	13.9	8.9	11	24	23	24	38	45	59
13-Sherbrooke.....	31.5	26.2	30	20.7	13.6	11.7	20	27.3	23.5	38.7	40.6	62.5
14-Sorel.....	29	20	15	11	8	10	20	19	22.3	40	.....	55
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	18.4	20.4	15	11.4	7.4	18.2	21.2	20.8	20.4	36.7	40	50
16-St. John's.....	28	28	28	18	12	.....	30	25	24.5	35	40	67.5
17-Montreal.....	26.4	22.7	23.8	12.9	9.1	15	25.5	25	23.9	39	41	59.5
18-Hull.....	21	19.7	17.7	12.6	7.7	16.9	22.5	24.3	22.9	36	36.3	57
<b>Ontario (Average)....</b>	28.8	23.1	21.6	15.8	12.2	21.9	28.9	26.6	26.0	38.3	42.3	58.7
19-Ottawa.....	25.2	22	19	14	9.6	19.9	31.6	26.8	25.4	39.8	42.9	58.8
20-Brockville.....	28.2	23.2	21.7	13.8	11.1	19.8	29.2	25	22.8	35.8	40.6	53.3
21-Kingston.....	26.7	21.7	19.8	13.3	10.8	17.7	23.7	25.7	22.2	39.3	42.4	54.4
22-Belleville.....	24.5	19	21.4	15.1	9.9	22.6	30.5	26.2	25	40.7	46.3	62.5
23-Peterborough.....	29.3	23.9	20.7	16.6	12.2	20.8	25	27.3	23.7	40.9	44.7	53.7
24-Ottawa.....	29	21	19.2	14.4	11.1	21.2	26.9	25	27	38	41.5	60.8
25-Toronto.....	29.4	21.3	22.5	13.8	12.5	21.4	28.2	25.5	25.5	37.6	42.9	56.2
26-Niagara Falls.....	30	25	23.2	15.2	10.5	23.3	36.7	30	26.5	37	40	61.3
27-St. Catharines.....	26.2	21.4	20.4	14.5	11	20.8	35	26.2	25	36.5	39.5	58.5
28-Hamilton.....	30.9	23.8	23.7	16.3	13.3	23.1	30.8	26.1	30	38.6	42.8	56.6
29-Brantford.....	27.9	22.7	21.4	16.2	12	21	32.1	26.4	24	36.9	40.6	57.8
30-Galt.....	35	27.5	25	19	15	25	32.5	29.5	27.5	40.8	43.4	61.2
31-Guelph.....	31.7	26	21.7	17.2	14.5	22.5	32.5	26.1	25	36	40.2	55.3
32-Kitchener.....	30.5	26.9	21.6	19.2	14.8	24.1	28	26.2	27.5	38.7	41	58.8
33-Woodstock.....	25.5	20.7	21.7	15.4	10.9	19.3	25	25.6	25	35.7	39.1	55
34-Stratford.....	29.1	23.7	20.4	16.9	12.9	21.3	26	26.2	25	36.8	44.9	56.7
35-London.....	30	24.7	24.4	17.2	12	22.3	29.4	26.6	26.3	37.9	41.1	59.8
36-St. Thomas.....	27.6	23	20.2	15.2	11.9	20.1	22	26.2	27.5	36.4	38.6	55.2
37-Chatham.....	26.7	22	22	14.6	11.9	23.4	23.5	25	24.5	39.6	41.4	59
38-Windsor.....	27.6	20.5	21.6	15.2	12.2	23.6	23.7	25.3	25	35.9	41.2	58.6
39-Owen Sound.....	28.5	24	21.2	18.5	12	21.2	27.5	26.2	24.7	38.7	40	61.2
40-Cobalt.....	32.7	27.7	26.7	19.2	17.3	31	25	30	26.2	38	41.9	58.5
41-Sault Ste. Marie.....	30	25	21.8	15.6	10.9	24.4	27.5	27.6	26.6	40.5	44.7	57.9
42-Port Arthur.....	30	20.5	20	15.2	12.8	20.7	35	28.7	30.8	44.7	51.8	69.4
43-Fort William.....	27	20	17.9	14.3	11.6	16.6	30	26	28.3	38.6	42.8	67.6
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	23.8	17.9	17.0	11.8	8.2	15.0	27.1	22.3	23.3	38.5	44.7	61.2
44-Winnipeg.....	25.5	18.3	17.8	11.2	7.7	14.5	26.5	20	25	37.7	42.9	59
45-Brandon.....	22.1	17.5	16.2	12.3	8.7	15.5	27.6	24.5	21.5	39.2	46.4	63.3
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	24.8	18.0	17.0	11.7	8.3	15.0	26.8	24.6	26.1	47.1	52.1	62.5
46-Regina.....	24.5	16.4	16.2	10	7	15	28.3	24.6	25	46.4	56.0	63.7
47-Prince Albert.....	20	15	15	10	8	12.5	25	25	.....	45	50	57.5
48-Saskatoon.....	25	19.2	18.3	12.9	8.9	15	25	24.7	25	45	48.3	60
49-Moose Jaw.....	29.5	21.5	18.4	13.7	9.1	17.5	29	24.2	28.3	51.9	54.2	68.7
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	22.8	15.9	15.0	10.8	8.9	13.4	27.6	22.9	25.2	43.6	49.4	58.6
50-Medicine Hat.....	25	15	15	12.5	8	12.5	30	25	26.5	44	47	56.2
51-Edmonton.....	22.6	16.4	17.1	10.3	11	15.7	28.8	24.4	23.3	44.1	52.3	58.5
52-Calgary.....	19.3	14.3	13.9	9.2	7.6	12.3	23	21.2	28.8	41.5	47.7	60.4
53-Lethbridge.....	24.4	17.8	13.8	11.3	8.8	13.1	28.6	20.8	24.2	44.7	50.6	59.1
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	31.0	24.5	22.8	16.3	12.5	20.9	33.1	32.1	29.1	47.8	53.8	65.9
54-Fernie.....	25	21.9	20.5	13.4	9.2	16.5	34	28.3	31	44	53.3	61.6
55-Nelson.....	31.5	23.5	22.5	13.7	9.6	20	32.5	35	30	52.5	59	65
56-Trail.....	31.6	25	20	16	10.4	18.6	35	33.3	26.6	54.5	59.5	67
57-New Westminster.....	35	30	25	22	13.5	25	30	.....	33.3	45	55	66.6
58-Vancouver.....	30.7	24.3	21.1	13.6	13.8	23.6	35	28.9	28.1	45	50.5	65
59-Victoria.....	29	21.3	20	15	13.6	21.6	31.3	28.3	24	40.2	44	66
60-Nanaimo.....	35	25	30	20	15	.....	30	35	25	50	53.2	66
61-Prince Rupert.....	30	25	23.3	16.6	14.5	21	36.6	35.8	35	51.2	56.2	70

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1923.

Fish								Eggs				Butter	
Cod steaks, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddock, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents 17.4	cents 28.1	cents 18.2	cents 13.3	cents 62.0	cents 21.2	cents 19.6	cents 36.6	cents 22.8	cents 53.3	cents 41.9	cents 11.9	cents 45.8	cents 53.5
12.5	28.5			51.0	17.5	16.7	27.9	23.6	56.0	47.3	11.7	46.3	54.4
10				60	18.3	16.2	28.7	24.7	61.6	50	b13-14	50	55.4
15	30			50	16.8	17.3	30.3	21.5	57.1	53.3	13	46.2	54.1
12	23			45	17.5	17.5	28.6	24.2	53.3	46.5	9	43	48.8
13	30-35			50	16.3	15.4	24.6	22.6	56.5	46.8	12	45.2	56.2
				50	18.5	17	27.2	25	51.5	40	11	47	57.7
10	35			66	16.6	18.8	40.2	24.1	45.2	38.2	8-9	36.8	46.8
12.3	30.0			52.5	17.5	17.4	31.9	22.3	56.1	50.0	10.5	45.3	53.3
12	35		10	60	18.6	19.5	36	22	60	50	11-12	47.5	54
15	30			60	16.4	16	33.7	21.3	58.3	47.5	12	48.5	54.1
12	25			50	17.3	18.2	31.7	22	56	55	a8	50	55
10				40	17.5	16	26.2	24	50	47.5	10	35	50
14.0	29.8	19.0	9.5	67.0	21.5	18.9	30.4	22.3	54.8	46.3	11.9	49.8	53.8
10	20			50	20	20.7	29.7	22.7	52.1	43.8	14	46.6	52.2
10	30-35		7.5	75	22.5	20	29.5	20.7	54.2	49	14	55	55.3
20	35-50		12	23.3	19	18	33.4	22.8	55	41.2	a11.1	48.3	54.9
	30	15		70			24.7	22.2	55.8	50	12		50.5
		25					29.2	23.5	50	47.5	10		51.7
		20	10	60	25	18	30.7	21.5	61	51.2	11	44	55.7
10-20	28-30	10-30	8	60-1.00	20.2	20.5	26.8	21.4	52.8	41	13	50	54
15	25	15			17.8	16	29.5	23.6	57.3	46.8	10	55	56
19.5	29.1	19.6	11.6	65.5	20.4	19.4	40.0	22.0	51.6	43.5	11.6	46.6	53.1
20	28	16	10		19.7	17.5	37.3	23	61	48.1	10	44.8	55.9
	30	20	10		20.3	18.8	37.3	22.2	50.9	45	11	48.6	56
18	28-30	18-20			19.5	17.6	35.1	20.3	51.7	45	10	46.9	53.1
	30	18			21	20.3	28.5	22.6	48.2	40	a9	51.8	54.5
15	30	20		75	18.2	22.3	34.6	22.6	47.7		10	46.1	51.9
20-22	25	20			20	19	30.1	22.3	47.1	46.7	9-11.5	45.3	51.8
22	30	15-18		60	21	17.6	40.8	21.6	52.4	41.9	a12.5	45.8	53.9
	30	23	12		22.5	20	51.3	22.3	56.1	45	12	45	57.3
	25				17.5	18.5	46.5	21.5	52.7		12	50	51.7
20	35	25	15	75	19.4	17.3	45.3	21	53.9	44.9	12	45.7	53.8
20-25	28	23	12.5		19.3	17.7	39.3	20.4	54.6	43	11	48.8	52.3
	30	20	12		20	20.1	41.4	22	49.5	37.5	a11.8	48.7	53
	30	20		40	19.2	18.8	38.2	21.7	53.2	45	10	47.4	54.2
20				75	20	21	35.6	19.9	49.3	45	a11.8	41.7	48.4
20	30	22	15	50	21.5	21	36.1	20.3	48.5		10	45	51
20	35	25	10		20	19.5	39	21.6	48.8	40	12	43.3	51.7
20	28	18			20	20.6	46.7	21.9	54.8	40	10	46	53.7
20-25	30	18	10	50	20.2	20.9	46.6	21.1	48.9	43.3	12	48.6	52.6
18	30	18	12		20	23.1	38.1	21	45	40	12	44	51.4
		18-20			21	21.7	46.7	22.8	52.1	43.7	12-19	54.5	54.7
	30	15		70	20.7	18.7	34.6	22.3	45.5		a11	44.4	49
	25	22			19.8	19.5	37.1	25.5	55.9	45	17		54
	25	20			23.7	18.4	42	20.9	57.5	43.7	13	45	51.4
	25	9		90	23.3	17.4	43.1	25.8	52.1	50	a12.5	40	54.8
15	25-30	17		70	22.3	16.5	49.2	22.9	52.7	40	a12.5	50	55.4
	25.0	14.4			22.8	17.2	42.8	23.1	51.6	36.3	10.5	41.7	53.6
	20	15			23.1	16.9	43.6	21.7	51.8	36.6	11	42.3	54
	30	12.5-15			22.5	17.5	41.9	24.4	51.4	36	10	41.1	53.1
20.0	26.3	13.3			27.0	21.3	33.9	23.0	58.3	36.4	13.0	38.5	52.5
20					25	22	28.7	21.4	62.5	35.6	13	40.5	52.9
	25	12.5	12.5		28	20	27.1	23.3	55	37.5	11	39	53.7
	30	12.5			25	20.8	37.1	23.8	60.8	40	13	37.5	50
20	25	15			30	22.5	42.6	23.3	55	32.5	15	37	53.3
20.5	23.4	14.4	18.3		22.6	22.7	39.5	24.5	50.6	33.1	12.4	42.4	52.8
25	25	20			25	25	38.2	26.3	43.1	35	13	46.2	53.5
17.5-20	22-25	12.5	15		22	22.6	38.2	24.7	55.6	33.2	a12.5	40.9	53
15-25	20-25	15	18	90	20	21.6	42.4	24.7	53.2	34.2	11	41.9	51
18	22	15	20		23.2	21.5	39	22.1	50.3	30	13	40.7	53.7
20.4	26.1	19.3	16.8		24.0	22.5	38.1	24.4	46.4	34.9	13.5	47.9	55.5
20-22	30	18	18		23.7	23.1	46.2	27.5	56.2	40	15	50	53.7
25	30	20	20		25	26	42.2	27	49	40	a17	48.7	56.2
25	30	20	20		27.5	25	30	25.6	45	35	15	40	50
18	20	25			21.6	22.5	30.8	20.9	40	31.6	9	44.5	51.9
22.5	25		15		22.8	18.9	36.5	21.9	44.1	32.7	a9	43.2	55.4
15-18	24-30	12.5			21.3	17.9	32.1	22.8	37.6	32.3	10	54	57.5
15	25				20	21.2	47.6	25	45	35	13	55	54.6
20		15			30	25	39	24.2	54	42.5	20	48	55.5

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c to 18c per quart.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
									Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can	Peas, standard 2 s, per can	Corn, 2 s, per can
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>
1-Sydney.....	29.5	35.2	8	18.4	5.2	6.1	10.7	14	20	19.5	18.3
2-New Glasgow.....	34.7	8	16.7	4.9	5.5	9.8	13.2	19.6	19.1	18.4	
3-Amherst.....	25	33.8	8	18	4.8	5.7	10	12.5	18.6	17	15.3
4-Halifax.....	31.6	34.5	7.3	16	4.8	6	9.2	12.5	18.4	17.5	16.9
5-Truro.....	30	35.4	7.3	17.6	5.4	6	10.7	14.6	19.7	19.7	17.5
<b>6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16.6</b>	
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.)...</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>
7-Moncton.....	38.2	7.3-8.7	18	5.2	6.1	11.4	15	18.6	18.3	16.7	
8-St. John.....	27	34.7	7.3	17.6	4.8	5.8	9.9	15.5	16.4	17.3	14.7
9-Fredericton.....	24.2	34.3	8	16.8	4.7	5.5	10.5	14.7	16.5	17.4	14.4
10-Bathurst.....	25	35	8	17.6	5.2	5.7	10	13.3	20	15.6	16.2
<b>Quebec (Average)....</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>
11-Quebec.....	27.9	34.6	7.5	17.3	4.6	5.7	10.7	13.5	15.3	17.8	15.4
12-Three Rivers.....	27.9	33.2	6	18.8	4.8	5.7	9.5	15.4	15.5	18.5	14.2
13-Sherbrooke.....	27.6	35.8	7.3	18.5	4.7	5.7	9.8	13.4	15.6	19.1	14.5
14-Sorel.....	25	29.4	5.3	18.8	4.7	7	8.7	14	15	19.6	13.8
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	25	30.7	5.6	18.3	4.8	6	10.1	13.5	15	22.5	15
16-St. John's.....	35	37.5	4.7	17.2	4.8	5.7	9.9	13.7	15.1	18.7	14.7
17-Montreal.....	26.8	35.6	6.7-7	18.1	4.8	5.4	10.3	12	14.8	16.6	14.2
18-Hull.....	27.1	33.1	6	17.4	4.9	5.5	8.2	12.5	14.9	15	13.6
<b>Ontario (Average)....</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>
19-Ottawa.....	28.1	34.3	6.7	17.4	5.1	6.1	11	12.4	15.4	16.8	14.4
20-Brockville.....	26.8	31.4	6	17.4	4.3	5	9.5	11.1	16.3	16.1	14.7
21-Kingston.....	24.8	30.9	6	15.2	4.6	5	9.9	12.1	14.6	14.1	13.2
22-Belleville.....	24.6	31.8	5.7	17.6	4.3	5	11.3	13.7	15.5	16	14.2
23-Peterborough.....	26.7	33.6	6.7	19.3	3.9	5	10.1	11.4	15.4	15.1	14.2
24-Orillia.....	25.4	32.5	6	17.2	4.1	4.9	11	12.6	17.2	17.1	14.8
25-Toronto.....	26.9	34.5	6	17.6	4.3	5.3	10.1	11.9	15.2	15.3	14.3
26-Niagara Falls.....	23.8	35	6.7	17	4.3	5	11.5	13.4	15.9	17.2	15.2
27-St. Catharines.....	25.1	31.8	6.7	15.8	4.2	5	12	12.6	16.4	15.7	13
28-Hamilton.....	25.1	32.9	5.3	16.8	3.8	5.1	10.4	12.2	15.6	15.2	14.5
29-Brantford.....	25.5	34.6	6	17.6	3.9	5.2	11.7	12.2	15.5	15.2	14.7
30-Galt.....	29	35.7	6.7	18	4.1	5.5	11.5	13.5	17.1	17.8	14.3
31-Guelph.....	28.5	34.4	6	16.7	3.9	5.2	11.4	12.6	15	15	13.7
32-Kitchener.....	25.7	34.7	6	17.5	3.7	5.1	12.3	13.4	15.9	15.8	14.8
33-Woodstock.....	26.2	31.9	6	17.2	3.9	4.9	10.1	11.1	14.8	15	13.3
34-Stratford.....	25	33.2	6.7	17	4.0	6.2	12.4	12.8	15.4	15.8	14.1
35-London.....	25	33	6	17.8	4.1	5.1	11.2	12.5	16.1	15.6	14.6
36-St. Thomas.....	27.2	34.8	6	17.9	4.1	5.1	11.9	12.7	15.4	15.4	14.5
37-Chatham.....	26.4	33.5	6.7	18.3	4.3	5.4	10.7	11.3	16.3	17.4	14.2
38-Windsor.....	28	32.8	6.7	17.2	4.5	5.4	11	12.2	16.4	15.8	15
39-Owen Sound.....	26.6	34.2	6	17.5	4.0	5.2	9.9	11.9	15.1	15.5	14.1
40-Cobalt.....	28.1	35.2	7.4	19.3	5.0	7	11.4	13.7	18.3	19	18
41-Sault Ste. Marie.....	25	35.5	6.7	19.3	4.8	6.6	10.4	12.8	15	15	13.8
42-Port Arthur.....	30	36.9	6.7	18.2	4.3	5.1	9.5	13.4	16.9	17.5	15.8
43-Fort William.....	29.2	35.2	5.5-6.7	18.5	4.5	5.1	11.2	13.4	17.9	17.6	15.4
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>
44-Winnipeg.....	27.9	37.3	6	19.3	4.2	5.6	12.3	12.3	19.2	19	17.8
45-Brandon.....	28	36.2	7.2	16.5	4.4	4.8	11.3	13.6	20.1	19.4	19
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>
46-Regina.....	35.2	6.7	17.5	4.0	4.2	8.7	11.8	17.2	17.1	15.3	
47-Prince Albert.....	35	38.7	6.7	17	4.1	5.2	9.5	13.5	20.5	20.5	19.5
48-Saskatoon.....	27.5	34	6.5	15	4.2	5	10.5	12	20	20	19.5
49-Moose Jaw.....	36.7	6	17.5	4.5	5.5	10.5	11.9	19.7	21	17.9	
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>
50-Medicine Hat.....	35	33	5.7-6.7	16.7	4.0	5	10.5	12.4	20	17.5	17.5
51-Edmonton.....	33.2	7.2	16.2	4.0	4.9	8.8	10.9	18	15.5	17.5	
52-Calgary.....	30	37.2	7.3	16.7	4.1	5	9.7	11.1	18.9	20	20
53-Lethbridge.....	30	39.6	8	16.4	4.1	5.3	9.8	12	17.8	17.9	16.2
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>
54-Fernie.....	32.5	36	7.7	16	4.2	6	10.4	10.8	20	20	20
55-Nelson.....	31.6	37.5	8.3	17.5	4.8	6	8.8	11.6	18.5	20.8	18.3
56-Trail.....	30	36.2	7.7	17.6	4.6	5.4	10	10	18.3	19.1	18.3
57-New Westminster.....	27.6	34	8.3	22.5	4.1	5.4	8.2	9.5	19.4	20	15
58-Vancouver.....	28.6	35.7	6-6.7	21.2	4.5	5.2	8.1	9.7	18.7	19	17.2
59-Victoria.....	28	35	7.4	18	4.2	6	8.7	9.5	18	19.1	17
60-Nanaimo.....	35	35.7	7.4	21.2	4.0	5.5	10.4	10.7	19.6	19.6	18.9
61-Prince Rupert.....	31.6	35	8.3	18.3	4.8	7.4	10	11	21.1	20	18.1

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1923—(Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	*Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Can syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents 8.5	cents 4.7	\$ 1.225	cents 24.8	cents 28.1	cents 21.0	cents 19.2	cents 20.7	cents 24.0	\$ 1.000	cents 32.6	\$ .812	cents 50.1
8.4	4.8	1.318	25.5	25.3	19.6	19.7	21.2	25.2	.977	33.1	.885	56.7
9	5	1.56	31	25	19.8	19.8	23.7	25.4	1.01	32.5	.85	56.7
8.8	4.8	1.34	26	20	19.9	19.6	24.1	24.1	.991	30.7	.818	56.7
8.2	4.7	1.84	15.6	30	18	18	21.5	26.5	.90	31.5	1.00	45
8	4.6	1.48	29.2	25	15	20	21	24.2	.925	34	.816	75
		1.37	25.5	21	20	20.7	20.2	25.6	1.06	37	.94	50
8.1	5.1	1.10	18.4	17.7	19	21.2	18.8	23.6	1.14	33.8	.783	75
8.4	4.8	1.244	21.4	30.0	22.0	20.2	20.1	23.6	.983	31.5	.861	47.4
9.2	5.3	1.12	22.6	30	22	19	21.7	25	1.00	30	.80	50
6.9	4.9	1.80	23.5	35	25	22.6	18.6	24	.933	33	.783	50
9	4.1	1.21	20.7	25	18.5	19.2	18.5	23	.95	29.5	.86	42.3
8.5	5	.845	18.7	22.5	20	21.7	21.7	22.5	1.05	33.3	1.00	50
8.3	6.3	1.290	27.0	32.0	10.7	18.8	22.2	23.4	1.031	31.8	.885	48.4
8.8	6.2	1.32	26.9	27.5	21.7	18.3	20.2	23.7	1.02	35.6	.85	45.7
8.1	7.8	1.48	30.8	27.5	20	21.2	26.1	22	1.06	30	.933	48.7
7.7	5.6	1.39	24.9	33.5	20.4	19.6	21.2	26	1.00	32.5	.91	50.6
8	7	.90	26.7	18.7	18.3	23.7	27.5	21.2	1.02	28	.875	43
8	6	1.22	25	20	17.7	25	20	20	1.07	33.3	1.00	45
8.7	7	1.34	26.7	35	20.7	18.7	20.7	21.7	1.10	30	.80	16
8.9	4.9	1.41	27.3	38.2	19.3	18.6	20.4	23.5	1.09	29.2	.758	47.9
	6.2	1.26	27.6	30	17	17.8	19.9	22.5	.887	31	.875	46.4
8.6	4.4	1.145	23.5	27.5	19.6	19.1	20.0	23.5	.980	31.7	.780	45.4
9.6	5.3	1.37	27.1	35.6	20.7	18.6	19.5	23.4	.958	32.1	.764	46.5
4.2	4.2	1.01	20.2	31.3	17.5	19.3	20.5	23.1	.967	31.3	.738	44.5
8	4.6	.925	21	28.6	20	19.5	18.9	22.5	.931	27.9	.746	44
8.9	5.1	.93	19.5	31	18.2	20	25.4	20	.96	30.6	.685	45.2
7.8	4.2	.886	18	23.5	16	20.5	16.8	20.7	.967	32	.766	42.5
8.9	4.1	.827	18.4	25.7	20	17.3	19.3	21.4	.971	26.6	.722	44.1
10.2	4.7	1.17	23	24.3	19	17.3	19.3	23.1	.873	26.1	.677	44.1
9.5	4.3	1.38	25.8	24.3	21.7	22.2	22.2	24	1.13	33.8	.917	43.8
9.3	4.5	1.28	25.7	22.7	19.5	20	22.5	22.5	.916	27	.766	45
8.1	3.7	1.12	23.5	24.7	18.5	18.1	19.1	22.7	.926	26.6	.722	43.2
9.4	4.2	1.05	21.7	26.7	19	19.2	19.7	22.7	.941	28.4	.658	43.6
7.5	4.4	1.00	21.4	29.5	19.3	20	23.3	20	.954	32	.76	45
8.5	4.7	.861	18.1	36	21	17.5	18.4	23.8	.90	28.8	.714	43.1
7.9	3.7	1.02	22.5	24.1	14	19.3	19.3	24	.80	33	.833	43
7.4	4.7	1.14	25	20	19	19.9	19.9	22.5	.95	31.7	.76	44.5
8.2	3.9	1.26	27	26.4	19.2	21	21.4	21.5	1.15	32.5	.90	43.3
9.5	4.4	1.18	23.4	29.7	19.1	19.9	19.9	23.2	1.06	28.4	.825	48.4
9.2	3.4	1.27	24.8	22.9	20	20.4	20.4	21.6	1.03	36.4	.819	46.2
9.1	2.7	1.21	25	24.4	25	19.1	20	21.6	1.01	36.3	.833	44.3
7.9	4.4	1.26	24.4	31	19.5	19.6	24.8	24.8	1.14	33.8	.80	52.6
9.4	5.7	.744	18.1	21.7	18	20.4	24	.83	35	37	.762	46.4
8.7	5	1.56	29.2	20.8	20.6	20.6	25.7	1.06	.96	32.8	.947	54.1
8.9	4.7	1.68	33	35.1	19	19.5	20	.99	29	29	.775	45.6
9	4.8	1.22	25	34.5	19.4	18.9	20	24.6	1.01	30	.807	46.4
		1.27	26.5	38.5	22.5	19.7	20.7	29.6	1.07	36.4	.803	46.4
9.7	4.3	.812	17.9	21.3	20.7	20.7	22.4	26.1	1.001	33.0	.764	48.0
9.5	4.3	.857	19.8	20	20.4	20.1	20.1	25	.981	30.9	.738	45.9
9.0	4.3	.766	16	22.5	20.9	20.9	24.6	27.2	1.02	35	.79	50
9.0	4.7	1.258	24.7	23.8	18.9	21.8	25.3	1.028	34.8	.782	53.5	53.5
8.3	4.1	1.46	28	35	25	16.6	21.5	.95	31.3	.717	50	46
9.7	6.1	1.07	20	23.5	22.5	25	28.3	1.05	.90	.825	51	47
9.6	4.6	1.44	26.2	26.7	20	19.6	25	1.04	33	.775	60	48
8.2	4	1.06	22	20	16.6	21	21	1.07	35	.81	53	49
8.2	3.7	1.128	24.3	24.0	18.0	20.7	25.1	1.09	33.5	.797	58.1	58.1
8	3.6	1.19	25	25	18.1	20.1	28.2	.965	32.5	.79	56	50
8.3	3.9	1.16	23.4	22	18	20.9	24.9	1.01	34.4	.794	55.8	51
8.8	4	1.33	26.6	25	18.4	21.4	24.3	1.02	32.5	.811	58.3	52
7.8	3.1	.831	22	23.8	17.6	20.5	26.9	1.04	34.4	.794	54.3	53
8.5	4.5	1.493	31.8	23.4	19.2	21.0	23.3	1.022	36.2	.816	57.6	57.6
8.8	5	1.35	25	20	15.8	21.6	25	1.15	40	.85	62.5	54
8.8	4.1	1.57	32.5	25	20	20	20	1.01	35	.80	58.3	55
8.2	4	1.50	31.6	25	20	20	25	1.00	31.6	.80	56.6	56
7.3	5.2	1.19	23	20	19	22	21.2	.94	40	.812	57.5	57
7.9	3.3	1.27	21.5	21.7	19	19.2	20.8	.935	33.8	.767	52	58
9	4	1.23	29	25	19.4	19.6	21.3	1.00	37	.751	57.5	59
8.5	4.4	1.57	32.3	27.5	19.5	21.4	23	1.05	40	.857	60	60
9.1	5.6	2.26	50	23.3	20.8	24	25	1.00	32.5	.887	56.6	61

\*Formerly per bag of 90 lb. and per peck of 15 lb.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	cents 11.4	cents 10.8	cents 53.7	cents 61.9	cents 28.0	cents 15.5	cents 4.0	cents 44.1	\$ .715	cents 11.9	cents 8.0
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	11.4	10.6	59.5	59.0	28.8	12.4	4.4	45.6	.513	12.9	8.7
1-Sydney.....	12	10.9	62	57.2	33	14.5	4.7	53.3	.62	13	8.9
2-New Glasgow.....	11.7	10.9	59.9	57.7	29.1	11.8	3.6	45.5	.431	13.6	8.8
3-Amherst.....	11	10	62.5	62.5	25	11	4.6	45	.50	12.5	8
4-Halifax.....	11	10.5	53	60.8	27.5	13.2	5	45	.50	12.6	8.4
5-Truro.....	11.4	10.9	60	57	29.5	11.6	4	39	.....	12.6	9.2
<b>6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.</b>	10	9.4	59.1	53.5	29.4	16.5	4	51.2	.516	13.3	8
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.)...</b>	11.6	10.9	60.1	57.1	27.8	11.8	4.0	42.9	.486	12.3	8.5
7-Moncton.....	11.7	11.1	64	56.2	30	11.2	3.9	50	.50	14	9.2
8-St. John.....	11.8	11	59	56.8	27.7	11	4.3	46.2	.54	11.9	8.6
9-Fredericton.....	11.4	10.6	55.6	56	24.8	11.7	4	35.4	.436	11.2	8.1
10-Bathurst.....	11.4	10.9	61.6	59.4	28.6	13.3	3.8	40	.466	12	8
<b>Quebec (Average)....</b>	10.8	10.2	54.4	62.4	27.1	13.4	4.1	44.7	.778	10.8	8.1
11-Quebec.....	10.6	10	53.4	62	27.3	16.7	3.6	37.5	.733	10.5	8.5
12-Three Rivers.....	11.1	10.4	51.7	61.4	25.7	14.4	4.7	48.6	1.00	11	8.3
13-Sherbrooke.....	11.2	10.5	55.6	64.4	27.1	14.1	4.6	41.2	.70	11	8
14-Sorel.....	10.1	9.5	49	55	29	12	4.6	44	.95	11.3	8
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	10.7	10.2	56.7	61.2	30	10.7	4.4	42.5	.767	10	8
16-St. John's.....	10.9	10.2	61.7	67.5	27.5	12.7	3.3	52.5	.683	11	8.3
17-Montreal.....	10.6	10.1	54.2	66.2	27	14.6	3.8	47.8	.741	11	7.7
18-Hull.....	11.1	10.5	53.1	61.4	28.2	11.9	4.1	43.7	.65	10.5	7.6
<b>Ontario (Average)....</b>	11.4	10.9	53.4	62.8	26.5	13.0	3.5	41.4	.692	10.9	8.5
19-Ottawa.....	11.2	10.5	53.2	62.6	27.7	13	4	46.4	.656	11.2	7.8
20-Brockville.....	11.4	10.5	52.5	63.8	25.8	12.8	4.3	36.3	.588	10	8.3
21-Kingston.....	11	10.3	47.5	58.4	26	12.9	3.3	40	.571	10.5	8.1
22-Bellefleur.....	11.7	11	51	58.5	23.6	12.7	3.9	38	.65	11	8.1
23-Peterborough.....	11.3	10.9	55	59.2	26.7	13.7	3.4	36	.66	9.8	8.2
24-Orillia.....	11.1	11	55.5	57.5	26.1	12.4	3.7	37.2	.67	10.9	8.9
25-Toronto.....	11.2	10.6	54.6	62.3	25.3	11.4	3.5	41.6	.65	10	8
26-Niagara Falls.....	12	11.5	56	74.5	29.2	12.6	4	45	.625	10.9	8.8
27-St. Catharines.....	11.5	11.1	55.8	67.5	26.3	12.5	3	43.6	.712	11.6	8.1
28-Hamilton.....	11.1	10.5	54.4	63.7	26.2	11.3	3.3	37.8	.606	10.3	7.9
29-Brantford.....	11.8	11.8	51.6	65.9	25.4	11.6	2.9	41.5	.775	11	8.8
30-Galt.....	11.3	10.9	54.6	62.3	23.3	13	3.6	44.7	.675	10.6	8.7
31-Guelph.....	11.7	11.2	54.3	65.2	25	13.2	4.1	40	.76	11.6	8.2
32-Kitchener.....	11.1	11	40.7	59.1	27.5	12.6	3.7	39.4	.658	10	8.7
33-Woodstock.....	11.2	11.1	53.7	60.6	25	11.8	3	38.7	.65	10.6	8.5
34-Stratford.....	11.4	11	49	61.5	26.3	13.9	3.6	43	.70	11	8.9
35-London.....	11.6	10.1	58.5	69	27.5	14.1	3.7	47.5	.67	11	8.6
36-St. Thomas.....	11.5	11.3	55.6	66.2	26.6	13.2	3.3	41.4	.679	11.1	8.6
37-Chatham.....	10.4	10	48	59	24.2	12.2	2.9	39.3	.70	10.6	8.4
38-Windsor.....	11.2	10.5	52.5	62.8	26.8	13.1	3.1	44.4	.70	11.1	8.2
39-Owen Sound.....	10.4	9.9	58.6	57.1	26	11.8	2.8	35.7	.65	11.3	9.3
40-Cobalt.....	11.9	11.6	58.5	62.1	29.7	14.4	4.6	46	.725	13.8	9.1
41-Sault Ste. Marie.....	11.9	11.5	53.5	63	28.5	14	4.5	45	.737	13.7	9.5
42-Port Arthur.....	11.7	11.4	51.7	64.7	27.5	15.7	3	41.7	.933	10	8
43-Fort William.....	12.2	11.9	58.6	63.3	30	14.3	3.2	43.6	.90	10	8.5
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	12.2	11.8	51.3	65.0	28.4	13.4	4.5	41.4	.688	12.9	8.3
44-Winnipeg.....	12.1	11.6	52.5	63.1	28.8	12.6	4.1	41.8	.711	11.8	7.8
45-Brandon.....	12.2	12	50	66.8	28	14.1	4.8	41	.625	14	8.7
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	12.0	10.9	52.4	63.4	30.2	19.9	4.4	46.5	.825	14.6	8.4
46-Regina.....	11.6	11.1	51.7	59.2	28.8	15	4	36.7	.65	12.7	7.4
47-Prince Albert.....	12.4	10.9	49	69.3	32	25	4.7	48	.70	15	9
48-Saskatoon.....	11.9	10.4	54	63	31.3	22	4.4	51	.95	15.6	8.8
49-Moose Jaw.....	12.2	11.2	55	62.1	28.8	17.6	4.6	50	1.00	15	8.3
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	11.9	11.1	49.2	62.3	30.5	20.1	4.4	42.4	.861	13.4	8.0
50-Medicine Hat.....	12.1	11.3	47	60	31	24.6	4.6	39	.98	14	7.5
51-Edmonton.....	11.8	10.9	49.5	62.2	29.7	17.5	4.1	41.3	.86	14.1	7.9
52-Calgary.....	11.5	10.3	52.9	63	31.4	19	4.4	46.7	.733	11.4	8.4
53-Lethbridge.....	12	12	47.5	63.8	29.8	19.2	4.3	42.5	.87	14	8.2
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	11.6	10.6	50.3	62.0	29.7	25.0	4.3	51.0	.848	13.1	5.9
54-Fernie.....	12.5	10.6	56.6	66.6	26.6	15	3.9	60	.775	13.7	n5
55-Nelson.....	12.3	11.5	49.1	64.3	28.3	30	4.2	43.3	.966	15	8
56-Trail.....	11.3	10.5	44.3	62	28.3	30	5	45	.90	13.1	n5
57-New Westminster.....	10.5	9.7	50	54.4	30	24	4.1	47.5	1.03	12.5	6
58-Vancouver.....	11.3	10.5	49.5	61.4	28.3	25	4.3	44.2	.787	11.2	n4
59-Victoria.....	10.5	10.1	49.1	60.3	29.3	28	3.8	58.3	.825	10.6	n5
60-Nanaimo.....	12	11.1	51.4	64	33.5	22.7	4.5	48.3	.633	13.3	6
61-Prince Rupert.....	12	11.1	52.5	63.3	33.3	25	4.8	61.6	.866	15	8

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.  
 d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in the  
 costing 5c to 15c more per gallon than in bulk. n. Small bar. \*Welsh coal. †Semi-anthracite. ‡Scotch coal.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1923—(Concluded).

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500) per box	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	6-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$ 18.881	\$ 11.940	\$ 12.765	\$ 14.890	\$ 9.504	\$ 11.786	\$ 10.228	cents 31.4	cents 14.6	\$ 28.033	\$ 19.633
19.000	9.416	9.200	10.400	7.400	7.750	9.143	33.2	14.8	23.700	16.400
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
*18.00	a7.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	30-34	14	25.00	18.00
*20.00	11.75-13.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	30	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00
.....	11.00	8.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
.....	.....	.....	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	35	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
24.50	11.50-12.00	14.00	15.50	8.50	9.50	b9.75	27-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
19.750	11.595	11.000	13.000	7.000	8.667	7.800	31.8	15.0	26.375	18.625
.....	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
\$19.50	10.00-15.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
20.00	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-6.40	30	15	25.00	18.00
.....	12.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	.....	32	15	18.00	15.00
17.969	12.667	13.810	16.502	9.528	11.928	11.100	29.6	14.3	23.250	15.214
16.00-19.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....
18.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.50	16.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	20.00
18.50	12.00	b16.00	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
18.00	.....	.....	b18.667	.....	b14.667	.....	28-32	.....	22.50	12.50
20.00	15.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	22-28	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
17.50	9.00-14.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	b12.00-13.00	b12.00-16.00	30-35	15	22.00-37.00	14.00-22.00
16.50	.....	b16.00	b17.846	7.50	9.00	.....	28-30	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
17.840	13.315	13.964	16.116	10.889	13.617	11.586	27.2	14.1	29.400	20.840
16.50	13.00-13.50	15.00	17.00	8.00	10.00	8.00-10.50	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.00	10.50	.....	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b14.400	23-25	15	25.00	16.00
16.50	15.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
20.00	10.00	12.75	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
18.50	13.00-14.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50-18.00	12.50-13.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	13.75	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	30-33	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.50	14.00	c	c	c	c	.....	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
17.00-18.00	11.00-14.00	c11.50	c13.50	c11.00	c13.00	c	28	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
17.00-20.00	15.00	15.00	15.50	13.50	15.00	.....	27-30	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00	13.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	28-30	13	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00
18.00	9.00-13.00	14.00	18.00	12.00	16.00	b12.00	27	15	25.00	16.00-20.00
16.00-18.00	14.00	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
16.00-18.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	28	12.5	40.00	30.00
17.00	13.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00
18.00	15.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00
18.00-20.00	15.00-18.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	25	14	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
18.00	14.00	15.00-16.00	19.00	.....	17.00	b18.667	25	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
18.00	14.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	28	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	c	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	.....	10.50	5.00	30	15-18	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
21.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	.....	27-30	15	22.00	14.00
18.00-18.50	10.00-11.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
19.50-20.50	11.25-14.50	11.50	14.00	9.50	12.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
19.50-20.50	11.50-14.00	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
24.125	12.750	11.250	12.500	8.500	9.750	.....	31.8	15.0	35.000	24.500
22.50-24.00	12.50	9.50	11.00	8.00	9.50	9.00	30-35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
25.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
26.500	10.470	10.833	13.000	8.250	11.000	12.667	35.9	15.0	35.625	22.500
27.00	12.00-13.50	f14.00	f13.00	.....	10.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
.....	d10.00-11.00	f6.50	f8.00	5.50	7.00	.....	32-35	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
26.00	d6.50-10.75	.....	.....	.....	11.00	9.00-13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	10.00	f12.00	f18.00	11.00	16.00	14.00	35	15	35.00	20.00
.....	7.333	.....	.....	10.000	10.500	.....	37.3	15.0	31.250	20.750
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25.00	17.50
d5.50-6.50	d5.00-10.00	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00-8.00	.....	37	15	40.00	25.00
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	12.00	14.00	12.00	40	15	20.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00	18.00
.....	11.131	.....	.....	9.500	11.429	5.158	h41.3	15.3	25.500	19.812
.....	7.75-8.25	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	b4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00
.....	10.50-13.00	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.50-12.50	.....	.....	9.00	11.25	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	.....	7.50	4.80	47.5	17	29.00	25.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b4.491	28	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
.....	a8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.00	15	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

ginning, 50c at the beginning of February and 80c at the beginning of January. Milk was steady.

**FISH.**—Business in dried and pickled fish was reported to be very dull with \$5 per quintal to exporters the prevailing price for cod. The markets of Cuba, South America, and Europe were said to be congested so that little improvement was expected. The demand for canned lobsters was reported to be poor. Fresh halibut advanced 1c per pound to 14c on the Atlantic Coast.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**—Apples No. 1 Spies, advanced from \$7.50 per barrel to \$8. Lemons were down \$1 per box at \$5. Potatoes at Toronto declined 10c per 90 pound bag to \$1. Canned corn was up from \$1.27 per dozen tins to \$1.32. Canned peas were up 5c per dozen tins to \$1.57.

**MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.**—Oatmeal declined from \$4.25 per 98 pound bag to \$4. Flour was steady. Tea showed an advance of about 5 per cent. Granulated sugar at Toronto advanced from \$10.39 per hundred pounds to \$10.64. Barbados molasses was up 3c per gallon to 83c. Honey was slightly lower at 11.5c per pound.

**TEXTILES.**—Raw cotton advanced from 28.20c per pound to 31.05c at New York. Some lines of manufactured cottons advanced from 2c to 3c per pound. Raw silk at New York was up from \$8.70 per pound to \$9.10. Jutes and hessians were slightly lower, the former at 9.78c per pound and the latter at 12.62c per yard. Flax and linen rope were steady.

**HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS, AND SHOES.**—Hides, steers' and cows', declined from 10c per pound to 8c and calfskins from 13c per pound to 11c. Horsehides were up from \$1.75-\$2.75 each to \$3-\$4.

**METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.**—Pig iron advanced from \$35.90 per ton to \$37.90. Bar iron was up from \$3.50 per hundred pounds to \$3.75. Black sheets and

galvanized sheets both advanced, the former from \$4.90 per hundred pounds to \$5.25 and the latter from \$6.45 per hundred pounds to \$6.55. Wrought iron, waste material, was up \$1 per ton to \$15. Ingot metals showed a general advance, antimony from 8¾ per pound to 9c, copper from 17½c per pound to 20c, lead from 7¾c per pound to 8¼c, spelter from 9½c per pound to 10½c, and tin from 42½c per pound to 53c. Quicksilver rose from \$70 per seventy-five pound flask to \$72. Bar silver at New York advanced from 63⅞c per ounce to 67⅞c. Solder was 7c per pound higher at 34c. Soldering coppers were up from 38c per pound to 40c.

**FUEL AND LIGHTING.**—Connellsville coke at the ovens declined from \$7.50 per ton to \$7.25. Gasoline at Toronto advanced 2c per gallon to 29c.

**BUILDING MATERIALS.**—Birch lumber rose from \$50 per M to \$55. Hard maple was also \$5 per M higher at \$55 per M. Rough lumber at Victoria advanced from \$19 per M to \$23 and flooring from \$60 per M to \$65. Shingles declined slightly to \$3.75 per M. Cement was steady. Coal tar was down 25c per barrel to \$9. Cut nails advanced from \$4.60 per keg to \$4.85. Sash cord was 4c per pound higher at 68c. Copper wire rose from 17⅞c per pound to 19⅜c. White lead in oil advanced 50c per hundred pounds to \$14.70. Linseed oil was up from \$1.10 per gallon to \$1.13. Benzine was 2c per gallon higher at 28c. Paris green was up from 34c per pound to 46c.

**HOUSE FURNISHINGS.**—Sad irons declined from \$1.90 per set to \$1.75.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—Caustic soda was ½c per pound lower at 4½c.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Groundwood pulp was slightly easier at \$40-\$45 per ton. Rope advanced 2c per pound to 22c. Raw rubber at New York was slightly lower at 29c per pound. Laundry starch was down from 7½c per pound to 7¼c.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MARCH, 1923, FEBRUARY, 1923, MARCH, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913.  
(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

	Number of commodities	INDEX NUMBERS.											
		Mar. *1923	Feb. *1922	Mar. *1922	Mar. *1921	Mar. *1920	Mar. *1919	Mar. *1918	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1916	Mar. 1915	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDER—													
Grains, Ontario.....	6	182.0	181.9	183.0	233.2	403.9	281.9	443.4	297.3	176.5	230.0	144.3	137.2
Grains, Western.....	4	177.6	175.2	192.4	207.5	433.7	286.5	383.0	255.3	162.2	199.1	125.6	116.6
Fodder.....	5	169.1	172.9	241.5	244.1	300.4	249.9	215.3	201.4	176.1	192.6	163.8	144.8
All.....	15	176.5	177.1	205.0	229.9	384.0	272.5	353.4	254.1	172.5	209.3	145.8	134.2
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—													
Cattle and beef.....	6	195.0	195.5	210.1	280.2	344.5	368.4	325.5	272.1	207.0	207.7	221.0	181.7
Hogs and hog products.....	6	217.2	222.2	245.9	288.9	363.9	344.1	358.1	272.2	192.2	154.5	175.9	180.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	226.6	203.3	206.5	238.6	255.8	200.5	321.4	236.3	211.0	167.5	170.4	157.1
Poultry.....	2	381.6	395.8	436.2	553.2	476.6	444.2	382.2	296.8	271.5	200.8	221.8	190.1
All.....	17	224.5	229.9	248.7	308.1	356.5	355.0	342.5	268.7	200.1	181.0	196.2	179.1
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS—													
IV.—FISH—	9	233.3	231.4	187.9	268.8	317.9	264.1	245.9	223.0	171.1	163.1	162.9	152.2
Prepared fish.....	6	161.1	161.1	179.4	200.5	229.4	246.6	241.6	186.4	151.8	153.9	153.6	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	215.8	208.1	215.6	254.9	263.2	247.8	225.8	212.7	182.0	153.9	161.0	171.5
All.....	9	179.3	176.7	191.5	218.6	240.6	247.0	236.3	195.1	161.9	154.0	156.1	164.2
V.—OTHER FOODS—													
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—													
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	281.9	266.5	376.8	258.8	312.5	275.7	193.0	248.2	174.6	128.7	165.4	124.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	206.1	218.0	242.1	238.7	201.0	183.6	180.8	122.4	98.7	85.3	84.2	100.1
Dried fruits.....	4	190.9	190.9	204.6	192.3	283.4	249.0	272.0	198.6	150.3	121.9	119.1	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	195.8	195.4	294.7	177.0	589.3	236.0	300.5	473.0	266.1	136.5	188.7	128.3
Canned vegetables.....	3	149.5	146.4	170.6	171.7	216.3	202.4	252.9	196.8	102.4	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	193.2	193.8	244.2	209.6	352.7	225.6	255.3	288.3	169.3	116.2	139.4	118.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—													
Breadstuffs.....	10	180.5	184.6	192.8	245.6	304.3	246.1	261.2	205.7	147.5	166.6	124.4	125.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	187.1	189.2	179.4	210.1	294.0	196.4	151.6	140.0	125.4	113.3	107.7	113.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	216.3	215.0	179.7	258.5	373.8	305.4	250.0	179.4	158.6	142.6	102.8	108.8
Condiments.....	5	156.3	159.3	166.3	201.2	231.9	245.9	225.1	161.4	141.9	120.3	104.6	96.9
All.....	25	185.3	187.5	182.2	234.1	293.1	252.3	233.8	180.0	145.2	143.1	112.5	114.7
VI.—TEXTILES—													
Woolens.....	5	225.4	225.4	192.4	243.4	412.7	372.9	388.5	261.2	213.3	159.2	138.0	124.3
Cottons.....	4	304.4	292.9	245.2	231.4	387.6	360.4	300.5	190.5	143.6	121.5	144.7	141.6
Silks.....	3	193.0	189.7	167.2	155.3	261.1	140.6	133.4	112.9	108.8	79.7	95.5	86.2
Jutes.....	2	349.3	356.1	284.6	305.9	676.6	609.5	609.5	415.0	320.8	198.1	226.5	205.5
Flax products.....	4	222.1	224.1	250.2	363.3	529.9	471.8	388.4	280.7	203.4	153.7	114.7	120.4
Oilcloths.....	2	181.6	181.6	185.6	252.1	274.0	273.8	177.7	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	243.7	241.9	227.1	258.9	420.9	369.1	333.6	232.0	183.7	136.7	133.8	127.4
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—													
Hides and tallow.....	4	138.4	135.0	101.3	135.3	429.1	294.5	263.6	291.9	233.2	221.2	198.9	174.0
Leather.....	4	166.4	169.2	171.6	205.5	315.0	265.0	265.0	268.5	187.1	172.2	151.4	152.3
Boots and shoes.....	3	207.7	207.7	213.2	254.0	339.7	224.2	230.9	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	153.9
All.....	11	167.5	167.2	157.4	184.1	363.2	264.2	255.2	264.1	202.1	186.2	169.9	160.6
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—													
Iron and steel.....	11	201.6	194.2	183.6	226.4	262.3	226.0	281.4	201.8	137.3	102.7	103.3	107.2
Other metals.....	12	178.6	165.0	143.8	153.2	235.7	185.8	261.6	276.4	209.9	158.6	125.4	133.8
Implements.....	10	225.3	230.4	224.7	256.1	250.3	241.4	221.6	166.0	127.9	108.2	106.6	106.6
All.....	33	200.4	194.2	181.6	208.8	250.2	216.0	255.5	218.1	193.5	124.6	112.7	116.9
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—													
Fuel.....	6	276.1	273.7	244.0	284.3	258.3	232.5	236.7	248.5	158.3	119.4	128.5	137.8
Lighting.....	4	242.1	242.1	242.1	262.5	249.1	240.4	120.2	102.4	88.5	90.0	92.7	91.0
All.....	10	262.5	261.1	243.2	275.6	254.7	235.7	190.1	190.1	129.6	107.6	114.2	119.0
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—													
Lumber.....	14	337.8	333.8	314.9	418.3	485.0	282.1	251.8	197.5	180.2	178.4	133.0	177.6
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	219.9	217.0	207.9	254.2	250.5	228.4	216.9	191.1	141.1	110.1	113.8	112.3
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	286.6	271.9	263.3	318.2	471.1	332.3	297.4	246.8	190.1	148.0	140.2	145.4
All.....	48	273.7	268.3	255.3	322.9	383.2	274.4	250.6	209.2	166.8	141.1	141.7	141.2
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHING—													
Furniture.....	6	230.1	230.1	243.3	436.5	449.2	311.8	207.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	147.1	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	369.4	369.4	452.9	512.0	439.0	367.7	279.8	224.7	188.8	155.1	133.9	127.9
Table cutlery.....	2	163.2	163.2	156.3	164.1	164.1	155.1	150.7	132.2	126.6	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	259.6	261.9	259.2	286.5	263.6	270.2	299.7	160.3	132.4	123.4	124.6	118.9
All.....	16	263.9	264.5	288.8	384.5	364.5	295.8	226.4	182.0	148.7	134.7	128.8	125.7
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—													
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—	16	178.8	180.2	187.7	205.2	219.5	240.4	290.5	269.6	261.4	157.7	111.1	112.7
Raw furs.....	4	583.8	583.8	664.7	498.0	1851.4	887.4	535.4	412.4	287.4	133.8	286.0	353.9
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	264.6	264.6	264.0	298.0	316.3	256.2	214.7	156.4	143.5	135.3	138.8	135.0
Sundries.....	7	161.2	159.8	158.5	187.7	205.3	211.8	217.2	167.5	139.2	116.1	108.2	114.7
All.....	17	297.1	296.4	314.8	299.6	631.7	336.5	291.2	221.2	175.2	127.0	149.1	178.1
All commodities.....	262†	225.7	224.3	225.6	263.1	349.0	277.6	269.2	224.9	177.9	145.4	137.0	136.0

\*Preliminary figures. †Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. ‡Revised.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

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**T**HE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number showed an increase for February above the January level of 0.5 points or 0.3 per cent. Foods fell 2.4 per cent and industrial materials rose 1.8 per cent. Cereals were cheaper by 2.1 per cent and meat and fish by 5.6 per cent. Iron and steel were dearer by 4.8 per cent, other metals and minerals (which include coal) dearer by 2.7 per cent, cotton by 1.5 per cent and other textiles by 0.7 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, showed a continued advance in February of 1.3 per cent on the January level. Materials showed an increase of 1.3 per cent and foodstuffs of 1.1 per cent. The general index number was the highest recorded since July, 1922.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the family budget compiled by the Ministry of Labour was 176 at March 1, a decrease of one point from the February level. Foods dropped 2 points and the other groups all showed no change. At March 31 the index number had dropped 2 points further, to 174. Foods were at 168, or 3 points lower. Fuel and light were down to 185. Rent, clothing and sundries showed no change for the month.

### Austria

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of cost of living compiled by the Paritätische Kommission, influenced by the political situation in Europe, rose both in January and February, but did not reach the level of November, 1922. On the base, July, 1914=1, the index numbers of the different items of the budget were as follows in January, 1923: foods, 10717; clothing, 14821; rent, 166; heat and light, 14180; all, 9454; and in February, 1923: food, 10784; clothing, 15092; rent, 346; heat and light, 14527; all 9601. During the month, therefore, the only large increase was one of 108 per cent in house rent, and the increase in the total budget was 2 per cent.

### Bulgaria

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The official index number of retail prices of 47 articles (foods, with some items for fuel, soap and tobacco), 1901-1910=100, was 3596.7 in December, an increase of 2.9 per cent on the November level.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of *Statistique Générale* (1901-10=100) was 487.6 at the end of February, a striking increase—9 per cent above the level of one month previous. Foodstuffs increased 9.5 per cent—vegetable foods rising in price 3 per cent, animal foods 8 per cent and sugar, coffee and cocoa, 23.5 per cent. Industrial materials increased in price 8.6 per cent—minerals and metals 15 per cent; textiles, 3.6 per cent and the miscellaneous group, 8.7 per cent. The index number for March was 490.2 an increase of only 0.5 per cent, and thus a much slighter change than for several months. Information by groups is not yet available.

**Germany**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office showed that after the sharp rise in wholesale prices in January and the early part of February prices began to be influenced by the rise in the mark which had set in at January 31, and on February 15 quite noticeable decreases had taken place in all groups and in the total index. These declines were repeated at February 25 in four of the seven groups, increases being shown in the fats, sugar, meat and fish group, the metals and petroleum group and in coal and iron.

The index was as follows for the monthly averages of December and January and the tri-monthly periods of February:

**WHOLESALE PRICES IN GERMANY (1913=1).**

	18 foods	22 industrial materials	All commodities
December, 1922.....	1161.4	2060.7	1474.8
January, 1923.....	2389.9	3522.9	2784.8
February 5, 1923...	4902.5	7957.7	5967.2
February 15, 1923...	4121.5	7755.5	5387.9
February 25, 1923...	3933.3	7731.9	5257.1

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official cost of living index number (food, rent, heat,

light and clothing), according to the Federal Statistical Office was 2643 for the February average (1913-14=1) as compared with 1120 in January, an increase of 136 per cent. Without clothing, the index rose 132.9 per cent. Foods rose 133 per cent and clothing 147.6 per cent. The rapid increase in prices continued until the middle of February, when a slackening was noticeable and, in the case of certain foods, even a decline in prices.

**Italy**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The base of the index number compiled by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Milan has been shifted from the average of May-December, 1921, to the average of the year 1913. It is considered that when calculated as percentages of pre-war prices the index number will be of greater interest in itself and that it will be of more international interest owing to the fact that price index numbers of other countries frequently have the pre-war year for base period. The index number is given by groups on the new base at intervals in the accompanying table. The lowest level of the general average during the period was reached in July, 1921, when the index number was 466.06, and the peak up to date was reached in November, 1922, when the index was 558.22.

**WHOLESALE PRICES IN MILAN, MAY, 1921, TO FEBRUARY, 1923—1913=100.**

Groups	Vegetable foods	Animal foods	Textiles	Chemicals	Minerals and metals	Construction materials	Miscellaneous vegetable products	Miscellaneous industrial materials	All foods	All industrial materials	General index
May, 1921.....	512.28	679.07	374.29	440.52	537.00	634.88	505.54	567.09	578.61	485.53	511.32
July, 1921.....	448.05	586.61	392.16	393.86	485.83	583.60	437.84	510.05	503.45	450.14	466.06
Jan., 1922.....	560.17	641.29	596.01	456.08	538.57	530.41	545.70	551.93	593.91	531.19	549.94
July, 1922.....	564.56	572.79	612.32	444.09	500.02	489.98	481.09	517.83	568.10	507.24	524.54
Nov., 1922.....	571.14	602.83	665.76	434.48	563.60	532.43	564.62	568.05	584.63	547.48	558.22
Jan., 1923.....	546.50	531.63	616.88	407.30	525.58	529.92	560.69	534.55	540.02	516.76	523.52
Feb., 1923.....	549.78	548.44	639.34	413.59	538.79	518.72	587.54	539.02	549.22	527.29	533.68

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada		Great Britain	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities	July 1914	21 foods 600 towns	13 articles chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	51 articles 44 towns (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living 71 cities (g) (h)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1898	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-14
	(b)	(b)	(c)			(f)			(c)			
1910 .....	\$ 6.95	94	(d) 96.3	1000	1000		113					
1913 .....	7.34	99	(d) 101.6				114					
1914-January..	7.73	105					(p) 116					
July .....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100	100	100	
1915-January..	7.97	107	118	(e) 1105	1295		128			(e) 113		
July .....	7.74	104	132.5	(e) 1235	1288		148	116		(e) 124	(e) 119	
1916-January..	8.28	112	145	(e) 1136	1439		153			143		
July .....	8.46	114	161	(e) 1420	1387		170	136	160	(e) 130	(e) 167	
1917-January..	10.27	138	187	(e) 1547	1491		186				160	
July .....	11.62	157	204	(e) 1845	1971		212	155	261		177	
1918-January..	12.42	167	206	(e) 2120	2056						221	
July .....	13.00	175	210	(e) 2446	2210		(p) 228	182	279		268	
1919-January..	13.78	186	230	(e) 2794	2665	639		190	279		339	
July .....	13.77	186	209	(e) 2897	2811	354	(p) 239	211	289	310	725.0	
1920-January..	15.30	206	236	(e) 3204	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4	
July .....	16.84	227	258	(e) 3898	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0	935
1921-January..	14.48	195	278	(e) 4308	4404	477	236	264	334	283	1065.4	1070
July .....	10.96	148	220	(e) 3516	3292	393	192	237	292	232	1139.0	1124
1922-January..	11.03	149	155	(e) 3239	3424	409	184	212	257	190	1055.1	1825
April .....	10.26	138	173	(e) 3163	3272	389	187		234	182	1086.3	3175
July .....	10.27	138	180	(e) 3135	3188	388	177	199	235	179	1118.4	4990
November ..	10.29	139	176		3191	405	165		216	170	1150.1	49047
December ..	10.39	140	178		3276	407	166		215	168	1139.1	61156
1923-January..	10.52	142	175	(e) 3320	3321	405	167	198	214	166	1132.8	108400
February ..	10.53	142	173		3394	420				165		240800
March .....	10.79	145	171		3454							

Country	Switzer- land (t)	Austria (v)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Aus- tralia*	New* Zealand	United States	
	49 articles 23 (c) towns	Cost of living Vienna	Cost of living Rome (l)	12 articles capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and gro- ceries 50 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Mass. (l) (f)
Base period	June 1914	July 1914	1st semes- ter 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909- 13(r)	1913	1913
1910 .....						1000			(r) 991	93	
1913 .....						1163			(r) 1037	100	100
1914-January..						(p) 1148		1106	1099	104	101.8
July .....	(j) 100	100		(n) 106.9	(n) 106.0		100	1164	1070	102	102.1
1915-January..	(j) 107			(o) 107.7	(o) 110.8	(p) 1228		1240	1177	103	102.9
July .....	(j) 119			(n) 113.8	(n) 117.1			1522	1200	100	101.7
1916-January..	(j) 126		(m) 108.63	(o) 117.6	(o) 118.4	(p) 1275		1504	1236	107	106.1
July .....	(j) 140			(n) 120.3	(n) 123.4			1516	1276	111	109.9
1917-January..	(j) 149		(m) 122.21	(o) 123.6	(o) 125.6	(p) 1418		1453	1359	128	119.6
July .....	(j) 180			(n) 136.1	(n) 139.8			1470	1387	146	129.3
1918-January..	(j) 197		(m) 162.74	(o) 145.4	(o) 149.3	(p) 1437		1505	1426	160	144.6
July .....	(j) 229			(n) 161.8	(n) 172.8			1523	1491	167	155.1
1919-January..	(j) 252		241.48	(o) 167.5	(o) 178.5	(p) 1559		1627	1553	185	167.5
July .....	238		188.32	(n) 180.0	(n) 190.9		186	1714	1539	190	171.5
1920-January..	244		263.45	(o) 192.3	(o) 208.1	(p) 2049		1862	1688	201	192.0
July .....	246		312.55	(n) 202.6	(n) 220.3		190	2260	1791	219	202.6
1921-January..	243		374.08	(o) 175.1	(o) 185.5	(e) 1904	169	2167	1906	172	179.6
July .....	214		387.28	(n) 193.0	(n) 198.0	(e) 1556	177	1876	1752	148	160.8
1922-January..	189	66900	429.69	(o) 173.5	(o) 185.7		1391	173		1574	157.3
April .....	167	87200	420.33				1384	162		1540	155.6
July .....	158	264500	428.97				1385	165		1537	156.2
November ..	160	970100	438.92				1377	169	1691	1492	157.7
December ..	160	937500	439.17				1360	161	1695	1479	157.5
1923-January..	161	945400					1348	156		144	157.1
February ..	160	960100						155		142	158.5
March .....	158										

\*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of prices returned at three dates in the month. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns. (v) Paritätische Kommission; cost of living of one person at Vienna.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				Great Britain				France	Holland	Denmark	Sweden
Authority	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Michell <i>h</i>	Bank of Commerce <i>g</i>		Board of Trade (new) <i>j</i>	Economist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Statistique Générale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statistics	Finans-tidende <i>f</i>	Svensk Handels Tidning <i>k</i>
Number of Commodities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 exports	24 imports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period...	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July'18 June'14
1900 .....	108.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.5	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905 .....	113.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.3	72	.....	98.3	.....	.....	.....
1910 .....	124.2	.....	97.02	100.38	.....	113.3	78	.....	108.1	.....	.....	.....
1913 .....	135.5	.....	102.77	107.81	100	122.3	85	100	115.6	114	.....	.....
1914-January..	136.5	.....	103.96	99.05	.....	119.0	83.5	.....	115.4	.....	.....	.....
July .....	134.6	.....	105.86	97.18	.....	116.6	82.4	.....	.....	a120	a100	a116
1915-January..	138.9	.....	109.90	101.29	.....	136.5	96.4	.....	143.9	.....	.....	.....
July .....	150.2	.....	115.41	141.77	.....	149.1	106.4	.....	163.7	a165	a438	a145
1916-January..	172.1	.....	123.75	128.07	.....	174.5	123.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	180.9	.....	131.52	141.26	.....	191.1	130.5	.....	210.6	a253	a164	a186
1917-January..	212.7	.....	162.40	166.07	.....	225.1	159.3	.....	249.2	.....	.....	.....
July .....	248.7	.....	187.26	210.52	.....	254.4	176.9	.....	309.8	a396	a228	a244
1918-January..	258.1	.....	199.13	202.98	.....	262.9	186.2	.....	361.6	.....	.....	.....
July .....	284.0	.....	207.16	221.14	.....	278.5	193.1	.....	389.9	a447	a293	a339
1919-January..	236.5	223.2	188.91	217.54	.....	265.9	190.7	.....	401.8	.....	.....	369
July .....	294.0	245.7	222.14	231.08	.....	293.2	206.4	.....	403.0	a339	a294	320
1920-January..	338.4	265.1	239.98	233.23	296.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	327	.....	319
July .....	346.8	269.4	270.12	271.96	316.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	383	363
1921-January..	281.3	214.2	199.02	186.69	245.9	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	243	341	267
July .....	238.6	174.3	158.47	150.25	194.1	218.1	153.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
1922-January..	227.7	165.2	147.17	147.88	164.0	194.7	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
July .....	225.3	165.3	154.23	161.68	160.3	199.8	134.0	158.8	375.8	185	180	166
November ..	221.7	168.3	145.82	162.44	154.6	194.7	130.6	160.7	407.0	180	180	154
December ..	223.0	170.2	146.26	161.65	155.7	193.8	129.1	158.6	418.2	180	182	155
1923-January..	223.0	171.9	151.97	165.29	157.1	196.5	131.0	162.0	487.6	.....	192	158
February ..	224.3	176.3	150.70	165.11	157.6	200.1	.....	163.6	490.2	.....	199	.....
March .....	225.7	179.2	154.24	172.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	490.2	.....	199	.....

Country	Germany	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Australia	*New Zealand	United States			
Authority	Federal Statistical Office <i>j</i>	Bach <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'n-wealth Statistician <i>h</i>	Government Statistician	Bureau of Lab'r Statistics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>j</i>	Brad-street <i>j</i>	Dun <i>f</i>
Number of Commodities	38	100d	23	188	75	56	92	.....	404	100	106	200
Base period...	1913	1913	Jan. 1'13 Jul. 31'14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913	.....	.....
1900 .....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	894	.....	.....	.....	\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.355
1905 .....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	8.0987	99.315
1910 .....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1003	984	.....	.....	8.9881	121.301
1913 .....	100	100	.....	1125	.....	132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576
1914-January..	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	b1085	b1045	98	.....	8.8857	124.528
July .....	a106	93	.....	a1090	100	a126.3	b1185	b1073	97	.....	8.6566	119.708
1915-January..	.....	105	.....	a1204	a112	a127.8	b1387	b1221	98	.....	9.1431	124.185
July .....	a142	131	a102	a1204	a112	a127.8	b1822	b1304	100	.....	9.8698	124.955
1916-January..	.....	184	.....	a1379	a125	a154.9	b1502	b1323	113	.....	10.9163	137.696
July .....	a153	230	a124	a1379	a125	a154.9	b1505	b1403	123	.....	11.5294	175.142
1917-January..	.....	304	a168	a1583	a142	a196.4	b1523	b1450	153	.....	13.7277	169.562
July .....	a179	363	a168	a1583	a142	a196.4	b1715	b1593	188	.....	16.0680	211.950
1918-January..	a217	429	a207	a1723	a178	a250.0	b1877	b1677	184	.....	17.9436	222.175
July .....	262	326	a207	a1723	a178	a250.0	b1054	b1808	196	.....	19.1624	232.575
1919-January..	339	362	a225	a1854	a200	326.8	1959	1888	199	201	18.5345	230.146
July .....	1256	507	318	.....	213	398.0	2006	1788	212	216	18.8964	227.973
1920-January..	1367	604	282	a2512	209	316.6	2671	2262	241	254	19.3523	260.414
July .....	1439	642	214	2064	178	265.8	2236	2233	170	168	18.6631	190.610
1921-January..	1423	520	164	1688	183	259.8	1813	2065	141	145	10.7284	159.833
July .....	3685	577	168	1472	178	272.5	1673	1918	138	142	11.3725	154.444
November ..	10059	558	158	1423	181	266.0	1789	1828	155	165	12.1069	173.743
December ..	115100	596	144	.....	178	248.7	1849	1813	156	164	13.3482	182.251
1923-January..	147480	580	147	.....	176	241.8	1822	1781	156	164	13.7835	185.462
February ..	278476	575	141	.....	179	243.7	.....	.....	156	166	13.7011	185.637
March .....	558500	582	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	166	13.7236	186.250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.9332	191.157

\*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. *a*. Average for year *b*. Quarter beginning in specified month. *c*. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. *d*. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For the years 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. *e*. The commodities in these two index numbers are in the one case, articles chiefly exported, in the other case, articles chiefly imported. *f*. First of month. *g*. Middle of month. *h*. End of month. *j*. Monthly average. *k*. New Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning.

**Sweden**

The official index number of wholesale prices constructed by the Commerce Department was described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1922, and the figures given by groups to March, 1922. The figures have since been revised involving slight changes. The index number for 1922 and the beginning of 1923 by months is as follows:

WHOLESALE PRICES IN SWEDEN—RESPECTIVE MONTHS, 1913=100.

Date	Raw materials	Manufactured goods	All commodities
1922—January.....	162	198	181
February.....	160	196	179
March.....	158	194	177
April.....	154	194	175
May.....	153	194	175
June.....	153	192	174
July.....	153	190	173
August.....	155	189	173
September.....	152	186	170
October.....	150	184	169
November.....	150	174	163
December.....	151	173	163
1923—January.....	150	173	163
February.....	155	173	165

Since the autumn of 1922 the Swedish krona has recovered its former gold value, and prices of raw materials have begun to rise, reflecting a recovery in certain industries.

**India**

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living at Bombay, compiled by the Bombay Labour Office fell one point in February to 155 on the base July, 1914=100. The general index was 20 per cent below the peak of October, 1920, and nearly down to the

level of August, 1918. Food articles fell one point, to 150, and clothing declined two points to 223. Fuel and lighting, and house rent showed no change.

**Spain**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Institute of Geography and Statistics—prices in 1913=100—for all commodities, fell 2 points to 170 in January. The partial index number for foods fell 4 points to 169 and that for industrial materials showed no change, remaining at 171.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The index number of retail prices at Madrid, 1914=100, showed an increase in January of 3 points over the December level, thus standing at 180. Animal foods were 199, vegetable foods 154, and the fuel and miscellaneous group 187.

**United States**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number calculated by the Federal Reserve Board rose one point during February. Goods produced showed on the whole no change during the month although goods exported increased in price 3.9 per cent. Goods imported increased in price 5 per cent. Raw materials showed no change from the previous month; producers' goods increased 6 points and consumers' goods decreased 2 points.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics also rose one point during February. Metals and metal products rose 4½ per cent owing to price increases in iron and steel, copper, lead, and tin. Building materials, cloths and clothing, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities, farm products and fuel and lighting showed slight declines, the last owing to con-

tinued decreases in bituminous coal and coke. Foodstuffs and house furnishing goods showed no change.

The *Annalist* index number of wholesale prices of a food budget of 25 foods decreased at the beginning of the year to 184.463 at January 20, and 181.855 at February 17, rising again to 184.108 at March 17 and to 187.185 at April 7.

Wholesale prices according to *Bradstreet's* index number showed on the whole a very slight downward trend at April 1, reaching the level \$13.9304, or only two one-hundredths of one per cent below the March 1 level. Five groups, the chief being metals, rose, and eight groups, the highest being textiles and the food products groups fell slightly.

*Gibson's* average index number of wholesale prices of twenty-two articles of food rose 4.7 per cent for March, to the level of 75.3. After this very sharp rise, the level reached is higher than any since March, 1921.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The retail food index of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed a decrease of 1 per cent in February as compared with January. Seventeen articles decreased in price during the month, the largest decreases being strictly fresh eggs, 17 per cent, and pork chops and butter, 2 per cent. Fifteen articles increased in price, the

chief increases being: cabbage, 18 per cent, storage eggs, 6 per cent, granulated sugar, 5 per cent, navy beans and onions, 4 per cent, hens, 3 per cent. The increase for the year from February 15, 1922, was four-tenths of one per cent.

The relative cost of living index figures of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, for Massachusetts, showed an increase in February of 0.9 per cent over January. Foods increased 1½ per cent and clothing 2 per cent. Fuel and light showed a slight decline owing to reductions in the gas and electric rates in some communities, but fuel and light was comparatively higher than any other item in the budget. The shelter and sundries indexes showed no change during the month.

The National Industrial Conference Board cost of living index number on the base July, 1914=100 rose from 158 in November, 1922, to 159 in December, and declined again to 158 for January and February. The food index (from the Bureau of Labour Statistics' figures) was 147 in December, 144 in January, and 142 in February. The clothing index was 156 in December, 160 in January and 162 in February. Shelter, fuel and light, and sundries showed no change for the period, shelter standing at 167, fuel and light at 187 and sundries at 171.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

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**T**HE two legal decisions which are summarized below relate respectively to a claim for a mechanic's lien made by a mine worker in Alberta, and to a case respecting Workmen's Com-

pensation in Quebec. On another page of this issue there is given the text of a judgment recently delivered by Mr. Justice Galt at Winnipeg respecting the legal status of a trade union.

Alberta mine worker may file claim of lien for wages within sixty days from time he ceases work.

A workman who had been employed in the development of a coal mine in Alberta brought an action against the registered owner of the coal mining rights there, for the enforcement of a mechanics' lien. The evidence shows that the plaintiff had worked for the first ten days of March, 1922, and then left off, resuming in April and finally ceasing to work on May 5. On March 30 the owner had posted a notice that she would not be responsible for any further work or improvement done on the premises. The claim of lien was filed on May 16.

The point at issue in the action was as to whether the claim of lien was filed in time. Section 13 of the Mechanics' Lien Act is in part as follows:

Every lien upon such building, erection, mine works or improvements or land, shall absolutely cease to exist after the expiration of thirty-five days, except in the case of a claim for wages owing for work in, at or about a mine, in which case the lien shall cease after the expiration of sixty days after the claimant has ceased from any cause to work thereon, or place or furnish the materials therefor....

The defendant owner claimed that the sixty days allowed for filing a claim of lien should date from the last day for which wages could be claimed,

in which event the claim was filed too late. The counsel for the plaintiff on the other hand held that the claim was filed in time inasmuch as it was filed within sixty days after the plaintiff had ceased to work on the mine, namely May 5, or alternatively within sixty days after the notice of non responsibility was given by the owner, although not within sixty days after that portion of the work was done, which was done before the giving of the notice.

The opinion of the trial judge was in part as follows: "I think that the ceasing to work mentioned in section 13 refers to work in respect of which the lien is claimed.... in my opinion the period of time covered by the plaintiff's work subject to the posting of the defendant's notice cannot be taken into account in determining the date within which the plaintiff's lien should have been filed." He therefore found in favour of the defendant.

The workman appealed against this decision and the case was heard in the appellate division of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

In the judgment of the Supreme Court the contention of the plaintiff's counsel was set forth as follows:

It is submitted in the first place, that the words "has ceased from any cause to work" should be construed in their plain, ordinary and grammatical sense, and that when so construed these words include any work done on the premises on which the lien is claimed, quite regardless of the question whether such work is work in respect of which the workman is entitled to claim a lien on the property. If the words "has ceased from any cause to work" are construed in their plain ordinary meaning as including any sort of work, whether or not the claimant is entitled to claim a lien in respect thereto, then the time for filing the lien commences to run from the date on which the claimant in this action did his last work on the premises in question and not from the date on which the owner posted his notice.

The view was upheld by the Court which declared in its judgment:

It seems to me that the reason given by the learned judge is not sufficient to lead the

Court to interpret the words under consideration otherwise than according to their ordinary grammatical meaning, namely, "sixty days after the claimant has ceased to work thereon," that is, on the mine—doing work of such a character as entitles him to a lien.... Whether it be favourable or unfavourable to the owner, affords no sufficient reason for inserting words in the Act with the effect of changing the ordinary and grammatical sense of an enactment which as it stands is not at all an unreasonable provision.

The appeal was therefore allowed with costs for the plaintiff, and a lien was declared against the interest of the defendant to the amount due in respect of the work done by the plaintiff prior to March 11, 1922.

(*Alberta.—Sutherland vs. Davison.*)

#### **Moving picture theatres do not fall within scope of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act.**

A youth employed in a moving picture theatre at Montreal died from the result of injuries caused by falling from a ladder. His mother, who was a widow, brought an action against his employer under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, claiming the sum of \$3,050. The mother alleged that her son was her principal support, that when he was repairing an electric sign attached to the theatre the ladder slipped and he fell, dying a few hours later; that at the time of his death he was earning \$15 a week, and that in accordance with the Workmen's Compensation Act he was entitled to the sum of \$3,050. She also claimed that her son was an employee in "a building industry and in an industrial undertaking.... in which a machine is used moved by a force other than that of men or animals."

The employer denied certain allegations of the plaintiff claiming that her son was earning only \$10 a week and that he was not the principal support of his mother. He claimed further that the theatre of which he was the owner was operated as an amusement and recreation moving picture show and as such he was not subject to and did not come under the regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

It was held by the Court that the industry was not one having to do with the transportation of materials having the effect of changing their nature or giving them new properties but that it only gave an illusion of reality for which a price was charged, but it was an operation of exchange which is the characteristic of a commercial enterprise. An opinion was quoted that a

theatre in which the use of machinery requires the employment of numerous people, entails the handling of heavy scenery and the execution of many complicated movements, constitutes a genuine workshop, but it was pointed out that the present case was different as the machine was moved by a small motor and there was nothing complicated in its operation. The judgment of

the Court, therefore, was that the theatrical enterprise of the defendant was not an industry within the scope of the law of Workmen's Compensation. For these reasons the defence was sustained, and the action was dismissed with costs.

(Quebec. — *Lesperence vs. United Amusement, Limited.*)



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 23

MAY, 1923

Number 5

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

**I**N addition to the regular monthly articles, this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains a summary of trade union membership in Canada during 1922, a survey of trade unionism throughout the world, an account of measures that are being adopted in Canada for the training of apprentices in the building trades, quarterly articles on immigration and fatal industrial accidents, and a summary of mining accidents and means adopted for their prevention in various countries.

### Monthly summary

There was an active demand for farm labour during April in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Conditions in the building and construction industries showed improvement except in the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba. There was an active demand for river drivers in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, and a slightly increased demand for loggers in British Columbia. The manufacturing group showed slight gains in employment, especially in the metal trades and textiles. At the beginning of April the percentage of unemployment among members of the trade unions was 6.8 as compared with 6.4 at the beginning of March and with 9.6 at the beginning of April, 1922. The industrial situation at the end of March as reflected in reports from employers

showed a great reduction in employment, especially in logging and in the manufacturing industries. The commencement of spring out-of-door operations caused moderate improvement, but the general tendency in all districts except British Columbia was downward. Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada show a reduction in the volume of business during March as compared with the reports of February, while, compared with March, 1922, a slightly higher level of employment was maintained.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was \$10.64 at the beginning of April as compared with \$10.79 in March, \$10.26 in April, 1922, \$12.68 in April, 1921, \$16.92 in June, 1920 (the highest point reached) and \$7.51 in April, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during April was less than in the previous month and also less than in April, 1922. Twenty disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 2,173 employees and a time loss estimated at 32,303 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were 16 disputes involving 1,459 employees with a time loss of 34,075 working days, and for April, 1922, 26 disputes involving 13,086 employees with a time loss of 272,946 working days. At the end of April, 15

disputes, involving 1,214 employees were in progress.

**Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.** One report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, was received by the Department in April. Three applications for the establishment of Boards were received and three Boards were established during the month.

**Dominion-Provincial conference to be held in September** As mentioned in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 263, correspondence was exchanged during the winter between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premiers of the different provinces with reference to the holding of a Dominion-Provincial conference for the purpose of considering matters which had been the subject of recommendation on the part of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations. It had been tentatively arranged through this correspondence to hold such conference early in the summer, but as the attention of the Government of Ontario during June would be largely occupied with the approaching general election, the various Provinces were invited by the Dominion Government to express their view as to the desirability, under the circumstances, of continuing to prepare for the convening of the conference in June or deferring it until later. The majority of the Provinces indicated their preference for a postponement of the conference until the month of September and arrangements will be made accordingly. The agenda of the conference and other details will be arranged by the Minister of Labour.

**Fifth session  
International  
Labour  
Conference**

Reference was made in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the agenda proposed for the fifth session of the International Labour Conference to convene at Geneva on October 18, 1923. Subsequent consideration of this subject at a meeting of the Governing Body held in Geneva on April 10 resulted in a decision to confine the October 1923 conference to a consideration of subjects of factory inspection and safety. The subjects referred to in the agenda originally proposed for the October meeting will be dealt with instead at the sixth session of the annual conference which will be held in June, 1924. It was decided by the Governing Body that the subject of night work in bakeries should be added to the agenda for the sixth annual conference.

**Tribute to  
International  
Labour  
Organization**

On his return to Chili, Mr. Edwards, President of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations, received an enthusiastic welcome from the most important workers' organizations in the country. *El Mercurio* states that at one of the meetings held to celebrate his return Mr. Edwards strongly recommended that Chili should send a complete delegation to the next session of the International Labour Conference. He also declared that the International Labour Office, created by the Peace Treaty of Versailles, is an essential guarantee for the protection of workers throughout the world. The Organization substitutes for barren and irresponsible propaganda, carried on by agitators with no constructive policy, the useful and responsible efforts of men who are filled with confidence in the task which has been entrusted to them and who realize fully the obligations incumbent upon those who are working for the realization of great reforms.

**Judgment of  
Ontario Court  
respecting  
combines**

An important judgment was delivered on April 18 in the First Divisional Court of Ontario, in which section 498 of the Criminal Code prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade was declared *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. The case arose from an action brought by the Attorney General of Ontario against the Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association and a number of individuals, asking for a declaration that their organization offended against the section of the criminal code which prohibits combinations in restraint of trade and seeking an injunction to restrain them from operating in that manner. The action was dismissed by Hon. Mr. Justice Orde in the High Court Division, and this judgment was sustained on appeal.

It was claimed by the Attorney General that this Association had committed acts which constituted infractions of section 498 of the Criminal Code and were also in violation of the Common Law, as to restraint of trade. Counsel for the Association contended that the matters dealt with were all matters as to which the provincial legislatures had exclusive legislative authority.

In delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, Chief Justice Sir William Meredith stated that the finding in the first place was that the Trade sections of the criminal code were beyond the authority of the Dominion Parliament. Referring to a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council *in re* the Board of Commerce, he said that as he read the judgment, there was no escape from the conclusion that it was not competent for the Parliament of Canada to enact laws to prohibit undue combination and hoarding so as to restrict the liberty of the inhabitants of a province. While the

other Judges of the Court concurred in the judgment, their reasons for so doing were not in every case identical. The judgment of the Privy Council which declared the jurisdiction conferred on the Board of Commerce to be *ultra vires* was set forth in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1921, on page 1508-1510.

In order to remedy this situation as to the province of Ontario, a bill was introduced at the recent session of the provincial legislature with the object of enabling the Attorney General of the province to bring an action in the Supreme Court of Ontario against persons making agreements in restraint of Trade, and empowering the Court to declare such agreements unlawful and void. The bill, however, had not passed its final stage at the close of the session.

**Policy of  
Ontario  
Workmen's  
Compensation  
Board**

According to an official statement in the Ontario Legislature, the Workmen's Compensation Board does not refuse to allow workmen who are injured to retain solicitors to appear on their behalf before the Board. In order, however, to avoid unnecessary expense and delay the Board always endeavours to deal with claimants directly without the intervention of agents of any kind, the usual procedure being by way of inquiry and investigation rather than by formal hearing at trial. During the year 1921 the Board refunded to employers who had a good accident experience during the preceding year the sum of \$385,996, and collected from employers with a bad accident experience in 1920 the sum of \$198,189. The amount refunded in 1920 to employers under "merit rating" in respect to 1919, was \$164,750, and the amount collected from those having a bad record was \$212,810. The total amount of the Pension fund held by the Board on October 1, 1922, including proportion of accruing interest, was \$9,688,737.



**Pilots'****committees and  
superannuation**

Pilotage bylaws for the Pilotage District of Sydney, N.S., were issued on April 7, 1923, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, under authority of the Canada Shipping Act. These bylaws govern, among other matters relating to pilotage, the issue of certificates to masters and mates of ships registered in Canada, including rules for examination of candidates, etc., and the superannuation of pilots. Pilots incapacitated after at least five years' service receive annual payments for life of such sum as the Superannuation Fund in each year will allow. This fund forms part of the revenue collected under the bylaws, its amount being determined by the Minister after consultation with the Pilots' Committee. This committee consists of three members elected annually by the pilots of the district to act on their behalf in all business with the Department. The amount of the pension is limited to \$20 for each year of service, up to \$800. The widow of a pilot is entitled, except on remarriage, to half the amount which would have been paid to her husband, and children under 16 years are entitled to a sum up to \$25 annually whether the widow remarries or not. Any retiring pilot who has contributed to the fund, and who is unmarried or a widower without dependent children, may elect to receive a lump sum to be determined by the Minister, in commutation of his pension. Pilots, who have served less than five years, receive back on retiring, the monies they have contributed to the fund. Similar bylaws are in force in the district of Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B. Pilots' committees also function at Montreal and Quebec, but the bylaws of these Districts make no provision for the payment of retirement pensions. The Pilotage District of British Columbia, established under orders of 1876 and 1919, was disestablished by an order issued in April, 1920.

**School****requirements  
of workmen's  
families**

The Ontario Government, according to a statement in the provincial Legislature in April, had under consideration the question of making special financial provision for needy suburban school sections in the vicinity of Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa. The Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools had reported that the unsatisfactory financial conditions in these districts were due to the large number of workmen's homes with large families, the ratio of children to population being higher than elsewhere, with a lower average of wealth per head. The Minister of Education suggested, as possible means of relief, incorporation with a neighbouring city, or the invoking of those sections of the Ontario Public Schools Act of 1920 which provide that township councils may apportion among the various school sections in the township the principal and interest of the investments held for school purposes according to the salaries paid to teachers engaged by the respective boards, or according to the average attendance of pupils; and enabling municipal councils to make special grants for aiding new or weak schools, supplementing teachers' salaries or retiring allowances and for other purposes.

**Alberta and  
British school  
teachers**

The Alberta Department of Education lately stated, for the information of British school teachers, that the local supply of teachers was now equal to the demand. Teachers had been scarce since 1907, and at that time British teachers were granted standing in the Province on condition that they had completed a two years' course of training, and were told they would experience no serious difficulty in securing appointments. Graduation from British training schools, or certification by the British Board of Education, together with recommendations from the Board of Education at Whitehall, was re-

quired of the immigrants. The Provincial Department guaranteed no salaries, but issued information as to conditions in Alberta. Fourteen teachers arrived in 1921, eighteen in 1922, and eight during the present year up to March 20. During the past three years the Provincial Government has made loans to Normal School students, and the attendance at these schools has steadily increased.

#### **Nova Scotia miners' pension proposals**

A delegation representing about six thousand Nova Scotia coal miners submitted to the Provincial Cabinet on April 13, a plan for old age pensions of \$40 a month or \$480 per year for miners over 65 years of age who have worked in a mine in the Province for at least 20 years. They suggested that a pension fund be created, to be administered by a board of three members, to which fund the 15,000 miners of the Province would contribute 15 cents per week each, the Government and the operators each supplementing these payments by equal amounts. It was suggested that the fund be allowed to accumulate for one year, at the end of which period it was estimated that there would be about 600 pensioners, drawing \$288,000 per year. Premier Armstrong promised that actuaries would be engaged to investigate the proposals.

#### **Lieutenant- Governor of Ontario entertains Organized Labour**

An occasion unique in the history of organized labour was the luncheon tendered to representative labour men of the province by His Honour Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, at Government House on May 5. The invited guests, who numbered about 150, were received by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Cockshutt. Following the reception a group photograph was taken of those in attendance. At the

conclusion of the luncheon the Lieutenant-Governor, who acted as toastmaster, proposed the toast to the King. The speeches in reply to the toast of "Canada" were made by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress, and Senator G. D. Robertson, vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The "Province of Ontario" was replied to by the Hon. Walter Rollo and the Hon. H. Mills, ministers respectively of labour and mines in the Ontario Cabinet. Controller Joseph Gibbons, who spoke to the toast of "Toronto", proposed a toast to the health of Lieutenant-Governor Cockshutt and Mrs. Cockshutt, which was received with enthusiasm. The singing of the National Anthem concluded the proceedings.

#### **Convention of Governmental Labour Officials of United States and Canada**

The tenth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada was held at Richmond, Va., May 1-4. At the opening session representatives of the different states and provinces presented reports on new legislation during the year and the remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of matters affecting women and children in industry. At this session an address was given by Mr. H. G. Fester of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board on "The Advantages of the Conference Method in the administration of Minimum Wage Laws". During the evening an address was given by Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labour Legislation on "Progress in American Labour Legislation", and by Dr. Royal Meeker, Commissioner, Department of Labour and Industry, Pennsylvania, on "The International Labour Situation". The second day was devoted to questions affecting inspection and safety, and during the afternoon delegates to the convention through the courtesy of the Hon. John Hopkins Hall, Jr., Commissioner of

Labour for the State of Virginia, visited a number of typical southern industries. The evening of the second day was devoted to a discussion of child labour problems, and the third session dealt with the subject of workmen's compensation and industrial rehabilitation. In the final session of the convention held on May 4 the subjects of employment and mediation and arbitration were discussed. Mr. H. C. Hudson, general superintendent of Ontario Employment Offices presided over the session devoted to employment and explained the work of the Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada. At the session devoted to mediation and arbitration Mr. Francis Giddens, Secretary of the Department of Labour of Canada, gave an address on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Hon. John Hopkins Hall, Jr., was elected president of the association and Miss Louise E. Schutz, Superintendent, Division of Women and Children of the Industrial Commission of Minnesota, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Mr. H. C. Hudson, the only Canadian officer of the Association, was re-elected a vice-president of the association. Chicago was selected as the place of meeting next year.

#### **Workers' Education in England**

An educational experiment is being conducted by the National Alliance of Employers and Employed in Great Britain, in several large industrial centres. Elementary economics and industrial history constitute the first course and are taken by all. An hour's lecture is given, followed by an hour of questions and discussion, during which the students bring in the problems of their own factories and workshops for study. The studies are conducted as far as possible under the auspices of the London School of Economics and Political Science, and the lectures are given by university professors. Wherever possible, courses in English and European history, English, logic, elocution and public speaking

are added to the first year primary or required subjects. The scheme was started in Birmingham in 1921 with but few students, and at the end of the summer term of 1922 there were 832 students enrolled at Birmingham, Newcastle, Nottingham, Liverpool, Cardiff, Swansea and several other cities. It is stated that 470 students have entered for the coming year in the Birmingham area alone. The alliance course has been officially accepted as a qualifying course to advanced study in the university, and many students have taken up a three year tutorial course there. At Nottingham the students spend two full days per week at the university, the employers paying full wages to those taking the courses.

Students who show ability are offered special training as student lecturers and study circle leaders. Four of these circles were conducted at Birmingham in 1922 under such students, who are drawn from the workers, and in most cases hold important positions in their trade unions. Sixteen circles are being formed in Birmingham for the coming season.

#### **Scheme for a Confederation of Arts**

Steps have been taken in Great Britain to found a "Confederation of Arts" under the aegis of the National Federation of Professional, Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Workers. Under the scheme proposed the name of the organization will be the "British Confederation of Arts" and membership will be open to all properly constituted organizations of artists, professional and amateur. Such organizations may comprise academies, institutes, royal and other societies, protected associations, trade unions, educational and examining bodies, exhibiting and producing societies, benefit and insurance funds, and other organized groups connected with and controlled by workers in and for any of the artistic professions. The arts to be included in the scheme will be those of literature, music, drama, dancing, photography, design, painting, sculpture, architecture,



town-planning and such other arts as may be admitted by the Governing Body. The objects of the Confederation will include the safeguarding of the common interests of all workers in the artistic professions.

**Agricultural  
credit in  
Great Britain**

The report of a Committee on Agricultural Credit appointed by the late Government in

Great Britain has been presented to the Minister at the head of the British Board of Agriculture, and the proposals have received the approval of the Cabinet. The report recognizes the importance of the agricultural industry, and the special claims to consideration of persons engaged in it. The Committee points to the increase since 1914 in the number of owner-occupiers, and are of the opinion that "there is little doubt that in certain individual cases purchasers were directly influenced by the Corn Production Act, 1917, and the Agriculture Act, 1920." Such purchasers have suffered from the effect of the repeal of the Corn Production Act in 1921. The Committee recommends that farmers who purchased their holdings between the date of the passing of the Corn Production Act, 1917, and the Repeal Act, 1921, should be enabled to obtain loans by an approved society operating under the aegis of the State, such loans not to exceed 75 per cent of the present value of the holding concerned, and to be repayable within a period of 40 years on an annuity basis. Funds for this purpose are to be advanced in the first instance by the Public Works Loans Board, and subsequently by the issue of guaranteed stock. The report further suggests that the State funds employed for the purpose of the scheme should be derived from the sale of Saving Certificates in rural areas. As regards short time credit for farmers to meet their current needs the Committee recommends that the state should encourage the immediate formation of agricultural co-operative

credit societies, and should place a capital sum at the disposal of each society, on the basis of £1 for every £1 of share capital raised by the society, of which not less than 5 shillings in the pound shall be paid up. These societies are to be affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture or the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, and to be allowed to receive deposits and grant loans to members for agricultural purposes at their discretion.

The Committee on Agricultural Credit believes, that such a system of credit, based as proposed on mutual association and collective effort, will be in the interest of the State and will develop powerful self supporting natural machinery which will prove of permanent benefit to British agriculture.

**British labour  
and the  
industrial  
depression**

Sidney Webb, the well-known writer on economics, in an interesting article entitled "The British Labour

Movement and the Industrial Depression" appearing in the International Labour Review of February-March, 1923, describes the effects of the present economic depression on British trade unionism, its membership, funds, and organization, and its political and other external relations.

Successive wage reductions during 1921 and 1922 are held to have been effected to some extent independently of other economic phenomena, such as reduction in volume of production and profits, and to have been more severe than the fall in prices warranted. On the other hand, there has been but slight retrogression in hours of labour, while the spread of the custom of granting an annual holiday on pay has been a distinct development. The causes of the decline in trade union membership during these two years from nearly 8,500,000 to probably 6,000,000 persons are analysed. The depletion of trade union funds over the same period

is attributed to the enormous demands paid in unemployment benefit. On the other hand, the greater strength of the organization of the trade union movement, especially by means of the amalgamation of small unions, is stressed, and details are given.

The final pages of the article deal with the representation of labour in parliament and with forms of labour organization other than the regular trade union movement, and the author comes to the conclusion that the effects of the economic depression, great as they have been, have not, as in 1879, led to any collapse of trade union organization. This he attributes to the tardy results of an improved educational standard during the past half-century and other similar causes.

#### Enquiry on British civil servants' pay

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced the appointment of a committee to enquire into the present standard of remuneration and other conditions of employment of the various classes of state servants employed in the civil service and in the three fighting services, and to make recommendations thereon. The committee consists of a chairman and two business experts. They are being asked to include in their report a classified statement of increase in the numbers and cost of personnel in the services consequent on duties imposed on them since July 1914 and the expansion of duties then existing.

#### Vacancies filled through the British employment exchanges

As a result of the prolonged industrial crisis the number of vacancies filled through the public employment exchanges in Great Britain has increased steadily in recent years, as is shown by the following figures submitted to the House of Commons on March 29, 1923, by Mr. Betterton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

Year	Number of vacancies filled
1917-1918.....	1,575,702
1918-1919.....	1,347,957
1919-1920.....	1,008,136
1920-1921.....	880,175
1921-1922.....	726,179

#### Recent labour laws in New South Wales

Two Acts of industrial importance have recently been enacted by the Legislature of New South Wales, the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1922, No. 30, and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act, 1922, No. 31. The texts of these acts are given in *The New South Wales Industrial Gazette* of November 30, 1922.

The Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act removes employees under the Public Service Act, 1902, from the jurisdiction of the Court of Industrial Arbitration, while preserving awards current or determinable upon any application pending on October 1, 1922; it makes provision to the intent that wages of Government employees other than employees under the Public Service Act, 1902, shall be fixed by the Court upon the principle applicable in respect of employees of non-governmental firms, etc.; it defines rural industries, and excludes rural workers from the Act, except in respect of Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance, and dispenses with additional commissioners appointed to the New South Wales Board of Trade to represent rural industries; it empowers that Board, after public enquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, to make living wage declarations at intervals of not less than three months. Special Courts for Crown matters and coal mining are abolished by the Act, and the Court of Industrial Arbitration is empowered to make or refrain from making awards, as it deems to be in the interest of employees in respect of unemployment, co-partnership, or profit sharing. It also provides that the New

South Wales *Industrial Gazette* shall be an alternative to the *Government Gazette* in the publication of awards, etc.

The Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act gives effect to certain recommendations made by a Technical Commission of inquiry appointed upon the recommendation of the New South Wales Board of Trade to investigate the prevalence of miners' phthisis and pneumoconiosis in the metalliferous mines at Broken Hill. The Act confers compensation benefits on certain disabled workmen whose incapacity was deemed to be caused by their association with the mining industry, and, excluding them from the industry, makes provision for their medical treatment; declares lead-poisoning a notifiable disease in county Yancowinna, and provides for the constitution of a medical board for the medical examination of suspect or susceptible persons.

**National  
apprenticeship  
programme  
for plumbing  
and heating  
industries in  
United States**

The growing shortage of competent workmen in the plumbing and heating trades in the United States and the increasing difficulty in securing suitable boys as apprentices have caused grave concern to the National Association of Master Plumbers. In 1921, the Association requested the National Trade Extension Bureau of Evansville, Indiana, to assist them in meeting the situation. An apprenticeship department of the Bureau was formed which, in co-operation with the apprenticeship committee of the Association, has drawn up a programme which is suggested for the training of apprentices in all parts of the United States.

The programme provides for the registration and supervision of all ap-

prentices by local apprenticeship committees, a six months' probationary period, a contract of indenture, minimum wage scale, and a training period of not less than 2,400 hours with time allowances for training in vocational schools. It also makes provision for the transfer of apprentices from one shop to another and the right of appeal by apprentice or master to the local apprenticeship committee.

In order to attract the right kind of boys to the trade, special help-wanted posters and a bulletin entitled "A Business Future for American Boys" setting forth the vocational advantages of the plumbing and heating trades, have been prepared for distribution to boys leaving school. The qualifications desirable in an apprentice are listed as follows:—

First: An American. Second: Be at least 16 years of age. Third: Have at least a grammar school education. Fourth: Be of mechanical inclination. Fifth: Possess a reputation for honesty and ambition. Sixth: Be physically able to undertake work of this nature.

The programme lays particular emphasis on the acquisition of skill in the trade as the qualification of a journeyman rather than the serving of a definite apprenticeship period.

It is recommended that, wherever possible, local committees co-operate with the vocational schools and that apprentices be sent to part-time classes conducted during working hours rather than to evening schools. Suggested courses of study taken from various trade schools are outlined for the guidance of teachers and committees. The plan has been carefully thought out and contains many valuable suggestions for other industries interested in apprenticeship.



### Apprentice training of electrical workers

The local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Newark, N.J., recently endorsed a plan for an improved system of training apprentices in their craft along the lines proposed by an educational committee of the union. After drawing up this plan the committee requested the co-operation of the State Department of Public Instruction, the Essex County Vocational Board, the Newark Board of Education, and the Contractors' Association. Delegates from these bodies with the Committee of the Union formed a joint Committee on Vocational Training. Under the rules of the Union apprentices are required to serve four years before they are qualified to serve as journeymen and must pass an examination at the end of each year before admission to a higher grade. Under the proposed plan apprentices will be required to attend a vocational school for two nights a week, two hours each night. A course of instruction has been mapped out covering the entire electric wiring, maintenance and repair field. In the first year instruction is to be based upon types of wiring for bell system only, one hour per week to be devoted to each of the subjects, recognition of stock, trade mathematics, trade science and trade drawing. In the second year, instruction will be based on type of wiring for annunciators, fire alarms, burglar alarms, telephones, etc., one hour each week being devoted to trade judgment, trade drawing, trade science and trade mathematics. In the third year instruction will be based on type of wiring for light and power. One hour per week will be devoted to reading of blue prints and drawings and making of circuit drawings; one hour to trade science, including safety devices, safety switches, watt hour meters and water board installations, one hour to trade judgment and one hour to trade mathematics. In the fourth year, it is recommended that instruction should be based on all power apparatus. Trade judgment should include underwriter's rules, municipal and public service

regulations, etc., for installation of power apparatus, recognition and use of switchboard apparatus, oil switches, circuit breakers, regulating devices, etc. The suggested course includes one hour laboratory practice; one hour, science; one hour, trade drawing, reading and making connection diagrams; one hour trade mathematics; one hour, trade judgment.

### Prevention of infant mortality in United States

To the duties of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour there was added during the year 1922 the administration of an act for the "Promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy." This act, which became law on November 23, 1921, authorizes an annual appropriation of \$1,240,000 for a five-year period, of which \$50,000 may be expended by the Bureau for administrative purposes and for the investigation of maternal and infant mortality, the balance to be divided among the States accepting the act as follows: \$5,000 unmatched to each State, and an additional \$5,000 to each State if matched; the balance to be allotted among the several States on the basis of population and granted if matched. The act intends that the plan of work shall originate in the State and be carried out by the State, the local administration being in the child hygiene or child welfare division of the State agency of health or, where such a division does not exist, the agency designated by the State. A Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene, composed of the Chief of the Children's Bureau, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and the United States Commissioner of Education, may approve or disapprove State plans, but the plans must be approved if "reasonably appropriate and adequate to carry out its purposes." Forty-two States out of forty-eight have accepted the terms of the act. Plans submitted by the States and approved by the Board vary greatly. Each plan is considered on its own merits. It is

claimed that the best planning requires a correlation of the money available with the number and causes of death among mothers and babies in the different parts of the State and the available local facilities.

An analysis of data relating to mortality among nearly 25,000 infants born in eight cities, as contained in the tenth annual report of the Children's Bureau, which has recently been issued, shows that the employment of a mother during pregnancy has an influence not only in higher stillbirth and neonatal mortality rates in the first month of life, but also in an increased proportion of premature births. The employment of the mother away from home during the infant's first year of life is reported to be accompanied by a marked increase in the infant mortality rate, due in part to a greater prevalence of artificial feeding among these babies.

**Child labour in United States** According to the tenth annual report of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labour, the extent to which the children of the United States have suffered from the nullifying of the Federal child labour tax law may be measured by the fact that only 13 states meet in all particulars the standards of the Federal law. Certain other states come fully up to one or more of the standards, but fail in regard to others. Of these, 14 establish as high an age standard for as many or more industrial occupations; 13 and the District of Columbia establish the same hour standards, or better standards for as many or more occupations; 12 and the District of Columbia prohibit night work for children in as many or more occupations; and 12 prohibit the employment of children under 16 years of age in mines and quarries. It is stated that the 1920 census, taken at the beginning of a period of industrial depression and with the Federal law discouraging their employment shows fewer children

under 14 and under 16 years gainfully employed than did the census of 1910, but that the decline is much less than it should be especially in view of the fact that the standards of protection have moved forward in the ten years. When the first Federal child labour law was passed, it is claimed that only two nations, Norway and Switzerland, had adopted the 14 year age minimum, and of the states, Ohio and Montana alone had an age standard higher than the Federal, and that now, according to most recent information available, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Great Britain, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Roumania, and Switzerland have adopted a 14 year-age minimum and seven American states have passed that standard.

**U. S. Supreme Court declares minimum wage law invalid**

In the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 77 an account was given of a decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia declaring unconstitutional the Minimum Wage law of the District which had been enacted by the United States Congress. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. By a majority decision of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Taft and Justice Sanford dissenting, the judgment of the lower court was sustained and the law was declared invalid. The decision was based on the grounds that the act forbade two parties having lawful capacity—under penalties to the employer—to contract freely with one another in respect of the price for which one should render service to the other in a purely private employment; that the law did not come within any of the exceptions to the general rule forbidding legislative interference with freedom of contract, nor did it touch on contracts of public interest, emergency and other considerations of a public nature; that it exacts from the employer an arbitrary payment for a pur-

pose and on a basis having no connection with his business, or the contract or the work the employee engages to do; that if this form of legislation should be legally justified, the field for the operation of the police power would be widened to a dangerous degree.

**Married women workers in German textile industry**

The German Textile Workers' Union, which has a total membership of 728,342, two-thirds of whom are women, recently instituted an enquiry concerning the position of women in the textile industry. The main object of this enquiry was to meet the attacks made on the eight-hour day and the forty-six-hour week which is usual in this industry. The enquiry showed that one-third of the women workers in the industry are or have been married and that of the married women 57.4 per cent had children of school age. The chief reason given for the employment of married women was found to be the insufficiency of the husbands' earnings. The total number of women in the industry who are the sole wage earners of the household was 13,581 or 29.5 per cent. As all married women have household duties in addition to their industrial occupation, it was considered necessary that they should have on at least one day of the week sufficient free time to attend to such household work as cannot be done in the morning or evening, before and after working hours. The results of the enquiry were claimed to have proved the impossibility of increased hours of work beyond eight per day, and, indeed, to indicate the urgent necessity of a further reduction.

**Organization of intellectual workers**

In spite of the many difficulties with which it is confronted, the movement for the organization of intellectual workers is making progress in Germany. Until recently the only central organization

of intellectual workers was the Federation of Non-Manual Workers' Union which collaborates with the manual workers' unions and takes the point of view that all intellectual workers are employees and should be organized as such. Recently, however, a new organization was founded entitled the Union of Intellectual Workers, with headquarters at Zehlendorf near Berlin. The President of the Berlin Lawyers' Association, Mr. A. Pinner, had also initiated a movement with a view to the foundation of a League of Intellectual Workers. All these efforts indicate a tendency towards the concentration of intellectual workers, similar to that which has recently appeared in some other countries, in particular in England and Italy.

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Conventions of the following Canadian labour organizations and international labour organizations having affiliations in Canada will be held during the months of June and July:—

Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, at Toronto, Ont., on June 26 to 28.

Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, at Kingston, Ont., in June.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union, at Baltimore, Md., on July 2-14.

Amalgamated Lithographers of America, at Cleveland, Ohio, in July.

International Jewellery Workers' Union, in Toronto, Ont., in July.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, in Kansas City, Mo., on July 9 to 19.

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, at Atlantic City, N.J., in July.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, at New York, N.Y., on July 9 to 15.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, at Chicago, Ill., on July 9 to 21.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, at Omaha, Neb., on July 16 to 21.



International Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union, at Philadelphia, Pa., on July 16 to 23.

Stove Mounters' International Union, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on July 17 to 21.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will hold its convention at Vancouver, B.C., on September 10.

The question as to the best way for workers to utilize their leisure will be considered at the meeting of the International Labour Conference which will be held in the spring of 1924. It is the intention of the International Labour Office to make a study of all the various agencies for the diversion and benefit of the workers and to report the facts to the Conference.

The International Labour Office has published the 1923 edition of the International Labour Directory. This volume contains information on the work of the International Labour Organization, a list of Government departments which deal with labour questions in all countries and lists of employers' and workers' organizations, organizations of intellectual workers, disabled men's associations, co-operative organizations and various other associations relating to labour and industry. It is published in English, French and German.

A Dominion Order-in-Council dated March 29, 1923, issued on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in accordance with a report of the chairman of the Board of Steamship Inspection, amended the "Instructions as to the Inspection of Boilers and Machinery of Steamships" approved on March 10, 1922. The amended section (i.e. Part 1, section 11) is that which governs hydraulic tests, boilers, pipes, etc., provision being made for more stringent tests of marine boilers.

By a proclamation issued in April under authority of the Fisheries Act (Statutes of Canada, 1914, Chapter 8, Section 45) the lobster fishery season in certain specified sections of Nova Scotia was extended so as to close on June 15

instead of May 31. Owing to severe weather conditions the catch in April was less than quarter of that in a normal season, and the fishermen hesitated to carry on the fishery in a normal way.

An Ontario Order-in-Council, dated April 11, rescinded various orders which were issued by the Provincial Fuel Controller during the period from September to December of last year regulating the price and quantity of coal supplied to purchasers at Toronto, Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Kingston, Oshawa, Guelph, Gananoque, and Lindsay. The action taken by the Ontario Government during the coal crisis last year was described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October (page 1098).

Extension of time in connection with the working of mining claims, which were staked before the date of enlistment, have been granted to 441 returned soldiers in Ontario by Provincial Orders in Council issued under authority of the Act of 1915 (chapter 13). These extensions were granted for yearly periods except in 1920 and 1921 when the orders provided for an extension of six months for each claim.

The Educational Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued a comprehensive and interesting report on all phases of educational work in Canada. The introductory notes give definitions of the educational terms and types of schools, also the regulation covering school years, vacations, ages of admission and compulsory attendance. The report, which is printed in both French and English, is divided into two parts. Part I contains brief reviews of educational developments during the year 1921 in each province, brief accounts of the educational activities of the Dominion Government and private schools, and a summary of educational legislation in each province. Part II consists of fourteen different sets of statistical tables covering all branches of the work in every province.

Under the auspices of the Department of Mines of Ontario, a four-year course is provided in the mining departments of the High Schools at Sudbury and Haileybury for boys of High School standing. The course includes academic instruction in English and mathematics, and practical instruction in physics, mechanical drawing, mineralogy, metallurgy, assaying and mining. Special day and evening school classes for prospectors have been conducted at the High Schools where there has been a demand for such classes. The Provincial Department of Mines also supplies companies and miners in Northern Ontario with information free of charge.

A movement to secure the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act in the Province of Quebec was planned at a meeting of labour and social organizations of the Province, held at Montreal on April 17. Among the organizations represented were the National and Catholic Unions, the Young Men's Catholic Association, the Catholic Association of Commercial Travellers, and the Popular Social School. Sunday labour was said to be prevalent in the pulp and paper, needle, and metal trades in the Province.

The regulations of the Alberta Minimum Wage Act as they affect female bookbinders were criticized at a recent meeting of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council, when the secretary of the local bookbinders' union alleged that since the new order was issued some employers were "using the \$14 set by the Minimum Wage Board as a lever for reducing wages," and that girls were being dismissed in consequence of the order.

The United States Secretary of Labour, Hon. James J. Davis, and Professor F. C. Caldwell, of the Department of Electrical Engineering, Ohio State University, have recently been elected directors of the Eye Sight Conservation Council of America, of which

Mr. L. W. Wallace is president. The Council will act with leading engineers, educators, state and federal officials, economists and civic leaders in a nation-wide plan to conserve vision in industry and educational institutions. The movement is being directed from New York by Mr. Guy A. Henry, general director of the Council.

Mr. Morton G. Lloyd, chief of the safety engineering section of the United States Bureau of Standards, declared recently at a joint session of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society of Safety Engineers, that "The Federal Government is spending annually about \$1,350,000 for accident prevention and sanitation work in industry, representing an expenditure of about 13 cents per capita. The railroads of the country alone paid out in 1917 over \$33,000,000 chargeable to accident injuries. There were in that year 10,087 fatalities and 210,729 cases of injuries. The average cost was thus over \$150 per accident".

A pamphlet of interest to persons engaged in Social Service work has recently been issued by the American Association of Social Workers. It is entitled "Social Work: an Outline of its Professional Aspects," and it may be obtained from the Association at 180 East Twenty-second street, New York, at the price of twenty-five cents. In this pamphlet are briefly described the various lines of activity open to the social worker and the sort of training necessary for work along each of these lines. The subjects discussed in this pamphlet are dealt with under the following headings: "The Profession of Social Work," "Social Case Work," "Social Group Work," "Community Organization," "Institutional Work," "Social Research," and "Specialties used in Social Work." Brief reference is also made to the salaries of professional workers, and to the training necessary for entering this profession.

An organized effort made in France to induce workers to devote their spare time to gardening has resulted in the cultivation of 160,000 gardens on land specially provided for the purpose. This is an increase of 72,000 gardens more than existed in 1919 when the eight hour day was generally established.

The Conference of Trade Unions of Denmark recently issued a record of its growth during the quarter of a century of its existence. The record shows that in 1919 Danish industrial workers

were organized to the extent of 89.6 per cent as compared with 53 per cent ten years earlier.

The Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the Traffic in Women and Children met at Geneva from March 22 to 27, 1923. A resolution was adopted recommending that an international enquiry be undertaken, in close collaboration with the International Labour Office, concerning the nature and extent of the traffic in women and children, and suitable measures for the suppression of such traffic.

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## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices.

#### The Labour Situation.

**E**MPLOYMENT as indicated in reports from employers showed a fairly large reduction at the beginning of April, largely due to continued contractions in logging, supplementing declines due to shutdowns over the Easter holidays. Conditions continued to be better than during the same month of 1922 and that also in 1921.

At the beginning of April the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 6.8 as compared with 6.4 at the beginning of March, and with 9.6 at the beginning of April, 1922.

The Employment Service of Canada report a decline in the daily business transacted in March by the offices in the various provinces as compared with February, although compared with March, 1922, a slightly higher level of employment was maintained.

The following is a brief survey of employment conditions at the end of April 1923 as noted by the Superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

In the Maritime Provinces the continued bad weather delayed farming to a great extent, while building and construction operations showed continued slackness. A brisk demand for river drivers with a fair supply of applicants was reported. A number of women household workers was required.

In Quebec the demand for farm labour, begun at the latter part of March, continued active throughout April. Manufacturing industries have changed but slightly since last reported, the occupations showing improvement being connected with the metal trades. Building tradesmen were in demand in the majority of the offices and considerable numbers of construction men were placed. Since the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence marked expansion is anticipated in all trades.

In Ontario an improvement in employment was shown, especially in the number of vacancies available for farm workers. An advance in construction and building was noted, although numbers of labourers and building mechanics were still unemployed. In some localities work had progressed



so rapidly that a shortage of labour was probable in the near future. In the mining districts there was a surplus of experienced miners, the majority of the work offered being for labourers and semi-skilled workers. River driving had commenced and the offices in the Northern districts placed large numbers of men on this work. Manufacturing industries continued to show slight gains in employment especially in the metal trades and in textiles. An increase in the number of orders for women institutional workers was shown, while trained women for city and country work were hard to secure in sufficient numbers.

In Manitoba there was a slight renewal of activity in farming, and numbers of workers were placed. The situation in the building industry remained much as previously reported with prospects of improvement in view as soon as the fine weather approaches. A decline was shown in the calls for permanent household help, but casual workers were required in large numbers.

Seasonal slackness in the logging industry in Saskatchewan was partially counteracted by the increased demand for farm workers. A shortage of experienced farm labour was reported in most localities. Construction operations showed some improvement, although railway work on a large scale had not yet begun. Housekeepers and domestics were in demand in large numbers with a fair supply of applicants.

In Alberta numerous calls for farm labour were reported, but the supply of applicants was inadequate to meet the demand. Building conditions were improving, the calls at present being mainly for labourers, carpenters, and workers for railway maintenance and construction.

In some localities of British Columbia a slightly increased demand for loggers was felt, while conditions in the building industry showed expansion. The

manufacturing industries were employing large numbers and work along shore was very brisk. No marked gains in demand were reported in the farm group, placements being confined chiefly to the Okanagan district.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

According to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the volume of employment as indicated by employers declined considerably at the end of March. The contractions were especially heavy in logging, indicating between-season inactivity, and in the manufacturing industries, in which many shutdowns were reported over the Easter holidays. On the other hand, the commencement of spring operations in the out-of-door industries, although retarded by the late season, caused moderate improvement. The tendency in all districts except British Columbia was downward. Ontario firms registered the largest reductions in payroll; the shrinkage in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces was also extensive. The losses in logging were very heavy, especially in Ontario, and curtailment of operations in the railway car shops and in other manufacturing works over the holiday accounted for a large part of the decrease in these provinces. A reverse situation in bush operations, however, was indicated in British Columbia, where the firms reporting showed considerable additions to their staffs. Metallic ore mining and transportation in that province, moreover, showed an increase.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that in Toronto improvement was reported by the concerns making returns, but in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver a downward tendency was evidenced. Retail stores and iron, steel and other manufacturing plants in Toronto reported the gains. On the other hand, manufacturers of biscuits and musical instruments were less fully engaged, as were also printing and publishing

shops. The closing of the locomotive works over the holidays affected employment in Montreal to a marked degree. The fluctuations in Ottawa were slight; a comparatively small reduction in the pulp and paper industries accounted for practically all the loss in that city. Textile and tobacco manufacturers in Hamilton reported a large proportion of the decline, but, on the other hand, the iron and steel industries afforded more employment than in February. The changes in Winnipeg were small, the largest decline taking place in construction and local transportation. In Vancouver the most important contractions were indicated in sugar refineries, sawmills and retail stores. As mentioned above, the heaviest reductions in working force during March were reported in logging; the decreases in manufacturing took second place and were followed by declines in coal mining due to seasonal causes. The losses in manufacturing were chiefly owing to temporary curtailment of operations over Easter, and it was expected that recovery would occur early in April. Within that division the most pronounced reductions were reported in railway car and locomotive shops. The textile industries and biscuit, confectionery and sugar plants also were decidedly slacker. On the other hand, lumber mills showed some seasonal improvement and glass, brick and electrical apparatus concerns were busier. The beginning of spring-time operations caused moderate improvement in transportation and construction, although work in those industries was no doubt delayed by the unfavourable weather prevailing during March. The service, trade, communication and metallic ore divisions also reported increased activity.

TRADE                      The situation among  
UNION                      trade union members  
REPORTS                      as reported by 1,404  
                                 labour organizations  
with a combined membership of 149,000  
persons was slightly less favourable at

the end of March, the percentage of idleness standing at 6.8 as compared with 6.4 at the close of February. In comparison with the returns for the corresponding month of last year improvement was registered, the unemployment percentage on March 31, 1922, having been 9.6 (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) Improvement over the previous month was reported in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the largest percentage gain being shown in Nova Scotia where more employment was afforded workers in the building and construction trades, and in the mining and transportation industries. Of the decreases in the other provinces that of over 7 per cent in British Columbia was the most noticeable, due to lessened activity for fishermen, garment workers and employees in the shipping and stevedoring division. In all provinces more favourable conditions prevailed than at the close of March, 1922. In the manufacturing industries employment was on a slightly higher level at the end of March than at the close of the preceding month. Bakery, furniture, jewelry, pulp and paper, iron, steel and glass workers and metal polishers were better employed. Cigar and tobacco, garment and leather workers, on the other hand, were not quite so fully engaged. Within the iron and steel group moulders, patternmakers and sheet metal workers showed less slackness, but blacksmiths, boilermakers and iron ship builders and machinists were not quite so active, and employment for

railway carmen remained on the same level as in the previous month. Coal miners in Nova Scotia were better employed, but in the Alberta and British Columbia coal fields considerable unemployment was registered. Quarry workers and asbestos miners reported no idle members. Some improvement over the preceding month was reported in the building and construction trades. Steam shovel and dredgemen, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers reported less unemployment, but bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stone cutters and painters showed more unemployment. In comparison with March of last year employment for all tradesmen in the building division, with the exception of bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stone cutters and tile layers, lathers and roofers was in greater volume. More employment than in the previous month was afforded transportation workers owing to greater activity among steam railway workers. Street and electric railway employees, teamsters and chauffeurs and workers in the shipping and stevedoring division, however, were less fully engaged. Retail clerks were slightly busier as were also hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen. Theatre and stage employees reported more idleness and the percentage of unemployed barbers was the same as that reported at the end of February.

A summary of employment during the quarter ending March 31, 1923, as reported by trade unions, appears elsewhere in this issue.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS** During the month of March, 1923, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 28,979 references to positions and effected a total of 27,641 placements. Of these, placements in regular employ-

ment numbered 15,005 (of which 12,283 were of men and 2,722 of women) and 12,636 were made in casual work. Applications for employment numbered 37,820, of which 29,224 were from men and 8,596 from women. The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Service was 31,827, of which 23,179 were for men and 8,648 for women. A comparison with the reports for the preceding month shows a decline in transactions during March, 1923, but, compared with the corresponding month a year ago, approximately the same volume of business was maintained.

A report in detail will be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED** According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during March was substantially higher than in the preceding month but lower than in March, 1922. The estimated value of the permits issued during the month was \$8,544,228 as compared with \$4,744,478 in February, 1923, and with \$9,472,576 in March, 1922.

According to the *Canadian Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during March amounted to \$19,954,800 as compared with \$13,311,800 in February and with \$13,465,500 in March of last year. There was, therefore, an increase of 49.9 per cent in the former and 48.2 per cent in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month under review \$112,000 or .6 per cent was to be spent in the Maritime Provinces; \$15,647,600 or 78.4 per cent in Quebec and Ontario and \$4,195,200 or 21.0 per cent in the Western Provinces. A further analysis of the total for the month shows that \$5,974,200 was to be spent on residences, \$7,566,300 on business establishments, \$3,843,000 on industrial buildings and \$2,571,300 on engineering contracts.



PRODUCTION  
REPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron during March was greater than the output of any month since November, 1920, and amounted to 65,297 long tons, an increase of 21,047 tons or 47.6 per cent over the production of the preceding month, and an increase of 30.6 per cent over the monthly average for 1921 and 100.9 per cent over the average for 1922. The production of basic pig iron in March was more than double the output in the preceding month and amounted to 55,008 tons, but the production of foundry and malleable iron was considerably less than in February. There was no change in the number of furnaces in blast, there being in operation during the month three furnaces at Sydney, two at Hamilton and two at Sault Ste. Marie. The production of ferro-alloys increased from 1,977 tons in February to 2,213 tons in March, 1923. The report states that exports of ferro-silicon to the United States during 1922 increased to such an extent over the exports for 1921 that the United States Treasury Department made an investigation and issued a finding under date of March 23, 1923, that ferro-silicon was being imported from Ontario into the United States in such volume and at such a price as injuriously to affect the ferro-silicon industry in that country.

Steel production in March amounted to 89,088 long tons, an increase of 91.4 per cent over the production of the previous month, the output exceeding the average monthly production of the three previous years by 41.4 per cent. The cumulative production during the first quarter of 1923 was 183,586 tons as compared with 105,340 tons during the same period of the preceding year.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that seven cars containing approximately 519,944 pounds of silver ore were shipped during March from the Cobalt camp, as

compared with five cars containing 347,890 pounds in the previous month. There was also shipped from the Keeley mines of South Lorrain, three cars containing approximately 226,401 pounds of silver ore. The Nipissing mine shipped 220 bars containing 253,783.35 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 259 bars containing 260,647.50 ounces, making a total of 479 bars containing 514,430.85 ounces for the month of March, as compared with 563 bars containing 615,369.43 ounces in the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 138,689,579 feet B.M. of timber was scaled in that province during March. The total includes Douglas fir, 63,253,600 feet; red cedar, 29,976,912 feet; hemlock, 17,829,650 feet; spruce, 10,056,538 feet; balsam, 4,832,834 feet; jack pine, 5,597,329 feet; yellow pine, 3,131,847 feet; white pine, 1,329,283 feet; larch, 2,656,205 feet; cotton wood, 29,067 feet, and other species, 5,314 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways (including electric lines) according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$9,018,189 in March as compared with \$9,510,561 in March, 1922, the gross earnings for the first three months of 1923 amounting to \$26,229,030 as compared with \$25,544,320 in the previous year, an increase of \$684,710. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for March were given in a preliminary statement as \$13,585,763 in comparison with \$13,847,627 for March of last year; and for the three months ending March 31, 1923, as \$37,894,542 as compared with \$36,489,295 for the same period in 1922.

## Strikes

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during April was less than during March and also less than during April, 1922. There were in existence at some time

or other during the month 20 disputes, involving 2,173 employees and a time loss of 32,303 working days, as compared with 16 strikes in March, involving 1,459 employees and a time loss of 34,075 working days. In April, 1922, there were recorded 26 disputes involving 13,086 employees, with an estimated time loss of 272,946 working days. At the beginning of April there were on record 12 disputes, involving 1,115 employees. Eight new disputes commenced during April, involving 1,058 employees, with a resulting time loss of 6,058 working days. One of the strikes commencing prior to April and four of those commencing during April terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 15 disputes involving 1,214 employees.

#### Prices

The movement in wholesale prices during April continued upward, the index number having again showed an increase over the previous month while the family budget in terms of retail prices at the beginning of April was somewhat lower than in March owing to a seasonal decline in the prices of eggs.

In wholesale prices the index number stood at 227.4 in April as compared with 226.0 in March; 225.0 in April, 1922; 253.7 in April, 1921; 356.6 in May, 1920 (the peak); and 136.7 in April, 1914. In farm products grains and fodder advanced substantially while dairy products were much lower owing to seasonal declines in butter

and eggs. Important advances also occurred in building materials, iron and steel, and in raw furs, while livestock and meats and miscellaneous groceries showed smaller advances. In addition to dairy products declines appeared in textiles, some metals, fuel and lighting, and chemicals. Compared with a year ago, grains and fodder, animals and meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals, and sundries were lower. All the other groups were higher.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.64 at the beginning of April as compared with \$10.79 for March; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.51 for April, 1914.

Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the figures averaged \$21.21 at the beginning of April as compared with \$21.41 for March; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$23.31 for April, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.32 for April, 1914. The price of eggs showed a net decline of 26 cents in the cost of the two dozen included in the family budget. Smaller declines occurred in veal, pork, bacon, lard, bread, and prunes. The most important advances were in butter, cheese, and sugar, but there were less important increases in mutton, flour, beans, and tea. Fuel and rent were slightly lower.

# CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING MARCH, 1923

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of March, 1922 and 1923, and for the twelve months ending in March of these years, and the exports,

domestic and foreign, of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports, free and dutiable, and the exports, domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of March, 1923:—

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	2,711,895	8,892,174	19,809,538	116,230
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	3,498,892	3,113,548	2,855,400	239,621
Animal and animal products.....	2,073,453	3,638,953	8,919,439	57,309
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	7,257,485	13,204,659	904,796	168,909
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,406,294	2,382,982	24,695,813	42,968
Iron and its products.....	1,699,489	15,132,893	7,105,765	237,589
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	1,235,692	2,908,296	6,372,567	50,856
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	7,712,099	7,991,863	3,636,711	59,459
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,239,359	1,669,966	1,820,771	29,065
Miscellaneous commodities.....	1,415,775	2,637,690	1,214,799	235,030
Totals.....	30,250,433	61,622,994	77,335,599	1,220,076

In March, 1923, the duty collected amounted to \$14,919,412 as compared with \$14,289,300 in March, 1922.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise en-

tered for consumption and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of March, 1922 and 1923, and in the twelve months periods ending March of these years respectively:—

	Month of March		Twelve months ending March	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	79,337,378	91,873,427	747,762,984	802,457,043
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	59,539,313	77,335,599	740,240,680	932,229,443
Total.....	138,876,691	169,209,026	1,488,003,664	1,734,686,486
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	1,308,151	1,229,076	13,686,329	13,844,394
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	140,184,872	170,438,102	1,501,689,993	1,748,530,880



## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1923.

**D**URING the month of April the Department received a report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert, B.C., and various classes of its employees, being members of Civic Employees' Union No. 20.

### Applications received

During the month three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows: (1) From employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, being member of Division 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. A Board was established and members were appointed as follows: Mr. F. T. Costello, Alexandria, chairman, Mr. George D. Kelley, Ottawa, employers' nominee and Mr. Hal J. Burns, Ottawa, workers' nominee. The chairman was appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation. (2) From employees of the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, being checkers and coopers, members of Lodge No. 927, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. (3) From employees of the Canadian National Railways (Western Lines), being all classes of employees in shops and roundhouses. Formal action as to the two last mentioned applications had not at the close of the month been taken.

### Other Proceedings under the Act

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, and certain of their employees being dining and sleeping car employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, a Board was

completed by the appointment of Mr. W. J. Donovan, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. C. E. Dafoe, Winnipeg, and David Campbell, Regina, nominees of the employers and men respectively.

In the case of a dispute between the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and certain of its employees, being street railway workers, members of Local Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, the joint consent of both parties to the dispute was required under Section 63 of the Act, as this industry did not come directly within the scope of the Act. The commission had, as stated in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at first objected to the establishment of a Board and no action was then taken, but later agreed to the proposal and a Board was accordingly established and members appointed as follows: Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C., Toronto, chairman, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, and James Simpson, Toronto, nominees of the employer and men respectively. The chairman was appointed on joint recommendation.

In the case of a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (Independent), a Board was established and members appointed as follows:—Mr. W. J. Fulton, Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister of Labour as for the company in the absence of a recommendation, Mr. R. S. Ward, Winnipeg, appointed on recommendation of the workers, and Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, Winnipeg, appointed chairman in the absence of a joint recommendation.

• Report of Board in dispute between the Corporation of Prince Rupert, B.C. and its civic employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the city of Prince Rupert, B.C., and certain of its employees being members of Civic Employees Union No. 20. The Board was composed of His Honour Judge F. McB. Young, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. W. F. Fisher and T. Ross Mackay, both of Prince Rupert, nominees of the Mayor and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute.

The text of the report is as follows:

Report of Board

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and re differences between the Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and Civic Employees' Union No. 20, Trades Congress of Canada.

To the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The undersigned, members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in the above matter, beg respectfully to report as follows:

On February 27, 1923, the City Council passed a resolution reducing the wages of civic employees as follows:

Position	Salary	Revised	Reduction
Accountant. . . . .	\$175	\$150	\$25
Head Clerk Utilities. . . . .	170	150	20
Tax and Assistant Clerk. . . . .	165	150	15
Cashier. . . . .	150	135	15
Stenographer. . . . .	84	80	4

Outside Staff—Public Works

Foreman, streets, etc. . . . .	\$175	\$160	\$15
Water Foreman (working). . . . .	185	175	10
Driver, garbage truck. . . . .	155	140	15
Scavenger. . . . .	140	130	10
2 N. S. men. . . . .	153 (each)	145	8

In addition to this under the old salary system the man attending to horses had an extra allowance of \$11.00 per month, this being increased to \$13.00.

Fire Department

Machinists Driver..	\$175	\$170	\$ 5
2 Drivers. . . . .	154 (each)	150	4
3 Firemen. . . . .	143 (each)	140	3

Labour (outside) reduced from 65 cents to 50 cents per hour.

At the hearing of the dispute no objection was taken to any of the above reductions except as to outside labour—therefore, with the exception mentioned, the civic salaries shall stand as revised by the Council and set forth in the above list.

On January 22, 1923, a resolution was passed by the City Council changing the working hours of the clerical staff from seven to eight hours per day.

On April 6, 1923, the members of this staff took this matter up directly with the Council and it was satisfactorily arranged between them as set forth in the following letters:

"Prince Rupert, B.C.,  
April 6th, 1923.

"D. J. Matheson, Esq.,  
City Treasurer,  
City Hall.

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned, members of your staff have been discussing the change in office hours from 7 to 8 hours per day, which became effective on March 1st last.

In view of 7 hours being a more or less recognized office day throughout the Dominion we wish to petition the Council through you to meet us one-half way and make our working day 7½ hours, from 8.30 to 5 during the summer months and 9 to 5.30 during the winter months.

Trusting we can meet with an amicable settlement as to this matter,

We are,  
Yours respectfully,  
(Sgd.) E. S. ALLISTONE,  
A. BROOKSBANK,  
E. V. M. HILCHEY,  
W. S. WILLISCROFT,  
M. C. ASTORIA,  
F. VICKERS,  
HARRY M. BIRCH."

*Reply*

"April 7th, 1923.

"Mayor and Aldermen,  
Request for 7½ hour day.

Gentlemen:

Your Finance Committee recommends that the request from the office staff made to the Treasurer for a 7½ hour day be referred to the Council with the recommendation that a 7½ hour day be put into effect from date until September 30th, 1923, and if it is found that the service is unimpaired it can be continued permanently. Office hours to be from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. during summer months and 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. during winter months if continued.

Respectfully submitted,

"Signed by Finance Committee."

April 9th, 1923.

(Extract Minute of Council meeting of above date)

"Moved by Alderman Stevens, seconded by Ald. Currie, that the report of the Finance Committee recommending that the request from the office staff, made through the Treasurer, for a 7½ hour day be put into effect from date until September 30th, 1923, and, if it is found that the service is unimpaired, it can be continued permanently. Office hours to be from 8.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. during the summer months and 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. during the winter months if continued. Carried."

In the above circumstances the only remaining dispute to be determined by the Board is the amount that should be for all outside labour.

After a full consideration of the evidence and after hearing what was alleged by the representatives of both sides it is the unanimous decision of the Board.

1. That the rate of wages to be paid by the city for this class of work should be sixty cents per hour and that overtime be paid at the same rate.
2. That the city in selecting men for such work give a preference to married men with families residing in the city of Prince Rupert.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) F. McB. YOUNG,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. E. FISHER,

(Sgd.) T. ROSS MACKAY,  
Members of Board.

Dated at Prince Rupert, B.C., April 17, 1923.

## COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS.

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should correspondingly be increased or decreased, has forwarded its report to the Department of Labour for the quarter ending March 31, 1923.\* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representing the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators, and Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair

Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms containing a list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of the miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices at the end of the quarter, over the prices at the end of the preceding quarter, for groceries, provi-

\*For previous orders see LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1923, and various preceding issues.



sions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase (or decrease) as an equivalent to cover similar increases (or decreases) in clothing, etc.

For the quarter ending March 31, 1923, an increase of 2.24 per cent was ascertained, which amounted to an increase in wages of 7 cents per day both where the base rate was \$3 per day, and where the base rate was \$3.15, the increase in wages to become effective on May 1, 1923, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees.

Sharp increases were noted in sugar and evaporated peaches.

Slight increases were noted in syrup, vinegar, pickles, standard and buckwheat flours, rolled oats, cheese, ham, butter, tea and mutton.

A sharp decrease was noted in soda biscuits.

Slight decreases were noted in molasses, oatmeal, lard, currants, evaporated figs, prunes and pork.

No changes were noted in jams, peas, beans, canned goods, matches, salmon, lunch tongue, evaporated apricots, brooms, soaps, graham, whole-wheat and pastry flours, cornmeal, cookies, bacon, evaporated milk, coffee, extracts, cream of tartar, raisins and veal.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1923.

THE following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada at some time or other during April, 1923, reported to the Department, together with the number of employees involved and the time loss in working days, as compared with the previous month and with April, 1922.

	Disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
April, 1923.....	20	2,173	32,303
March, 1923.....	16	1,459	34,075
April, 1922.....	26	13,086	272,946

The record of the department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together.

A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one

working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

As in the previous months the group showing the greatest time loss, 26,175 working days, was in the printing and publishing group. This loss was caused by the strikes of printing compositors and pressmen in job printing offices which occurred in different cities throughout Canada during 1921 and 1922. Eight new disputes were reported to the Department as having commenced during April, four of which were terminated by the end of the month.

In addition to the strikes reported during the month, information was also received in the Department relating to a strike not recorded in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. This strike which involved 28 shingle sawyers and packers at Hammond, B. C., began on March 21, on a demand for

increased wages. The demand being granted, work was resumed on March 26. Information was also received concerning an interruption of work on a library building at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., where labourers demanded a nine-hour day at 35 cents per hour instead of the 10-hour day at 30 cents per hour. The demands being granted, work was resumed the following day, the stoppage having been less than one half day.

Twelve disputes involving 1,115 workpeople were carried over from March. One of the strikes commencing prior to April and four of those commencing during April terminated during the month. At the end of April, therefore, there were on record 15 disputes, brewery workers, Toronto; rubber workers, Montreal; boot and shoe workers, St. Hyacinthe; photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors, Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; steam shovel men, New Welland Ship Canal, and electric railway motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls.

#### Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of disputes by those groups of industries in which strikes and lockouts occurred during the month in the order in which they appear in the statistical table.

#### MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING

Four strikes, involving 879 employees and resulting in a time loss of 3,951 working days, were reported as affecting this group during April. The strike of coal miners at Joggins, N.S., terminated on April 3, the men securing a partial increase in their rates of wages. Three new strikes were reported

as having commenced during the month, namely, coal miners at Birch Grove, N.S., and two strikes of asbestos miners at Robertsonville and Thetford Mines, Quebec. The miners at Birch Grove objected to two employees being dismissed, and after being out two days returned to work while the dismissals were being investigated. As a result of this investigation the men were re-engaged. Early in April, 93 employees of an asbestos mining company at Robertsonville demanded an increase in wages of five cents per hour. The company offered an increase of two and one-half cents per hour but this the men refused. After negotiations the men returned to work having accepted the increase of two and one-half cents per hour as from April 1, and an additional two and one-half cents per hour to become effective on May 1.

At Thetford Mines there occurred certain disturbances, involving about 500 miners, who were demanding the dismissal of the assistant manager of the mines on account of alleged unfairness in dismissing employees and in regard to certain working conditions. The dispute which began on April 23 was terminated through the mediation of outside parties following which the men returned to work on April 30, understanding that the assistant manager would be retired.

#### MANUFACTURING.

*Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.*—A strike of 52 brewery workers occurred at Toronto on April 16, on the refusal of the employing company to renew an agreement with the union. This strike remained unsettled at the end of the month.

*Clothing.*—Sixty-five rubber workers at Montreal went on strike April 24, demanding recognition of the union. At the end of April the strike remained unsettled.

*Leather, fur and products.*—On April 17, some 29 shoeworkers went on strike

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING APRIL, 1923.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to April, 1923.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Joggins, N.S. ....	70	70	Commenced January 20, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations April 3.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que...	30	750	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours, Terminated.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	35	875	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Terminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	21	525	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Terminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	205	5,125	Commenced July 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	25	625	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Terminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	432	10,800	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	157	3,925	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Terminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	39	975	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly wages. Terminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	80	2,050	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B.C.	12	300	Commenced May 2, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	9	225	Commenced July 2, 1922, for recognition of the union. Terminated.
<i>Storage and Local Transportation:</i>			
Taxicab drivers, Montreal, Que. ....	.....	.....	Commenced March 8, against dismissal of employee. Information received indicates this strike terminated March 19.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during April, 1923.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Birch Grove, N.S. ....	216	648	Commenced April 12, against discharge of employee. Terminated by negotiations April 16.
Asbestos miners, Robertsonville, Que.	93	233	Commenced April 9, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations April 12.
Asbestos miners, Thetford Mines, Que.	500	3,000	Commenced April 23, against employment of particular person. Terminated by negotiations April 30.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>			
Brewery workers, Toronto, Ont. ....	52	260	Commenced April 16, against introduction of open shop conditions. Terminated.
<i>Clothing:</i>			
Rubber workers, Montreal, Que. ....	65	390	Commenced April 24, for recognition of the union. Terminated.
<i>Leather, fur and products:</i>			
Shoeworkers, St. Hyacinthe, Que. ....	29	348	Commenced April 17, against dismissal of employees. Terminated.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>			
Paper workers, Beauharnois, Que.	80	880	Commenced April 11, for increased wages. Settled by compromise and work resumed April 23.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>			
Steam shovel men, New Welland Ship Canal.	23	299	Commenced April 16, for monthly rates of wages and increased rates. Terminated.



at St. Hyacinthe against the dismissal of two fellow employees. The strike was still in existence at the end of April but information received indicates it was declared off early in May.

*Pulp, paper and paper goods.*—Paper-workers to the number of 80 went on strike at Beauharnois on April 18, for increased wages amounting to about 25 per cent. A compromise was effected and the men returned to work on April 23.

*Printing and publishing.*—Ten strikes of printing compositors and pressmen, involving 1,045 employees and result-

ing in a time loss of 26,175 working days, were carried over from the previous month's record and remained unsettled at the end of April.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

*Miscellaneous construction.*—A strike of 23 steam shovel men occurred on April 16, on the New Welland Ship Canal, when the men demanded monthly rates of wages and increased rates. Negotiations were carried on between the parties concerned, and officers of the Department of Labour visited the scene of the dispute. At the end of April the strike remained unsettled.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING MARCH, 1923.

**T**HE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for April contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during March, 1923, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 52, as compared with 41 in the previous month and 46 in March, 1922. In these new disputes 47,000 workpeople were directly involved and 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred though not themselves parties to the dispute). In addition 38,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 28 disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 80,

involving 86,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during March of 834,000 working days.

The largest dispute in progress was that which began in the Dundee jute industry on February 23 and culminated on March 23 in a general lockout, involving 29,000 workpeople. Other large disputes affected about 10,000 building operatives in the Eastern counties, 15,000 coal miners in Glamorganshire, and 8,000 farm workers in Norfolk.

**CAUSES.**—Of the 52 disputes beginning in March, 17, directly involving 22,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 10, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 11, directly involving 20,000 workpeople, on questions of unionism and non-unionism; and 14, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other questions.

**RESULTS.**—Settlements were effected during March in the case of 30 new disputes, directly involving 25,000

workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 18, directly involving 20,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 5, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 5,000 workpeople were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 160 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in March			Number of workpeople involved in disputes in progress in March	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in March
	Started before March 1	Started in March	Total		
Building.....	1	8	9	13,000	173,000
Mining and quarrying.....	4	10	14	24,000	150,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	7	13	20	2,000	16,000
Textile trades.....	3	3	6	32,000	313,000
Agriculture and fishing.....	2	1	3	11,000	138,000
Printing, paper, etc., trades.....	2	2	4	1,000	28,000
Other trades.....	9	15	24	3,000	18,000
Total, Mar., 1923..	23	52	80	86,000	834,000
Total, Feb., 1923..	36	41	77	40,000	337,000
Total, Mar., 1922..	51	46	97	246,000*	2,980,000*

\*Disputes involving 130,000 workpeople in the engineering industry and 80,000 workpeople in shipyards were in progress in March, 1922.

## CONVENTION OF DISTRICT No. 2, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

THE third convention of District No. 2, International Association of Machinists was held at Winnipeg, Man., on March 5 to 9, under the presidency of Mr. D. S. Lyon. About 50 delegates were present representing machinists on all Canadian railways.

Considerable attention was given to the question of the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railway organizations, and the convention declared itself in favour of this movement, but recommended amalgamation with two of the railway brotherhoods before amalgamation with the semi-skilled crafts. A resolution claiming fuller representation upon the executive of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, and also upon the

schedule committee was adopted, as was also a resolution demanding recognition of the District's secretary-treasurer by railway officials in order that the Association might have his services in the handling of grievances.

It was decided that the District should institute an employment bureau so that men out of work might be kept in close touch with positions vacant. The convention was opposed to medical inspection of employees by their employers. It was also opposed to the use of washing machines in roundhouses, used in connection with cleaning locomotives and tenders. It was claimed that there was discontent among members of the Association believed to be due to wage reductions and other changes in Wage Agreement No. 4,

which provides straight time rates for work performed on Sundays and holidays (other than Labour Day, Christmas and New Year's Day), and takes away the bonus hour per week in exchange for a bonus of one minute for each hour worked.

Resolution were adopted in favour of time and one-half for Sundays and all holidays; time and one-half for time waiting and travelling outside of bulletined hours; punitive pay for millwrights outside of bulletined hours; the re-establishment of twenty minutes for noon hour; nine hours' pay for eight hours' work for night men in roundhouses; overtime rates for actual time of investigation when men on night shifts are required to answer for engine failures or when called in during rest periods; the same privileges with regard to long service passes for members of the Canadian National Lines as are obtained on other roads; that the preference rate enjoyed by the trimmers on the Canadian Pacific Railway be re-instated at the earliest possible moment, and that back time be paid for this class of work from May 22, 1922; that steps be taken to curtail the practice of working members of the Association excessive short time, by the establishment of a minimum month, and also to obtain a

clear understanding upon the subdivision question, and the abolition of the practice of working back shop men on one, two or three shifts concurrently; that all men on the same shift commence at the same time; that an effort be made to obtain a proper classification for truck drivers and chauffeurs; that a clause which prevented the railways from hiring new men to fill vacancies be reinserted in Rule 27; that the seniority of apprentices commence from the day they come out of their apprenticeship. An old age pension system was favoured. A resolution was also adopted urging the drafting of an agreement in simple and direct language that shall be readily understood by the members. By another resolution it was agreed to demand the deletion of a clause in the indenture papers of the Canadian Pacific Railway apprentices employed in Angus shops, which prohibits these apprentices from joining the trade unions. A resolution was adopted protesting against the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway which was reported to have leased engines to the Boston and Maine Railway in an endeavour to break the strike on that railway, and the executive was instructed to take the action deemed necessary in co-operation with Grand Lodge officers in regard to this matter.

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## TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADA

### Summary of the Information Contained in the Annual Departmental Report on Labour Organization.

THE Twelfth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1922, has just been issued by the department. In addition to setting forth the chief activities of organized labour in the Dominion, with complete statistics on the subject, it contains much information as to the nature of many of the organizations with which the Canadian

organized workers are identified. The peak of trade union membership in Canada, the report states, was reached in 1919, in which year there were 378,047 organized workers in the Dominion. The three-year period following has shown a continual decline, the total loss being 101,426. The reason advanced for the falling off in 1921 of 60,522 members and 250 local branches was



the industrial depression which prevailed not only in Canada but throughout the whole continent of North America, as well as in other countries. The report shows that during the scarcity of employment last year, many members of unions were unable to make payment of the monthly dues, and were in course of time suspended from membership, their names being finally dropped from the records. While a few of the international organizations exempt from the payment of dues for a certain period those members who are out of work, it is understood that with the majority of labour bodies continued membership is contingent upon the regular payment of the prescribed fees. The unemployed situation, though less severe during 1922 than during the preceding year, is reported to be again largely responsible for a trade union membership loss of 36,699 members and 156 branches.

There were at the close of 1922, according to the information published in the report, 92 international organizations operating in Canada, comprising 2,108 local branches, with a reported membership of 206,150. These figures indicate six fewer international bodies than in the previous years operating in the Dominion, with losses of 115 in branches and 16,746 in members.

The group comprising non-international organizations, with 272 branches, a gain of eight, reported a membership of 22,973, a decrease of 1,507. The reported membership of 19 of the 25 independent units was 9,063, a decrease in members of 6,581 and a loss in units of two.

The membership of the 88 National and Catholic unions connected with the Federation of Catholic Workers was reported at 37,576; besides the unions connected with the federation there are 18 syndicates which are not so identified, and of which four reported a combined membership of 759, making the total reported numerical strength of the National and Catholic unions

38,335, a decrease of 6,665 and a loss in syndicates of fourteen, included in the latter being a number of subordinate branches of the Mutual Labour Federation of the North from which no reports were received.

Only one unit of the One Big Union reported, and gave a membership of 100. The general officers of this organization having refused to supply any information, the remaining 33 units which were recorded in 1921 have been deleted from the report. The One Big Union, which was established in 1919, and which at the close of that year reported a membership of 41,150, does not appear to be now a factor in the labour movement of the Dominion. Its membership has fallen off, many of its early advocates having returned to the organizations which they had deserted.

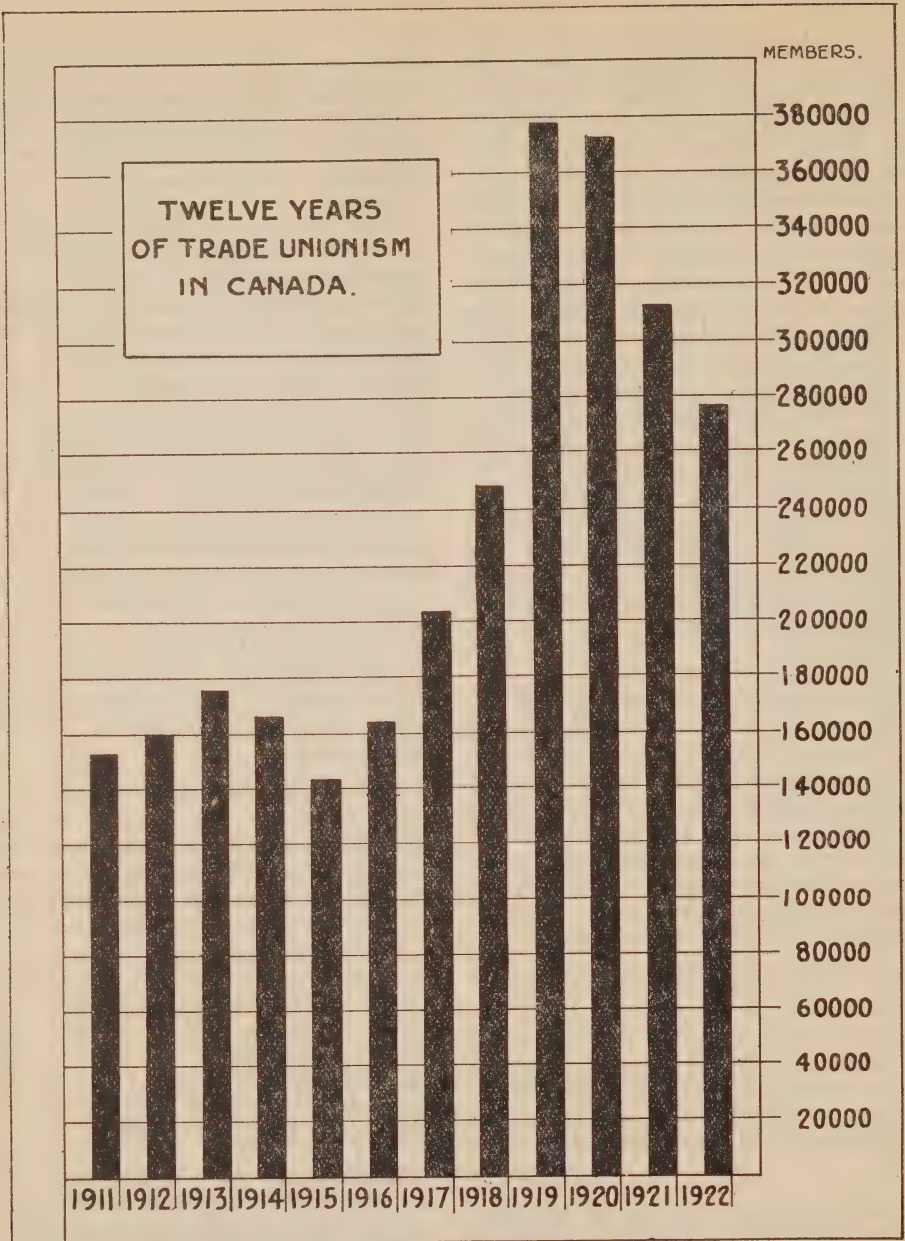
The combined reported membership contained in the five trade union groups above recorded stood, at the close of 1922, at 276,621, comprised in 2,512 local branches.

The chart published herewith, as taken from the report, shows the fluctuations in trade union membership in Canada from 1911 to 1922, the period covered by these departmental annual Reports on Labour Organizations.

By provinces the 2,512 local branch unions of all classes are divided as follows: Ontario, 1,045; Quebec, 456; British Columbia, 235; Alberta, 209; Saskatchewan, 163; Nova Scotia, 147; Manitoba, 134; New Brunswick, 114, and Prince Edward Island, 9.

There are 29 cities in Canada having not less than 20 trade union branches, and between them they represent about 52 per cent of all branch unions in the Dominion. Included in the local branch unions which reported their membership are 22 which have a membership of 1,000 or over, and represent a total of 35,693 members.

The report makes reference to various classes of delegate bodies which have



been developed in the plan of labour organization in North America, some of which are important adjuncts in the labour movement, and are designed to deal collectively with trade and other

matters which are of like concern to all members of the branch unions represented. A chapter of the report is devoted to a discussion of the position of business agent, an office created to

handle trade union affairs where the ordinary officers are unable to give them the desired attention.

The report in addition to giving the numerical standing of labour organizations in Canada, contains information as to trade union membership in 34 other countries, the aggregate, including Canada, being 44,136,355, of which approximately 22,000,000 are adherents to the principles of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which body the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with its 132,071 members, is affiliated. The following are the figures for the various countries as taken from the report:—

Argentina .....	247,953
Australia .....	700,000
Austria .....	1,128,125
Belgium .....	920,000
Bulgaria .....	36,000
Canada .....	276,621
China .....	300,000
Czecho-Slovakia .....	2,000,000
Denmark .....	350,945
Finland .....	48,589
France .....	1,046,748
Germany .....	12,595,947
Great Britain .....	5,128,648
Greece .....	170,000
Holland .....	664,043
Hungary .....	342,577
India .....	500,000
Italy .....	2,099,900
Japan .....	110,688
Latvia .....	50,000
Luxembourg .....	26,466
Mexico .....	710,000
New Zealand .....	82,553
Norway .....	95,927
Peru .....	25,000
Poland .....	822,777
Portugal .....	100,000
Roumania .....	170,309
Russia .....	6,857,000
South Africa .....	91,634
Spain .....	1,305,113
Sweden .....	381,018
Switzerland .....	349,172
United States .....	4,152,592
Yugo-Slavia .....	250,000

The report gives considerable space to a group of revolutionary labour organizations, including (1) The Red International of Labour Unions, (2) The Workers' Party of Canada, and (3) The Trade Union Educational League.

Included in the objects of the first two-mentioned bodies is the "overthrow of capitalism and capitalistic dictatorship", the Educational League being the medium through which the existing labour organizations are to be formed into industrial groups in conformity with the plan of the Red International, upon consummation of which the unions in North America are to be amalgamated with that organization. So far, the report states, the only Canadian organization to adopt the principles of the Red International is the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, an independent body, which at one time was an affiliate of the One Big Union. District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, with jurisdiction over the coal fields of Nova Scotia, made application for membership in the Red International, but the general executive board of the U.M.W. of A. demanded withdrawal of the application on pain of the District being suspended from membership in the United Mine Workers, and the application referred to was withdrawn. The Workers' Party has been active in its propaganda, and in a few localities has made some converts, but the revolutionary character of the organization, which is opposed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, has not appealed to the general labour movement of the Dominion.

Under the caption "Amalgamation Proposals" the report discusses the agitation for closer union through the amalgamation of several of the existing organizations of craft unions into industrial groups, it being claimed by the advocates of the proposal that the present plan of organization is obsolete and lacks the essentials for a united front against the employers. The opponents of the amalgamation scheme claim that the existing system of organization as developed on this continent is as progressive as the present conditions would warrant. The opponents also profess to observe in this movement the machinations of the



agents of the Trade Union Educational League, the organization referred to above. While the American Federation, the head of the organized labour movement of this continent, believes that the trade departments of the federation provide for the bringing together of the existing organizations in such manner as may be determined by them, some of the bodies affiliated to the American Federation have gone on record favouring the proposed industrial group organization.

The report makes reference to the growth of labour political parties in Canada and gives an account of their activities in some of the later elections held in the Dominion. Mention is also made of the participation in politics of the Labour Party of Great Britain, as well as of labour political activities in other countries.

The payment of benefits by labour organizations, the report points out, is a feature of trade union activity of more than ordinary interest, very large sums being expended for this purpose. Of the eighteen organizations classed non-international four made payments for benefits during 1922, the total expenditure being \$41,180, an increase of \$20,405 over the preceding year, of which \$38,450 was for death benefits. Of the 92 international organizations operating in Canada 58 reported disbursements for one or more benefit purposes, payments on account of death benefits being made during 1922 by 53, unemployed and travelling by 12, strike by 42, sick and accident by 19 and old age pensions by 5. The total expenditure in Canada and the United States for benefits paid by the various central international organizations was \$26,378,729, an increase of \$2,288,893, as compared with the disbursements for benefits by 75 organizations which reported for the year 1921. The expendi-

tures for 1922 for the various benefits were as follows:—

Death benefits.....	\$ 8,515,123
Unemployed and travelling benefits.....	753,704
Strike benefits.....	13,549,717
Sick and accident benefits.....	1,446,408
Old age pensions and other benefits.....	2,113,777

Besides the amounts which may have been received from the headquarters of the international organizations, certain of the local branch unions in Canada made payments to their own members for benefits, the total for the year 1922, according to the figures given in the report, being \$535,450, a decrease of \$963,105, as compared with the expenditure for these purposes in the preceding year. The total payments by all classes of local unions on account of the benefits mentioned were as follows:—

Death benefits.....	\$ 121,278
Unemployed benefits.....	48,643
Strike benefits.....	123,693
Sick benefits.....	201,107
Other benefits.....	40,729

The Twelfth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada comprises a complete labour directory, containing as it does the names and addresses of the chief executive officers of all labour organizations on the continent known to the department, as well as of those operating in Canada, with a list of local branch unions existing in each locality in the Dominion.

The closing chapter of the report is devoted to a class of associations of employees which, though not identified with the organized labour movement, is deemed of sufficient importance to warrant reference being made to them in a report designed to show the standing of organizations of wage-earners operating in Canada. The number of such associations (none of which have been taken into account in computing the trade union membership in the Dominion) is 63, their combined reported membership being 81,373.

## TRADE UNIONISM IN 1922: A SURVEY.

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**T**HE International Labour Review for February-March, 1923, contains a survey of some of the principal tendencies of the trade union movement during 1922, illustrated by more or less typical examples. Emphasis is laid upon the purely economic phases of this development, but the author states it is often difficult to distinguish between the economic features and the political activities, particularly so during the past year, as there has been a marked tendency for the trade union movement as a whole to enlarge the sphere of its activities and to extend its power into the field of politics.

The industrial depression, already in progress during 1921, is visible behind almost every phase of trade union activity in 1922, and according to this article, has caused unparalleled unemployment, some reduction of wages, and a successful resistance on the part of employers to any further extension of the 8-hour day movement; in some cases it has meant an addition to working hours. Its immediate effect was a loss in trade union membership, a loss, however, not of such magnitude as to reduce numbers very seriously. The decrease in trade union membership which occurred in 1921, though considerable, nowhere reduced membership to its pre-war level. The growth of the unions during the war was unprecedented; many of them had by 1920 more than doubled their pre-war membership, and some had trebled it. The author expresses the opinion that a large proportion of those who have left the trade unions within the last two years have no doubt done so involuntarily and will therefore return as soon as they are able. A certain number, particularly the new members who joined the movement at the flood tide of prosperity, have, however, left owing to dissatisfaction with trade

union results. Some have been disheartened by the unsuccessful results of strikes. The decrease in the membership of British trade unions since 1920 has been much greater in the case of women than of men; this is attributed to the fact that women abnormally employed in industry during the war, and afterwards during the boom, were among the first to become unemployed when the depression began.

Questions of organization have always come up for consideration at a time of crisis in the labour movement. During 1922 consolidation has been realized to a certain extent by the amalgamation of competing unions in a particular craft; by the conclusion of alliances; by the formation of industrial unions aiming at the "One Big Union", which embraces all the workers in a country; and by the formation of more comprehensive international organizations. The year 1922 is remarkable both for the number of re-organization schemes put forward and the number put into practice. In the United States the idea of industrial unionism is said to have relatively little support, largely because centralisation in the regular trade union movement — through the industrial departments of the Federation — has probably already proceeded further than in most other countries. The 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labour was almost unanimously opposed to the idea. However, eleven State Federations of Labour have passed resolutions endorsing industrial unionism. A strong sentiment for amalgamation, the review states, is noticeable in the printing, textile, clothing and railway industries of the United States, but attempts for joint action by the building trades have met with marked failure.



One of the objects of greater centralization is to form a headquarters for the conduct and direction of strikes. A proposal of this nature was made before the British Trade Union Congress but was not accepted. The conduct of all disputes except purely local ones is part of the new Norwegian scheme. In Germany and Austria the central organizations have succeeded in taking over the control of all strikes of a general nature and the same trend is noticeable in France.

A number of alliances between unions are mentioned. The miners and the engineers in Great Britain have concluded an agreement whereby an engineer employed at a mine is given a miner's membership card, and takes part in strikes and other activities with the miners. In the United States fifteen railway unions have an alliance with the United Mine Workers. In the international field an amalgamation has taken place among the leather workers, saddlers, and shoemakers, while for the building industry a close alliance of the International Federations of Building Workers, Carpenters, Painters, and Stone Workers is under consideration. The general movement for amalgamation and consolidation has affected non-manual workers' unions as well, in Germany especially, but also in France, Great Britain and Italy. They are at the same time moving into closer relationship with manual workers. The evident reason for these developments is that non-manual workers including civil servants, particularly where currency is depreciated, as in Germany, have the same wages problem to face as the manual workers. Further, the wages of civil servants have generally failed to rise to the same degree as those of manual workers to compensate for increased cost of living. Affiliation of civil servants to manual workers' federations has raised the question of the right to strike. This right has been vigorously vindicated by civil servants in France, but in Germany a division of opinion has arisen on this point.

Mention is made of various suggestions for the relief of the unemployment crisis of the past year on the part of the trade unions. They are said to agree fairly well as to the general causes of the crisis, insisting that it lies in the extraordinarily unsound international economic relations which prevail at the present time. Specific suggestions for the relief of the situation have, however, varied, owing to the different traditions and unemployment situations in the various countries. A clear line of difference in attitude can be drawn between that held by labour in Europe and in the United States. European labour accepts unemployment as a more or less inevitable feature of the industrial system. Labour in the United States takes the view that unemployment is a temporary, though malignant influence, which under certain conditions can be wholly abolished. European labour stresses the importance of provision of relief works in time of depression to provide against seasonal variation in employment, and proposes insurance as a relief for that residuum of unemployment which is more or less chronic. The American Federation of Labour, while also emphasising the need and value of the distribution of public contracts so as to provide against cyclical unemployment, opposes unemployment insurance on the ground that it recognises unemployment as something irremediable. The trade union movements of Canada and Australia with a more markedly European tradition have put forward measures for unemployment insurance.

The year 1922 in trade unionism, according to the writer, shows no change in the attitude of organized labour towards migration. Despite the fact, however, that emigration is considered in certain quarters as one of the numerous remedies for unemployment, trade unions even in countries of emigration do not, as a rule, advocate it as a remedy. They insist on the obligation of each country to provide work for its own population. In any case, emigration on a scale sufficient to affect em-



ployment to an appreciable extent might be such as to prevent a rapid recovery when industry should begin to improve. In Great Britain the Labour Party takes the view that "neither in this country nor in the Dominions will Labour regard state-aided schemes of land settlement as a remedy for unemployment". A contrary view of emigration, as a whole, is taken by the trade union organizations in Switzerland and Italy. They look upon emigration as an actual remedy for unemployment, the Italian workers maintaining special information offices to guard the interests of all workers leaving the country. Trade unions in countries of immigration are strongly opposed to it, arguing that it would tend to flood the labour market and increase the number of unemployed, also that it would lower the standard of living.

The effect on the unions of the depression has generally been similar to that resulting in the past from like industrial depressions. At the same time, in the author's opinion, they have also reacted in somewhat new and untried ways. The vastness of the present crisis has impressed the trade unions with the necessity of taking a wider interest in economics. They have realized the difficulty of their position in not being in touch with the sources of information concerning the industrial situation, and their need of informed leadership and counsel. They are insisting on the education of their members and are even reaching out into the field of research and emphasizing the need for a broader understanding of economic and industrial problems. Probably the most significant event in the trade union education movement in

1922 was the holding of an international conference on workers' education at Brussels in August 1922, at which representatives from Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States were present. All the organizations represented were connected with trade unions or co-operative societies.

As has been mentioned above, the opinion of trade unions has been that the principal cause of the economic depression, the evils of which are most severely felt by the workers, is to be found in present international economic relations. The principal contribution of labour to the solution of international economic problems is the programme prepared by the International Federation of Trade Unions and submitted by it to the Genoa Conference of the Powers. Side by side with this programme must be considered that prepared by the International Federation of Christian Trade Union for its Innsbruck Congress, as these two programmes correspond on a number of points. The chief remedies which are common in both programmes are: International control of raw material; an international loan for the provision of credits to countries whose currency has depreciated; reciprocal cancellation of war debts; establishment of free trade; reduction of reparations; and disarmament. The League of Nations is generally regarded as the proper instrument for carrying out this programme of economic reorganization, chiefly because it would strengthen the League by bringing it into more vital contact with the immediate economic interests of the peoples.

## BUSINESS CYCLES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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**A**T a conference called by President Harding which met at Washington in September, 1921, to consider emergency relief measures for unemployment in the United States, the proposal was advanced that an exhaustive investigation should be made of the whole problem of unemployment and of methods of stabilizing business so as to prevent the suffering caused by trade depression. In accordance with this proposal a committee on unemployment and business cycles was appointed by Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to undertake this investigation. The committee was composed of Owen D. Young, chairman of board of General Electric Company, chairman; Joseph H. Defrees, former president United States Chamber of Commerce; Mary Van Kleeck, Russell Sage Foundation; Matthew Woll, vice-president, American Federation of Labour; Clarence M. Woolley, president American Radiator Company; and Edward Eyre Hunt, secretary of the President's Conference on Unemployment, secretary.

A brief report prepared by this committee has recently been issued (*Business Cycles and Unemployment*, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Price 5 cents.)

In its report the committee uses the term "business cycles" to describe the series of changes in business conditions which are characterized by an upward movement toward a boom, followed by a downward movement into depression. Although a variety of reasons have been assigned for the upward and downward movement of business, it was stated to be the general opinion that the influences which cause the business cycle were conditions within business itself, and that the most productive results in controlling it were likely to be obtained from a considera-

tion of business rather than from efforts to explore remote considerations.

The problem which the committee was asked to analyse was the possible prevention of widespread unemployment through the control of extreme fluctuations of the business cycle. The proposed remedies are: Control of credit expansion of banks generally; possible control of inflation by the Federal reserve system; control by individual business men of the expansion of their own industries; control of public and private construction, including construction by public utilities, at or near the peak of the business cycle; construction of public works in the depression; unemployment reserve funds; federal and state employment bureaus.

The committee attributed business depression largely to ignorance of fundamental facts relating to industry on the part of business men and bankers. It recommended the maintenance and expansion of the monthly survey of current business which had been established in the Department of Commerce by Secretary Hoover, so that business men and bankers might know promptly the facts about the rate of production measured in physical units, the stocks on hand or in transit, the trend of prices, the volume of sales, and the trend in money rates. According to the report there was also need for recording data as to freight movements, to show whether the output of farms and factories was being promptly distributed to the consumer or was being delayed in transit. The committee further recommended the expansion and standardization of the of the statistics now collected by State and Federal Bureaus, the publication of employment statistics by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics and the final summation and publication of all these statistics by the Department of

Commerce. The following commodities were suggested by experts as most significant in showing the trend of the business cycle: (1) Raw wool and woollen textiles; (2) Raw cotton and cotton textiles; (3) Hides and leather and shoes; (4) Iron and steel and leading fabricated products, such as structural steel and standard tools; (5) Zinc, lead, and copper and leading products of each; (6) Bituminous coal.

The committee recommended that the statistics with regard to these industries should be obtained by telegraph and should be issued immediately after their receipt. The collection and publication of yearly and monthly statistics was also recommended based on the exhaustive census of manufactures made by the Department of Commerce every five years.

In the opinion of the committee there should be a further development of special research into economic forces, business currents and broad questions of economic method, which should be carried on continuously by government bureaus, but business men themselves should form their own fundamental judgments of probable business trends when adequate data are furnished.

The committee pointed out that the policies of a banker should be determined by the general business situation as well as by the apparent soundness of the particular transactions his customers asked him to finance, and suggested that when prices were rising and business expanding bankers should ask borrowers to maintain an increasing ratio of quick assets to current liabilities. Although it is important that credit should be available at the time of a crisis, it was declared that "it is also important for the general public to realize that the expansion of credit in times of prosperity should be guarded by the voluntary action of

business men, cautioned and advised by bankers to the end that prosperity may be preserved and not destroyed by inflation, which in due course must precipitate depression and deflation with their inevitable consequence of social and economic distress."

The committee recommended the partial control of periods of expansion through the cessation and postponement of construction by the government, railroads, public utilities and private owners in boom periods when prices are high, until a period of depression when prices are low and employment slack. Individual business men and corporations, the report states, should consider the business cycle far more than they do in planning their constructive work. Reserves built up in periods of high earnings and expansion are then spent for construction during periods of depression. This policy would tend to keep low the ratio of fixed assessment to productive capacity to the great advantage of industry.

In discussing the provision of reserve funds accumulated during periods of prosperity to help sustain workers when unemployed in periods of depression, the committee stated that experimentation along these lines had been scanty in the United States, being confined largely to trade unions and to individual efforts of a few firms. Because of the large expense, it appeared fundamental to the success of such experiments that cyclical unemployment should be reduced to its minimum before any general relief measures were attempted. For these reasons and on account of the many complex problems of administration to be solved, the committee did not recommend any definite programme. The committee expressed hearty approval of the recommendation of the President's Conference on Unemployment for the establishment of a



national system of employment bureaus, the reports of which would provide another measure of business conditions, and if organized effectively would enable labour to be transferred from one

place to another with the least possible loss of time, thus preventing loss of production to the employer and loss of wages to the worker, and helping to maintain the level of purchasing power.

## RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

SEVERAL measures affecting labour and others of more general social interest were passed at the session of the Saskatchewan Legislature which opened early in February and closed toward the end of March. Penalties were provided for workmen who break their contracts by quitting work before the expiration of the term of service to which they have agreed with their employer. The Masters and Servants Act already contained a section relating to the misconduct of "servants", which class includes clerks, journeymen, apprentices, servants, labourers, or any persons engaged or hired, the list of possible offences on the part of these workers including drunkenness, absence without leave, refusal to perform just duties or obey lawful commands, and dissipating the employer's property or effects. To this list the amendment now adds the offence of "abandoning his (the worker's) employment by leaving his employer's service before the expiry of the term of hiring without the consent of his employer and without lawful excuse". Moreover, in addition to the fine or imprisonment which may be imposed on a "servant" convicted of misconduct, the payment of restitution to the injured employer is authorized by a new subsection, to the effect that "any justice of the peace before whom proceedings are taken under this section may inquire into the damages which a master or employer has sustained, or may sustain, by reason of the violation of contract complained of, and may award as compensation for such damages a sum not exceeding \$100, and any compensation so awarded may be set

off against any sum directed to be paid by the master or employer to the servant or employee for wages".

The section of The Factories Act defining the powers of the Court in cases in which employers are convicted of infractions of the act was redrafted so as to apply to infractions not only of the act, but of "the regulations, rules or orders of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council thereunder," or "any lawful order of an inspector." In such cases the convicting magistrate (formerly the act read "Court of summary jurisdiction") is authorized to order that such non-compliance be remedied within a specified time limit, which limit may be enlarged upon application. If the regulations have not been complied with by the date so fixed the magistrate is authorized to impose a fine on the offending employer up to \$10 a day. The following section is also added to the act: "The Lieutenant Governor-in-Council may make regulations respecting the prevention of accidents in factories, and generally for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act according to their true intent and meaning and of supplying any deficiency therein."

The Pharmacy Act was amended by the raising of the age at which intending apprentices to a pharmaceutical chemist may be registered from 15 to 17 years.

The section of the Creditors' Relief Act which provides that employees' claims for wages have priority over other debts was amended to provide that on receipt of such claims the

sheriff shall immediately give notice to the execution debtor "and shall have the same right to interplead in respect thereof as he would have in case of any adverse claim to moneys levied by him under execution."

The Hawkers' and Pedlers' Act was amended by the addition to the list of persons to whom the provisions of the act do not apply of persons selling typewriters, adding machines and computing scales. A similar amendment is made in the City Act, the Town Act, and the Village Act. In the latter Acts the employees of merchants were also exempted from the regulations governing pedlers.

The following measures may be mentioned among those of a more general social nature which were enacted at the recent session. A Department of Public Health was created, its duties being to administer the Public Health and other related acts, to collect facts

and statistics relating to public health and disseminate information tending to promote health and suppress disease, to secure the observance of all acts and regulations connected with public health or vital statistics and to issue such reports, statistics, circulars and other publications as may be advisable, officials of public institutions, medical health officers, boards of health, municipalities, school boards and medical practitioners will be subject to the authority of the new department.

Following the recent example of British Columbia, the Legislature passed a Parents' Maintenance Act making sons or daughters liable for the support of parents who are dependent upon them by reason of age, disease, or infirmity. Provision was made for the establishment of an industrial school for the education, industrial training and moral reclamation of such boys as may be lawfully committed for detention at the schools.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1922.

**T**HE Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick recently issued their annual reports, covering the calendar year 1922.

### Nova Scotia Report

The report of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board shows that the actual payments made during the year for compensation and medical aid amounted to \$516,290. Of this amount \$303,552 was paid to disabled workers and \$212,738 was paid to persons entitled to pensions. The number of disabled workmen who received benefits in respect to temporary total disabilities continuing for at least seven days was 4,256, while at the end of the year the persons receiving compensation in the form of a monthly pension were as follows:

Widows. ....	250
Children under 16.....	556
Dependent mothers.....	40
Dependent fathers.....	34
Other dependents.....	15
Workmen partially or wholly disabled for life	530

The Province's bill for accident compensation has not varied widely in the past six years in proportion to the total volume of industrial activity, the ratio of expenditure for this purpose to the total wages paid in each year ranging from .026 in 1918 to .015 in 1921 and .020 in 1922.

The total provisional assessments made upon employers in 1922 amounted to \$815,317. Substantial reductions, however, due to the decrease in the amount of wages actually paid as com-

pared with the amount estimated at the beginning of the year, and to the retroactive decrease in the rates of assessments, were expected to bring this total down to \$667,117. For the first time in six years of experience the Board made an allowance for bad accounts, an excellent record, considering that, unlike a private insurance company, the Board cannot select its risks or require advance payments on policies, but must provide compensation even when the employer has not reported, or is discovered to be worthless.

The amount invested by the Board in trust fund securities amounted to \$3,789,182 at the close of the year, the securities consisting of Dominion and Provincial bonds. The ratio of administrative expenses to total expenditure was 10.56 per cent in 1922 or practically the same proportion as in the previous year.

A remarkable similarity is noticeable in the accident figures for the past two years. In 1922 the total accidents, so far reported, were 5,434, as compared with 5,423 in 1921, while fatalities numbered 63 in 1922 and 62 in 1921. Permanent disability cases were rather more numerous, but temporary total disability cases were fewer last year than in 1921. The Board expresses satisfaction with the work of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, to whom \$7,970 was paid during the year for expenses. Medical aid, which is provided by the Board for a period of 30 days from the date of disability, involved a heavier outlay than in 1921, the increase in 1922 amounting to nearly \$2,000. This increase is explained by the discontinuance of several private medical aid systems which were recognized and allowed to function under the terms of the compensation act amendment relating to the provision of medical aid.

#### New Brunswick Report

The report of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board for

1922, in addition to giving all available information as to last year's operations, contains full tables for 1921 which are designed to bring the reports of the province into conformity with those of the other provinces, so as to provide a true basis for statistical comparison. These revised tables show receipts from actual assessments and cost in each industrial group of all the "finalled" claims of 1921; the month of occurrence and locality of accidents, the time loss involved by groups, the average age and the average wage of the injured workers by groups, the average length of temporary total disability, the nature of injury, the causes of accidents; dependants provided for in fatal cases, and the number of accidents involving disability of less than seven days.

The figures for 1922 show a slight increase in the total number of accidents during the year for which claims were filed, being 5,216, as compared with 4,834 in 1921. However, a decline was noted in the number of more serious cases, the increase referred to being mainly in minor accidents, that is those causing disability of less than seven days' duration.

The provisional financial statement for 1922 shows that the sum of \$258,306 was collected in assessments on estimated payrolls; \$133,853 was expended on compensation other than pensions; \$52,086 was expended on medical aid; \$16,320 on hospital maintenance; \$118,415 was transferred to Pension awards. The cost of administration is given as 10 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>5</sub> per cent of the total income of the Board from all sources, including interest on current funds, estimated adjustments on 1922 payroll, and balance carried over from the previous year.

First aid classes were held during the year in the principal industrial centres, and instruction was also given in the outlying districts of the province.



## FACTORIES INSPECTION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

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ONE of the duties of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick it to administer the Provincial Factories Act, the chief Factory Inspector being required to present to the Board an annual report giving details of all infractions of the law and other matters affecting factories which have been brought to his attention during the year. The report for 1922, completed in February, but issued, as is customary, only on the termination of the Legislative session, shows that 368 industrial establishments, employing 12,824 male, and 1,954 female workers, were inspected. Many more sawmills were in operation than in 1921, a gradual return to normal conditions in the logging industry being indicated, and industries generally were more active. The report notes a speeding-up of the output in many of the larger establishments, accompanied by an increase of security for the workers, due to the replacing of old machinery with the latest type, and to the fact that manufacturers of machinery now generally equip their latest productions with safety devices before shipping. The inspector in fact finds no small proportion of accidents due to carelessness, indifference, inexperience or lack of reasonable judgment. "It is just as essential," he says, "that the worker should exercise care and caution in the course of his employment as it is for the employer to provide and instal safety devices". Again, after referring

to certain practices by workers, such as the wearing of loose clothing round machinery, the inspector proceeds: "It does seem to me that before we can hope for any appreciable reduction in the number of accidents something must be done to discourage these and similar pernicious practices indulged in from day to day by employees. It is the direct cause of 75 per cent of the accidents in connection with equipment". It is suggested that "Safety First" notices be prominently posted; that workers who unnecessarily expose themselves should be informed of their risk; that new hands be made aware of the dangers surrounding them; that "safe" clothing be worn by employees; and that the millwright or some other responsible person make periodical inspections of the plant with a view to safety.

The inspector suggests amendments to the Factories Act to extend its application to owners or users of all boilers, and not only to those employing ten or more persons and to restrict the sale or purchase of second-hand boilers.

One thousand and one licenses were granted during the year to stationary engineers for operating steam plants carrying a pressure over 15 pounds. Of this number 860 were renewal licenses, issued annually by the Workmen's which are issued annually by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

## APPRENTICESHIP IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

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**K**EEN interest, on the part of both employers and employees, is being shown concerning the problem of securing an adequate supply of apprentices for the building and construction industry. The urgent need for immediate action in this matter was clearly presented by Mr. J. M. Pigott, President of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, in a paper read before the fifth annual conference of the Association held in the city of Quebec last February. This paper, which appeared in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, pointed out the failure of existing methods of training skilled workers in the building trades, resulting in a serious shortage of competent mechanics, and outlined a proposed plan for reviving apprenticeship in the seasonal occupations. The proposed plan involves the establishment of a provincial apprenticeship board and the assessment of all employers in the building industry for the purpose of paying the wages of apprentices during the first two years of their training. During the remainder of the training period the apprentice would be paid by his employer. This new assessment, which would amount to approximately 90 cents per \$100 of the payroll, would be levied in the same way as the assessment for workmen's compensation, which is approximately \$1.80. Throughout the full apprenticeship period the boy would spend seven consecutive months on the job under the supervision of a local apprenticeship board and five months in a technical school during the winter.

It was suggested that for the first two years of operation the provincial and federal governments should each contribute an amount equivalent to that levied on employers, thus reducing the employers' assessment to approx-

imately 30 cents. A deputation composed of representatives of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries and of the international building trades unions waited on the Dominion Government for the purpose of requesting the co-operation and assistance of the Dominion government. Efforts are also being made through the Ontario Employment Service Council to prepare a bill for presentation to the legislature which will authorize the establishment of a provincial board with power to assess employers and control the apprenticeship scheme.

The plans for putting the scheme into operation are still in the formative stage and it will be some time before the work of training apprentices under the proposed scheme can be commenced. The situation is one which requires close co-operation amongst employers, labour organizations and technical schools. There is a growing opinion, on the part of many interested persons, that the problem of apprenticeship can best be solved by industry and that future developments should result from earnest efforts on the part of employers and employees to co-operate in devising ways and means for establishing local apprenticeship plans in different trades. These may later be amalgamated into a provincial scheme for the whole building industry. Others believe that the time has come for establishing provincial apprenticeship schemes involving all trades and skilled occupations, and that legislation should be enacted to provide for the above plan, or a modification of it, being established in all branches of industry now covered by the Workmen's Compensation Acts. It would appear that employers in the building trades are not yet prepared to assume the responsibility and cost of training apprentices,

and that very few boys are willing to serve a term of apprenticeship until some provision is made for providing adequate training, assured wages during the full year, and a prospect of steady employment on completion of the training period. Steady employment cannot be assured while the building trades continue to be seasonal occupations, and the public are not yet convinced that construction work can be carried on throughout the whole year without adding to the cost of operation. It is claimed by some builders that if the work were equally distributed over the twelve months instead of being confined to the period of good weather, building costs would be considerably decreased, although there would still be a difference between the cost of summer and winter construction in some lines of work.

The plan proposed by Mr. Pigott has met with the approval of organized labour, and the technical schools are willing and anxious to co-operate by providing special courses for apprentices, and, if necessary, supervising the training received on the job. One of the main objects of secondary vocational education as expressed by Dr. F. W. Merchant, Director of Technical Education for Ontario, is to promote some form of apprenticeship in skilled occupations and to co-operate with industry in providing suitable training for apprentices. The vocational schools cannot replace apprenticeship but they can and should provide a preliminary training for young students who intend to enter industrial occupations and later supplement the training received on the job by special instruction designed to meet the needs of various kinds of workers and apprentices.

The preliminary training may consist of instruction in—

- (a) The essentials of a general education,
- (b) Subjects which are fundamental to most industries, such as mechanical drawing, shop mathematics, mechanics, etc.
- (c) Practical work of a general character in different trades.

The supplementary training for apprentices and adult workers may consist of—

- (a) Extension of academic courses where such extension is necessary,
- (b) Systematic instruction in the knowledge related to different trades. Every trade has a body of such knowledge which it is necessary that the apprentice should acquire.
- (c) Training to give skill in the mechanical operations of trades in so far as such training can be given in schools.

This training can be continued throughout the year in part-time classes for a few hours each week, or it can be given in the case of seasonal trades, through full-time courses in the winter months.

The attitude of labour organizations is expressed by Mr. J. F. Marsh, General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who referred to the proposed plan in the following words:— "The trades unions are anxious to assist in any way they can, to bring into effect an apprenticeship plan that will be mutually satisfactory. The plan suggested by Mr. Pigott is a step in the right direction and deserves the commendation and support of the contractors, the building public, the federal and provincial governments and the trades unions."



## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE closing exercises of the provincial Agricultural and Technical School in Charlottetown, held on April 12, marked the end of the third year of vocational education in Prince Edward Island. The school, which was opened as a result of federal assistance under the Technical Education Act, is endeavouring to meet the vocational needs of students from all parts of the province and offers courses in agricultural and industrial work. New courses are being added to meet the increasing demand for vocational training, and it is expected that the day courses now being given in agriculture, motor mechanics and butter and cheese manufacturing will be increased to include lobster packing, fox raising and other courses directly connected with the industries of the province. The evening courses given during the past year included motor mechanics, mechanical drawing, woodworking, wireless telegraphy, mathematics and English. These courses also will be added to as the need arises. The total enrolment last year was 172, 65 in the day classes and 107 in the evening, which is a considerable increase in both departments over the enrolment for the previous year. Vocational education is a new development in Prince Edward Island and its field is limited, but the school is meeting a real need and is being recognized as a permanent and useful institution by those who were indifferent or opposed to its establishment. The growing interest on the part of the general public and the business men of the province is shown by the large attendance at the convocation exercises, and the five prizes which were offered for competition in the different courses. In his address to the gathering, Mr. Vernon Crockett, principal of the school, very clearly summarized the work of the school and pointed out the need for enlarging its activities. The

following extracts from his speech indicate the spirit of the school and the prospect for future developments:—

There are those who say that the young people of this province do not need vocational education, that they are better off without it, that education unsettles people, and makes them restless and dissatisfied with themselves and that eventually they leave home and are a direct loss to the province. Our reply to that contention is that it is directly contrary to the facts. It is not the skilled workers who leave home but the unskilled. Vocational education does not depopulate the country. It has the opposite effect. The students of this institution do not leave the province as soon as they finish their course here. They go back home and are incorporated into the agricultural and industrial life of the country. Statistics from Truro Agricultural College, the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, bear out our contention. The vast majority, a very large percentage, almost all of the graduates of these institutions identify themselves with the agricultural and industrial and social life of the Dominion. Vocational education is also meeting with opposition on the ground of its excessive cost. What does it cost? Making necessary deductions for capital expenditure the total annual cost of running this institution is less than \$12,000, a year, of which amount the Federal Government pays \$8,000. Towards the maintenance and upkeep of this school the total annual levy on each taxpayer of this province is approximately thirty cents. That does not seem to be excessive. I do not think it is costing enough. I wish I could point out to you, as I feel it myself, the tremendous importance of this school in the development of the resources of this province. Once that conviction gets possession of us the question of cost will become a matter for secondary consideration. Just think what it would mean to this province if we had two hundred young men of the same quality as those who are graduating this evening studying scientifically the various problems connected with our agricultural, and industrial and social development. I am not talking about what we have already accomplished. I am thinking about the possibilities which are tremendous. To make this thing a success will cost a little more than it is costing at present, and it is just here that vocational differs from ordinary secondary and high school education.

Technical education means work shops, and laboratories, and facilities for practical demonstrations. Vocational education means doing things, not merely talking about or thinking about doing them. Our motor mechanics here can take your car, tractor or gas engine all to pieces and put it together again. If there is anything wrong they can put it right. They didn't learn that from a textbook. They couldn't learn it from a textbook.

Our dairy students can take your cream, test it, pasteurize it, churn it, pack the product and put it on the market in first class condition. In texture, flavour, and keeping quality it will be as good as the best. But it costs money to equip an institution to do this kind of work. I am not asking for more money. I am only trying to point to some of the difficulties and I want to insist on the extreme importance of getting the right viewpoint on a question that vitally concerns the future welfare and prosperity of this province.

Agriculture, we have learned, is the basic industry in this province, and of that industry dairying is the most important sub-division. That is why a dairy herd is kept on the school premises and a fully equipped cheese and butter plant is being operated at the school. We give our students a thorough insight into every phase of the business from the production of the raw material to the marketing and consumption of the finished product. They learn to appreciate above everything else the necessity for absolute cleanliness in every department of the dairy business. Last autumn a prominent dairyman at the Provincial Exhibition created consider-

able amusement in a section of the grand stand by appearing in the live stock parade dressed in a white laundered suit. A white laundered suit is the official dress of dairymen in Denmark and in other countries where dairying has been elevated to the status of a fine art.

There is just another matter to which I should like to refer before I finish. There is an idea abroad that vocational education is a matter that concerns the country alone. That is wrong. On this question of vocational education the city and country are one. There are hundreds of young people in this city between the ages of 14 and 18 who would be greatly benefited by such instruction as this school is capable of giving in either day or night classes. I suggested recently that an economic survey should be made of this city, to find out how many boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 are attending educational institutions, how many have gone to work for themselves, how many are following blind alley occupations, how many are apparently doing nothing. This survey might be followed by legislation providing for part time day or night class instruction for such of these as have gone to work and wish to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded. This is the plan being followed by all countries where an efficient system of secondary education is considered of first importance. Students whose efficiency has been increased by attendance at these classes might be given a slight increase in wages or salary by their employers to compensate them for the necessary trouble involved. I hope the city will take this matter in hand and that attendance at night classes particularly will be largely increased next winter.

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## ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN MINES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

FROM time to time articles have appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE in which reference has been made to recommendations and regulations for the improvement of safety conditions in mines. Among these may be mentioned "Mining Accidents in Ontario" and "British Columbia Coal Mine Regulations" in the issues of April and March, 1923, respectively, and the "Report on Disaster in British Columbia Coal Mine" in the issue of October,

1922. Particulars with regard to mining accidents in Canada, as prepared by the Department of Labour, are contained in "Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, in 1922" in the issue of March, 1923. The following information deals with accidents and measures and suggestions for the promotion of safety in the mines of Great Britain, United States, France, and South Africa.



## Great Britain

A committee has recently been appointed by the British Secretary of Mines, under the chairmanship of Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., to prepare under the direction of the Safety in Mines Research Board, a scheme for investigating possible methods for reducing the number of accidents from falls of ground in coal mines and to consider arrangements to carry out the proposed scheme.

On March 13, 1923, Mr. George Barker, a member of the Labour Party and a miners' representative, moved a resolution in the British House of Commons deploring the heavy loss of life and the large number of non-fatal accidents in mines, and recommending legislation to improve and strengthen the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in order to secure the fullest protection possible to those engaged in the industry. He quoted figures to show that for the four years ending December 31, 1921, the average annual number of fatalities was 1,125 and the number of persons disabled for more than seven days was 107,969; and for the ten years ending 1921 the total number killed in the industry was 12,897. During 1922, according to figures obtained from the Secretary of Mines, the number of accidents resulting from various causes was as follows:

	Killed	Seriously injured
Falls of roof and sides..	548	1,911
Haulage accidents below ground. . . . .	212	1,127
Explosions of fire damp or coal dust. . . . .	73	123
Explosions due to shot firing. . . . .	17	297
Shaft accidents. . . . .	40	97

Mr. Barker suggested the sinking of a shaft where the working face exceeded one mile from the shaft, claiming that this would lessen haulage costs and the number of accidents, and that the ventilation of the colliery and the health of the miners would be improved and the risk of explosion and

the quantity of coal dust on roadways would be reduced. He also suggested that if vacant places were stowed with the rubbish at present brought up and dumped on the surface, the space for accumulation of gas would be reduced and subsidences and falls of roof prevented. Many accidents, he claimed, were caused by the overworking of pit ponies, and he drew attention to the treatment of these animals in the pits. He urged that the greatest possible encouragement be given to miners who invent appliances for reducing mine accidents claiming that an appliance was on the market which, if universally adopted, would practically abolish accidents due to shot-firing; that the lighting of mines should be improved so as to diminish the prevalence of nystagmus and at the same time reduce the number of accidents; that the present system of inspection could be improved by increasing the number of inspectors and publishing their reports. He condemned economies effected in recent years in the administration of the Mines Department and enquired whether the Safety in Mines Research Board was not being hindered in its work on grounds of economy.

Mr. Harper Parker, who seconded the motion, urged an amendment to the Act to provide for some control of the speed at which the men shall be lowered into or raised from the mines and suggested periodical inspection of over-winding apparatus and that the winding-engine man should never be given any other work which would interfere with close attention to his winding duties.

This resolution was agreed to, as the Government realized the importance of expressing the opinion that the House regarded accidents to life and limb with feeling. It was explained, however, that the Secretary of Mines might by Order make such general regulations for the conduct and guidance of those managing a mine or employed in or about mines as may appear best, and provide for safety and



health, for proper inspection and for the care and treatment of horses and other animals.

A few days later the Secretary of Mines announced the appointment of a committee to investigate the existing arrangements for the provision and maintenance of appliances for use in rescue work, for the training of rescue corps and brigades, and to report what steps, if any, should be taken to improve these arrangements by amendments of the law or regulations or otherwise.

#### United States.

The American Association for Labor Legislation is urging that protective legislation be strengthened (1) to safeguard mine inspectors against partisan interference, whether political or industrial, and to place them upon a basis of training and experience; and (2) to offer, through workmen's compensation laws, inducements to careful employers who reduce hazards by proper safeguards.

Reports from the United States Bureau of Mines indicate that in ten years there have been 23,979 coal miners killed in the United States. In a comparison with British fatality rates, a report states that in the ten years (1911-1920 inclusive) the average fatality rate has been 1.2 for every 1,000 men employed in Great Britain and 4.3 for every 1,000 theoretic 300-day workers in the United States; that in 1920, the last year for which comparable figures are available, the British rate was 0.80 as compared with 3.77 in the United States, the fatalities numbering 1,103 in Great Britain and 2,271 in the United States. Because of differences of conditions in the two countries, it is claimed, however, that it is difficult to compare the frequency of mine accidents. In the coal mines of Great Britain there are about 1,000,000 men employed, which is approximately one-third more than in the United States, and the yearly output is about

300,000,000 tons, which is less than half the production in the United States.

During 1922, a slight reduction is shown in the number of coal mine fatalities, but in relation to the quantity of coal produced the accident rate was higher than for 1921. Owing to a strike from April to August, 1922, the production of anthracite was completely stopped and the output of bituminous coal was cut to half its usual quantity, and during these months there was an abnormally low number of fatal accidents. A summarization of the year's record shows 1,967 fatalities, a reduction of 20 from the previous year. Nine hundred deaths, or about 50 per cent of the accidents resulted from falls of rock or coal. There were 11 "major" disasters, (at which more than 5 lives were lost) due to explosions, causing the death of 264 men, and in 1921 there were five "major" disasters with a loss of 34 lives. The following table shows the death rate per million tons of coal due to principal causes, as follows:

	1922	1921
Falls of rock and coal.....	1.955	2.023
Haulage accidents. ....	0.736	0.637
Gas and dust explosions.....	0.675	0.229
Powder and other explosives...	0.196	0.300
Electricity. . . . .	0.159	0.158

The rate for all classes of accidents in 1922 was 4,273 per million tons, as compared with 3,924 in 1921.

The Bureau claims that probably the most important factor started in 1922 for promoting safety in mines was the holding of sectional safety conferences for mining men interested in safety. This work was initiated and carried on by the Mining Section of the National Safety Council. Other improvements noted that have a direct bearing on safety are: The substitution of storage battery locomotives for trolley locomotives, the replacing of dry drills in mines with wet drills, and the installation of larger and better ventilation equipment. Improvements were made in the mechanical safeguards for

hoisting, and in the work of fireproofing shafts. During the year ending June 30, 1922, the two mine rescue cars and ten safety stations of the Bureau trained 13,253 men in first-aid, 1,106 in mine rescue, and 1,930 in combination first-aid and mine-rescue work. It also described mine safety and mine rescue work to 86,899 persons, rendered assistance at 24 mine accidents (20 in coal mines and 4 in metal mines) conducted and assisted in conducting 26 state, local and company first-aid meets in mine districts, inspected mine rescue apparatus and gave advice as to its condition and repairs needed; investigated and made recommendations concerning mines in which explosions or fires occurred; produced and distributed free, for educational purposes, motion picture films on subjects relating to mining and the health and safety of miners; formulated a code on procedure in mine rescue, and assisted in an International Conference to reach standardization in mine rescue apparatus throughout the world. Co-operation in the work was maintained with the United States Public Health Service and the National Safety Council. Practically half a million dollars per year is expended by the Bureau. The following hints to miners are contained in a bulletin issued by the Bureau, setting forth methods to be used in case of fire or explosion, where men are trapped in the workings.

1. When entrapped by gases and forced back into a crossect or drift in which is comparatively good air, keep in mind the thought of building a bulkhead and collect tools, timber, water and other necessities on the way.

2. Before constructing a bulkhead, make sure that there is no manway or other connection with another level through which fumes could come.

3. When erected, test a bulkhead for leaks by means of a candle or carbide lamp.

4. If there is a compressed-air pipe with hose attached leading into the drift, and gas is coming in during erection of the bulkhead, station a man blowing air to keep back the gas.

5. Use a minimum of light when in a bulkhead region, as these consume oxygen.

6. The burning of the flame of a candle or lamp will show the condition of the confined air and how the oxygen is being used up.

7. Keep moving in the drift as much as possible, so as to mix the air, and do not gather in one place.

8. A bulkhead drift 250 feet long and 6 feet high by 6 feet wide contains 9,000 cubic feet of air, and at the disastrous fire in the North Butte Mining Company's Granite Mountain shaft, kept 29 men alive for 36 hours; and one 130 feet long and 7 feet high by 7 feet wide, containing 6,500 cubic feet, supported 6 out of 8 men for 50 hours, and would have sufficed for all 8 men for 65 hours if the air had been circulated by moving about.

#### France.

By an Act of July 8, 1890, amended by the Acts of March 25, 1901, and May 9, 1905, and incorporated in Book II of the Labour Code, sections 120-157, provision is made for the appointment of safety overseers (*délégués à la sécurité*) to visit underground works in mines and quarries and investigate hygienic conditions and provisions for the safety of the workers employed. A Bill has recently been introduced, proposing that this legislation should be extended to cover surface workers in mines. It is pointed out that operations of the most varied nature are now carried on at the surface of coal mines, and that in some cases the most elementary precautions for the safety of the workers are not observed. Mr. Richard Georges, who introduced the

bill, quoted recent statistics which show that the number of accidents to surface workers in 1919 was 7,717 (of whom 32 were killed) out of 60,549 workers, as compared with 6,697 (45 killed and 6,652 injured) out of 56,215 workers in 1911. He also emphasized the importance of protecting the health of the workers, who are exposed to all sorts of diseases (particularly the women workers).

#### South Africa

During recent years a "Safety First" campaign has been conducted on the Rand Mines under the auspices of the Rand Mutual Assurance Company. The following figures show the fatal accident rates per 1,000 persons employed in the years 1915 to 1921 inclusive: 1915, 3.17; 1916, 3.16; 1917, 2.64; 1918, 2.55; 1919, 2.43; 1920, 2.45; 1921, 2.28.

### REPORTS OF CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE AND THE ONTARIO SAFETY LEAGUE.

THE Ontario Safety League recently issued its ninth annual report which contains also the fourth annual report of the Canadian National Safety League. The former League is a member of the Dominion organization and has charge of the work in Ontario. A similar organization exists in Manitoba, and in Quebec there is the Shawinigan Falls Safety League which is affiliated with the National League.

During the year the National League gave serious consideration to the question of organizing in every province throughout the country, and in that connection a delegation interviewed representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments during September, 1922, when a conference was being held in connection with the unemployment situation, at which it is reported they were assured of the sympathy and co-operation of the Minister of Labour and of the Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Later another deputation accompanied by the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour and Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress, interviewed the Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance with reference to a financial grant to assist in organizing the provincial organizations. It is reported they were successful in so far as the Government

has placed the sum of \$25,000 in the estimates for this purpose.

The receipts of the Ontario League for the year 1922 amounted to \$24,225 including a grant from the Province of \$10,000, grants from the city of Toronto for the years 1921 and 1922 of \$2,000 for each year, and membership fees and general collections amounting to \$10,225. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$23,830 of which \$12,830 was for general campaign work and \$11,000 for office expenses. In addition to this supplies to the Canadian National Safety League amounted to \$859.

Included in the work of the Ontario League is the fortnightly distribution, to paid subscribers in 68 of the cities and towns of the Province of bulletins dealing with industrial hazards, some of which deal with specific hazards while others discuss safety measures from a broader viewpoint. A safety show was conducted at the Canadian National Exhibition at which were displayed guarded punch presses, cutting machines, belt guards, safety cabinets and goggles, as examples of means of providing industrial safety. A feature unique as a life saver was a safety window which enables both the upper and lower sash to be cleaned from the inside of the building. The Safe Drivers' Club which was organized during 1921



had a membership of 435 at the end of the year, and a mailing list of 3,200 names, covering 600 cities, towns and villages in the province. Special attention was also given by the League to work in connection with the electric railways, one feature of which was the posting of large bulletins on the backs of street cars. A play, "Fixing the Responsibility for an Accident" was staged twice at Massey Hall, Toronto, on January 14, the afternoon session being for school pupils and the evening for adults. This play is reported to have been a wonderful success in the impressions made upon the minds of the people. In the work among school children \$200 and \$320 respectively

were distributed in connection with an essay contest and a cartoon contest, and 300 sets of patrol badges were issued to older children who have been organized to look after younger ones on the streets. In summarizing the work of the League it is stated that the ninth year of safety work was completed with 60 fewer fatalities in Toronto than in 1913, the year immediately before the work started, in spite of an increase in population of 91,000, with its increased proportion of industrial hazards and an increase of 32,000 in automotive vehicles. It is claimed that there has been a saving of 759 lives in the nine years of safety work.

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## INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN RAG SORTING AND SHREDDING

**I**N August 1922, the Federal Factory Inspector for the First District in Switzerland approached the International Labour Office (League of Nations) asking for information as to the danger to which women workers were exposed in the processes of rag sorting and shredding in paper factories or in factories which sort and shred rags for the paper manufacturing trade. On behalf of his Department he asked for communication of any information as to these processes in other countries and as to means taken to avert the risks involved, stating at the same time that in his opinion the usual exhaust system for the removal of dust did not provide adequate protection.

The International Labour Office consulted some of the members of the Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene of the International Labour Organisation, which is an international committee of medical and hygiene experts appointed in 1921 to advise on questions of industrial hygiene and industrial disease. A report was drawn up by the Industrial Hygiene Service of the Labour Office on the basis of the information received, and the main

features of this report, supplemented from medical literature on the subject, have been summarized to form an article in the *International Labour Review* of February-March, 1923, of which the following is a brief digest:—

Rag picking, sorting and shredding are old-established occupations in which the majority of the workers are women. Rag picking, strictly speaking, is merely the preliminary process of collecting the rags from house to house or from the accumulated contents of dust-bins. The wholesale rag dealers have large establishments and often employ a large staff, who sort and clean the rags. The various kinds of material, namely, woollen rags, cloth, merino, knitted goods, etc., are dealt with in separate rooms. The rags are sorted on wired tables so that the dust still adhering to them may be removed.

Whether the rag picker's occupation as such, as distinct from rag sorting and shredding, is deleterious to the health of the worker, is an open question, as also whether there is any risk for the population living in the near neighborhood of rag pickers' quarters;

complaint is, however, invariably made of the smells which arise from such quarters and from refuse depots. Occupational risk appears as soon as the rags begin to be handled in detail, and is the same throughout, arising from the uncleaned state of the rags, and from the dust which they hold. As the process of sorting, i.e., handling, begins even with the rag picker and continues through all stages until it passes into the final process of shredding, which is itself no more hygienic than sorting, whatever risk there is is pretty well continuous throughout the trade. In theory it would appear that rag pickers must be liable to contract infectious diseases and diseases which are due to parasites. More recently, however, this opinion has been contested, and it is held that the danger of contagion, though present, has been exaggerated. Progress in sanitary measures and the increasing adoption of disinfection processes must obviously lessen risk. They cannot, however, wholly eliminate it.

The work of sorting consists in tearing up the rags, classifying them in grades according to their material (linen, cotton, wool, etc.), colour, or thickness, and removing all buttons, buckles and hooks, if they are not made of animal or vegetable fibre. The work is carried on simultaneously with the operation of shredding, which operation consists in dividing into strips cotton or linen rags which subsequently go through the cutting and the willowing machines, and are then boiled. A certain amount of dust remains in the rags although they have been previously thrashed, and this dust is liberated by the operation of shredding and flies up round the worker. Rag-shredding rooms are well known to be unhealthy in many respects. The amount of dust liberated is enormous. The atmosphere in rag-shredding rooms is full of thick, clinging, and evil-smelling dust, which settles thickly on the walls, the floors, the furniture, and the workers' clothes. At all times of the year, but particularly in summer, dust settles on the hands

and faces of the sorters, and combines with their perspiration to form a sort of paste. The workers generally cough a great deal but this ceases as soon as they leave the place of work. Clouds of dust rise in the air, even when rags are simply sorted, but still more dust is caused by the work of shredding or tearing rags, removing buttons, etc. In some workrooms the dust is so thick that the workers cannot breathe unless they tie a cloth or sponge in front of their mouths and noses. The amount of dust produced varies very considerably according to the nature of the rags. Old clothes produce an immense amount of dust, while new scraps from the dress-making and clothing industry cause very much less. The feature which gives rise to the principal risk in the rag sorting and shredding trade is, beyond doubt, an excessive quantity of dust, and the principal aim of sanitary measures should be to prevent this condition. The possibility of contracting infectious disease is far less important, although at first sight such diseases liable to have a fatal termination might appear the greater danger. The principal infectious diseases liable to be contracted are smallpox, anthrax and erysipelas. The disease which used to be known as "rag sorters' disease" and which often proved fatal has been shown by bacteriological examination to have been anthrax. Industrial disease statistics appear to show, however, that at the present time cases of anthrax in the rag industry are rare. Some other infectious diseases are also infrequent, as their germs lose their vitality by dessication if the bales of rags are stored for a long time without being opened, which is frequently the case. The bacteria of anthrax, tetanus, and erysipelas, however, are able to spore and may thus retain their vitality for years. General factory conditions naturally have an important bearing on disease frequency. Contrary to what might have been supposed, medical inspectors of factories state that this oc-



cupation has given them much less trouble than they expected. The installation of exhaust apparatus on each dusting machine and the sorting and shredding tables has given most satisfactory results, and has reduced the danger which previously existed to a minimum.

The article goes on to give a brief record of what has been done in the way of investigations in the occupation of rag-sorting, together with the legislation enacted in some of the principal countries of Europe and the United States.

## RECLASSIFICATION OF UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE

**T**HE *Federal Employee*, of Washington, D.C., (January and March, 1923) gives an account of the Classification Act passed by the United States Congress on March 3, 1923. This Act provides for an impartial survey of the entire federal civil service. The need for the reclassification of federal employees has been recognized for several years. Data covering the technical and scientific services which were presented to the Congressional Joint Commission on the Reclassification of Salaries in 1919 showed variations in rates of compensation for duties requiring similar qualifications and responsibilities ranging from 32 per cent below the average for the grade to 53 per cent above it. It was also found that for a large proportion of the employees in the technical and scientific services receiving more than \$2,500 a year no provision whatever had been made to compensate for the reduced purchasing power of the dollar. Employees earning less than \$2,500 a year have been paid an annual bonus of \$240.

The new act provides for the establishment of an official Personnel Classification Board to be composed of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, a member of the Civil Service Commission and the chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency. The functions of the board include:—(1) The preparation of a statement giving (a) the duties and responsibilities involved in the classes to be established within the several grades, illustrated where necessary by

examples of typical tasks, (b) the minimum qualifications required for the satisfactory performance of such duties and tasks and (c) the titles given to such classes. (2) The duty of compensation rates and the submission of a report to Congress with a view to their reasonable adjustment.

The act lays down certain rules for determining initial compensation rates, among which are the following:—(1) Existing compensation of employees to be computed including bonus. (2) If the existing salary is lower than the compensation schedule an increase to be made in the minimum for the appropriate grade. (3) If the employee is not a veteran of the Civil War or the widow of such veteran and is receiving pay in excess of the range of the schedule, compensation to be reduced to nearest rate. (4) All new appointments to be made at the minimum for the grade or class thereof.

The new compensation schedules are to be effective from July 1, 1924, and present statutory salaries and bonuses are to be abolished. In determining the rate of compensation the principle of equal compensation for equal work is to be applied irrespective of sex. The Act applies to all civilian positions in any department of the United States Government with the exception of the postal service, the Board of Education, the Police and Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the Public Health Service, the Coastguard Service and certain skilled trades and labour.



## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES AND CARE OF CHILDREN IN ALBERTA

### Annual Report of Superintendent of Neglected Children for 1922

THE annual report on Mothers' Allowances in Alberta in 1922 has been issued recently by the Provincial Superintendent of Neglected Children. This official has charge of the administration of the Mothers' Allowance Act as well as of the Children's Protection Act. A similar combination of duties exists in Saskatchewan where by legislation passed in 1922 the new Bureau of Child Protection has charge of the administration of the Children's Protection Act, the Juvenile Courts Act and the Mothers' Allowances Act.

The number of widows benefiting under the Alberta Mothers' Allowance Act in 1922 continued to increase, severely straining the funds available for their relief. The increase is accounted for by the unusual drought last year, and by the decrease in employment in the Province, which was only partly offset by a fall in city rents. Some relief is looked for from amendments to the act which were before the Legislature at its recent session. These amendments, which would enable rural councils, as well as the councils of cities and towns, to appoint inspectors under the act, will be outlined in a review of the work of the session in a later issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. During the past year difficulty was experienced by the administrators in distributing the grants equally according to districts, but it is hoped that in future it will be more possible to satisfy the claims of the various municipalities. The Superintendent recommends that reciprocal arrangements be made with other provinces in respect to beneficiaries who move from one province to another.

The number of mothers who were drawing allowances on December 31, 1922, was 619, as compared with 538

at the end of the preceding year. The number of children assisted was 1,864 in 1922 and 1,636 in 1921, and the total amount paid last year was \$252,243, as compared with \$207,144 in 1921. A table is given showing the number of mothers coming under the Act, and the amounts paid to them, in the cities, towns, villages, municipalities and unorganized districts, together with the number of children for whom these mothers have to provide. The figures show that while the mothers drawing allowances are more numerous in the cities and towns, the dependent families are larger in the more sparsely settled districts. This difference may perhaps be partly accounted for by the fact that the outlying districts are less closely in touch with the administration, and that assistance therefore tends to be limited to outstanding cases of need.

#### Department of Neglected Children.

The Alberta Children's Protection Act provides for the organization of Children's Aid Societies, and these societies are largely responsible, in the centres in which they exist, for carrying out the purpose of the Act, which, as the report says, is "to give every child a reasonable opportunity in life." Municipalities having a population of 5,000 or more are required by law to provide a shelter or permanent home in which the wards of the Department may be cared for until good homes can be found for them. They must also provide probation officers to do the work of the Department within their own area. In smaller towns, villages and municipalities, and in the outlying districts, the work is done through inspectors and matrons employed directly by the Department. The wards of the Department are divided into two

classes; first, the neglected and dependent, including orphans and children of parents incapable or unfit to look after their children decently (during last year 453 children of this class were cared for); and second, delinquent boys and girls, of which class 443 boys and girls were tried by the 70 Juvenile Court Commissioners throughout the Province. These children are not treated as criminals and are not tried in the public court room. In most cases first offenders are returned to their parents after the Court has had a friendly talk with parents and child. Some children are placed in charge of a probation officer, whose duty is to take a special interest in the child. By this treatment, it is stated, "many boys and girls have been reclaimed without having any of the stigma of Court or jail attached to them. It is only when all other means have failed that they are confined to institutions". Inspectors and officers are expressly instructed to

secure an adjustment, if possible, without Court proceedings. Another principle followed by the Department is the necessity of home surroundings for the normal development of children, and every effort is made before a home is broken up. Institutions however are required for the treatment of feeble-minded or "incorrigible" boys and girls.

The following figures show the extent of the work during the past year. Neglected children brought before juvenile courts numbered 453. Of these children 246 were made wards of the Superintendent of Neglected Children. In the same period 443 delinquent children were dealt with, and 833 children passed through the various shelters. Of the latter number 117 were adopted, 233 were placed at work, 251 were returned to relatives, 55 were placed in institutions, 25 died, 13 ran away, and 95 remained in the shelter at the close of the year.

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## HANDBOOK OF CHILD WELFARE WORK IN CANADA

Publication by Child Welfare Division of the Dominion Department of Health

A valuable book of reference on the manifold work now being carried on in the interest of children throughout Canada, has been published recently by the Dominion Department of Health, under the title "A Handbook of Child Welfare Work in Canada for the year ended March 31, 1922," compiled and edited by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, chief of the Division of Child Welfare. The Child Welfare Division was the first division created under the provisions of the Dominion Act of 1919 establishing the Department of Health.

The health and welfare of children are recognized as being primarily matters of Provincial concern, but their vital importance to the nation brings them within the national sphere, and the new Department was therefore em-

powered "to co-operate with the Provincial, territorial and other health authorities with a view to the co-ordination of the efforts proposed or made for preserving and improving the public health, the conservation of child life and the promotion of child welfare." The present Handbook is the outcome of the policy outlined in the foregoing section of the Act.

Child hygiene, public health nursing and maternal welfare are the special charge of the provincial health authorities, the chief executive being generally the Provincial principal medical health officer, having under his control, in some provinces, bureaus of child and maternal hygiene. In other provinces such bureaus have independent jurisdiction. Most provinces have,

besides, a superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children. Several cities now make special provision for the teaching of defective children, among these being Victoria and Vancouver in British Columbia; Calgary and Edmonton, in Alberta; Regina, in Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, in Manitoba; Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Guelph, Peterboro and Windsor in Ontario; Montreal, in Quebec, and Halifax, in Nova Scotia. New Brunswick also has taken some steps in this direction. In Toronto alone forty or more classes have been established under the Auxiliary Classes Act of 1915, these including open air or forest schools held in public parks, classes for defectives, for sight saving, etc. There are also visiting teachers, whose work among defective children, it is stated, has met with much success. In Montreal, Toronto and other large cities milk is given to the children either free or at low cost; supervised playgrounds have long existed in many cities and towns; while in some centres there are classes for children of pre-school age.

Child welfare is one of the main concerns of numerous women's organizations throughout Canada. Every province has its Women's Institutions or Home Makers' Clubs, and about three years ago a Dominion Federation of Women's Institutes was formed, while in Quebec the "Cercles de Fermières" and in other provinces the women's sections of the Grain Growers, the United Farm Women, etc., all work in furtherance of the same object. Mention is also made in this connection of the Daughters of the Empire, the National Council of Women, the Red Cross Society and other Dominion-wide organizations, besides the Child Welfare and Children's Aid societies, which exist in most cities; the Little Mothers' League, and the Junior Red Cross Societies, which are specially strong in Saskatchewan.

Coordinating agencies for these manifold activities are provided by several national organizations. The Dominion Council of Health is a representative body established under the Dominion Health Act and composed of the Chief Medical Officers of Health of the various provinces, and one representative each of the agricultural interests, of labour, of health education, and of women in urban and rural districts. A large proportion of the work of the Council is connected with child welfare.

The Canadian National Council of Child Welfare was the outcome of an interprovincial conference in 1920 and is intended to secure co-operation among voluntary associations doing child welfare work. All the provinces are represented on this Council and it is expected that in time provincial associations will be formed as a basis for the National Council; already three provinces have taken steps in this direction.

The Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers was organized in 1921 as the result of a conference held at Winnipeg at the suggestion of judges of juvenile courts, provincial superintendents of neglected dependent and delinquent children, and other provincial officers, and of the officials of children's aid societies and superintendents of detention and industrial homes. The membership is strictly limited to persons who are responsible for children under special treatment, especially those of the "delinquent" type.

The information contained in the Handbook is arranged by provinces, the various public and private institutions on behalf of the children being fully described so as to facilitate comparison between the work of the several provinces of Canada.



## MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN CANADA.

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### Comparison of rates in various provinces.

**T**HE provisions of the minimum wage laws enacted in various Provinces of Canada were outlined and compared in an article which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in September, 1920. At that date Minimum Wage acts had been passed in Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Ontario, while in Alberta the interests of female workers were protected by a Minimum Wage Committee appointed under the Provincial Factories Act. The Quebec act passed in 1919, and the Nova Scotia act, passed in 1920, have not yet taken effect. On the other hand a Minimum Wage Act was enacted in Alberta in 1922. Regulations issued by the new Board have been outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March and April, 1923. The accompanying comparative table shows weekly rates for experienced adults fixed by the Boards of the following Provinces: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In Manitoba orders were issued separately for each type of factory. These are grouped in the table under the heading "Manufacturing."

#### Inexperienced workers.

Minimum wage orders in all Provinces fix special rates for learners, apprentices or minors, that is, workers under 18 years of age, and some also make provision for the physically defective. The learning period ranges from three to eighteen months, according to the nature of the occupation affected by the order, and the rates of wages advance by stages of proficiency until the full minimum wage for experienced adults is reached. The Boards have power to limit the number of learners and minors employed at a plant. Saskatchewan was former-

ly an exception, but legislation passed in 1922 conferred this power upon the Board of that Province. The proportion of these classes to experienced workers varies widely; for factory workers, for example, the percentage is, in British Columbia 14.3, in Manitoba, 25 per cent; in Ontario, 50 per cent for adults, learners and miners combined; neither of these classes, however, to exceed 33 per cent of the experienced adults employed. The orders so far issued by the Alberta Board have laid down no limits in this respect.

#### Hours of labour.

The Boards of all the provinces, except Quebec, have power to fix not only the minimum wages but also the minimum number of hours for which such wages shall be paid. There is, however, a wide divergence in the standards of working hours which have been fixed by the various orders. Many of these orders provide for a working week of 48 hours, but allow latitude in regard to the distribution of these hours throughout the week, to permit of a Saturday half holiday with consequent lengthening of working hours beyond eight hours on the other days of the week.

The orders of the Alberta Board have not so far specified any limit to the working day or week.

In British Columbia the week of 48 hours is prescribed for workers in offices, in public housekeeping, in personal service, in theatres, and in telephone and telegraph service; special rules to govern overtime work are laid down in the same province for the fruit and vegetable industry. Working hours for women and girls in factories are

subject to the provisions of the provincial Factories Act, while no provision is made in regard to the hours of mercantile, laundry or fishery workers.

In Manitoba the regulations of the Board governing most types of factories provide for a 9-hour day and a 48-hour week, but longer hours are permitted in some employments. Thus bag makers and jewelry workers have a 9-hour day and a 49-hour week; auto-

top, bedding, glove, dyeing and cleaning workers have a 9-hour day and a 50-hour week, and millinery, knitting, tailoring, and dressmaking employees have an 8½-hour day and a 50-hour week. Laundry workers may be employed for 52 hours in the week, but for not more than 9 hours in any day. The Saturday working hours in shops and stores are 11½, with a weekly maximum of 49 hours, or 53 hours per

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGES FOR EXPERIENCED ADULTS.

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan
Manufacturing....	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$11.00 to \$12.00	According to population \$12.50 11.50 11.00 10.00	\$15.00 (Millinery and dressmaking)
Shops and stores..	\$14.00	\$12.75 (26½ cents per hour)	\$12.00	According to population \$12.50 12.00 11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00	\$15.00
Laundries, dyeing and cleaning, etc.	\$14.00	\$13.50 (28½ cents per hour)	\$11.00 to \$12.00	According to population \$12.00 11.00	\$14.00
Offices.....	\$14.00	\$15.00 (\$65 per month)	\$12.50	According to population \$12.50 12.00 11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00	
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.	\$14.00 for 6-day week \$16.50 for 7-day week	\$14.00 (Includes waitresses, chamber maids, elevator operators, etc.)	\$12.50		\$14.00 for 6-day week of 48 hours. Kitchen employees \$12. \$15.00 for 7-day week. Kitchen employees \$13.
Personal service...	\$14.00 (includes ushers, barbers, cloak-room attendants, etc.)	\$14.25	\$12.00		
Telephone and Telegraph employees.		\$15.00		According to population \$12.50 12.00 11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00	
Fishing.....		\$15.50			
Fruit and vegetable industry.		\$14.00 for week of 48 hours piece work rates on this basis			

week in 5c, 10c, and 15c stores. Office workers in the same province are allowed a maximum week of 44 hours with a maximum day of 8 hours.

The Ontario Board has as yet fixed no definite limits for the working day or week, but the recent orders governing office workers provide that the minimum rates for part time workers shall be based on a regular working week of 48 hours.

In Saskatchewan no time limit is fixed for milliners and dressmakers, but a 48-hour week is fixed as the maximum normal period of employment in laundries and factories, shops, stores and mail order houses, and hotels and restaurants.

#### Trades conferences.

The Boards of Alberta, British Columbia, and Ontario, before fixing minimum wage rates for any occupation, summon conferences consisting of representatives of the workers, their employers, and of the general public, and the order which follows generally represents a compromise between the views of the interested parties, though the Board is not bound by the recommendations of such conferences. The Manitoba Board has judicial powers in

regard to the taking of evidence before deciding on minimum wage rates.

#### Boards.

The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta, established under the act passed in 1922, consists of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and representing respectively the employers, the employed, and the Province at large, one of the members being named chairman of the Board. In British Columbia also the Board consists of three members, one of them being the Provincial deputy minister of labour, acting as chairman. Similar rules are laid down for the appointment of the Minimum Wage Commission in Quebec, with the further provision that one of the three members be a woman. The acts of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan place administration in the hands of Boards of five members, including two women, all the members being appointed by the Provincial Government. Board members are allowed no remuneration in British Columbia or Quebec; in Ontario they receive a *per diem* allowance for transaction of official business, while the acts of Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan allow the members regular remuneration for their services and expenses.

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### MINIMUM WAGES IN ONTARIO.

#### Orders governing employment of female office workers

**T**HE Ontario Minimum Wage Board recently issued orders governing the employment of female office workers (a) in Toronto, and (b) throughout the rest of the Province according to local population. As in the orders already in force in Ontario the highest rates are fixed for Toronto, the minimum wage being lower in smaller centres of population. The accompanying table shows, by population groups, the minimum

weekly rates fixed by the order for experienced and for inexperienced adults, and for young girls, in office employment.

The Toronto order provides that any female employee who has worked for a year or more in an office before reaching the age of 18 years shall be entitled to the full minimum wage of \$12.50 on reaching that age; or if she has been working for less than a year when she reaches the age of 18 years she shall be



entitled to the full minimum upon completing a year of work in an office. All the orders require that every employee of 18 years or over be paid at least the rate fixed for inexperienced adults.

An office worker presenting a diploma from an accredited business college or the commercial department of a high school is entitled to the full experienced adult minimum wage.

Population groups	Experienced adults (over 18 years)	Inexperienced adults (over 18 years)	Young girls (under 18 years)
Toronto.....	\$12.50	6 months at \$10 6 months at \$11	6 months at \$ 8 6 months at \$ 9 6 months at \$10
Cities over 30,000 (except Toronto).....	12.00	6 months at \$10 6 months at \$11	6 months at \$ 8 6 months at \$ 9 6 months at \$10
Cities and towns between 10,000 and 30,000....	11.00	6 months at \$ 9 6 months at \$10	6 months at \$ 7 6 months at \$ 8 6 months at \$ 9
Cities and towns between 4,000 and 10,000....	10.00	6 months at \$ 8 6 months at \$ 9	6 months at \$ 6 6 months at \$ 7 6 months at \$ 8
Towns and villages between 1,000 and 4,000...	9.00	All inexperienced 6 months at \$6.00 6 months at \$7.00 6 months at \$8.00	
All below 1,000 and rural parts.....	8.00	6 months at \$6.00 6 months at \$7.00	

The proportion of inexperienced adults or young girls in any establishment is fixed by the orders. In Toronto the number of these classes must not exceed one-third of the total female working force, and the number of inexperienced adults and young girls together must not exceed one-half of the total working force; temporary employees, that is, those whose employment lasts not longer than one month (or two months outside Toronto) are not reckoned in calculating the proportion of inexperienced workers. Outside Toronto this proportion must not exceed 25 per cent of the total female working force. This rule does not apply to offices where less than four workers are employed.

Deductions for lost time must not exceed the proportionate value of the time lost as determined by the minimum wage for the normal working period.

The adult minimum rates apply also to temporary workers, whose term of employment is less than two months. Part-time is to be calculated on the basis of a 48-hour week. Employees required to wait on the premises must be paid for the time so spent. Every establishment is required to keep a copy of the order which applies to it, posted in a conspicuous place, and employees who receive less than the prescribed minimum are asked to report the circumstance to the Board.

These orders are subject to annual revision by the Board.

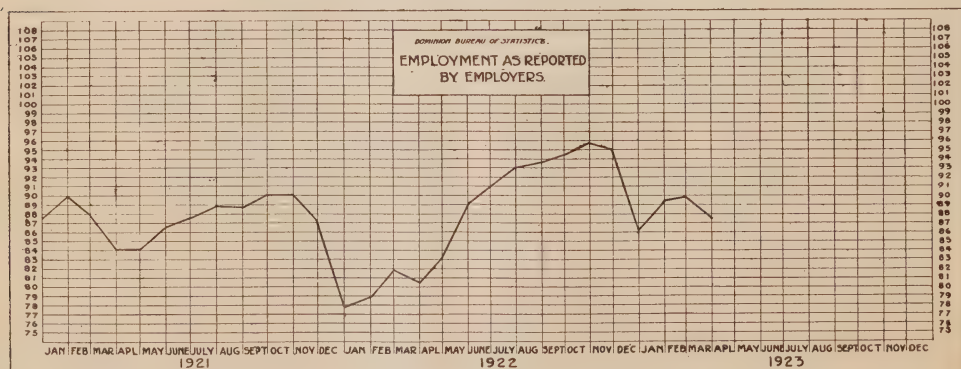
## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION DURING MARCH, 1923, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE volume of employment as indicated in returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a large contraction at the close of March, representing mainly seasonal losses in logging and temporary curtailment of operations in manufacturing over the Easter holidays. The backward season also had a bad effect upon employment, retarding to a considerable extent spring operations in the out-of-door industries. The losses at the close of March, which involved the release of over 20,000 persons, affected a rather larger number of workers than did the shrinkage manifested during the same period of last year, but they were not as extensive as in March, 1921. In both of those years substantial recovery was indicated early in April, the progressive movement continuing almost uninterruptedly until the autumn. It is expected that a similarly favourable tendency will be evidenced in the next report.

The course of employment as recorded by employers during 1921, 1922 and to the close of March, 1923, is illustrated in the accompanying chart. It will be seen that the level of employment is seven points higher than at the close of March, 1922, and over three points above that indicated in the same month of

1921. The upward movement that was manifested during the summer and early autumn of the past two years may also be traced.

Statements were received from 5,705 firms employing in each case over 15 workers. The payrolls of these employers aggregated 736,377 persons, of whom 718,524 were actually at work on March 31, as compared with 738,877 at the close of the preceding month. The index number, reflecting this decline of over 20,000 persons, dropped from 89.9 on February 28, to 87.6 at the close of March, as compared with 80.6 and 84.1 on March 31, 1922 and 1921, respectively. As already mentioned, the most pronounced reductions in personnel were reported in logging, an indication of between-season slackness in bush operations. The contractions in manufacturing, though severe, were chiefly of a temporary character, being largely due to shutdowns over the Easter holidays. The iron and steel industries suffered especially heavy losses on that account. On the other hand, signs of spring revival in construction and transportation were in evidence, although the lateness of the season delayed work to some extent. Activity in trade showed a considerable increase.



Employment in all districts except British Columbia was in smaller volume than at the close of February. In that province considerable improvement was indicated in logging, in the mining of metallic ores, and in shipping and stevedoring. The most important reductions were reported in Ontario, but the declines in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces were also pronounced. The closing of the railway car shops and other manufacturing plants over Easter caused a large share of the reductions in those provinces, but the losses in logging, especially in Ontario, affected a great many workers. The level of employment in all provinces was higher than at the close of March, 1922, and except in the Prairie Provinces, the situation everywhere was better than in March, 1921. The following table gives the index number of employment by provinces as at the end of March and February, 1923, and March, 1922 and 1921, the number of persons employed by the same firms on January 17, 1920, being taken as 100 in every case.

District	Relative weight	Apr. 1, 1923	Mar. 1, 1923	Apr. 1, 1922	Apr. 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces....	9.4	90.5	90.7	80.6	87.2
Quebec and Ontario....	69.9	87.3	89.7	79.7	82.3
Prairie Provinces.....	12.3	83.5	88.9	82.1	88.7
British Columbia.....	8.4	92.8	92.0	85.9	88.1
Canada.....	100	87.6	89.9	80.6	84.1

A review of the returns by cities shows that in Toronto increased activity was indicated, while in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver the tendency was downward. Returns were tabulated from 831 concerns in Toronto, whose payrolls aggregated 96,796 persons as compared with 95,841 workers at the close of February. The greater part of this increase of one per cent occurred in retail stores, in iron and steel and other manufacturing industries. On the other hand, biscuit and musical instrument factories were not so fully employed, and reductions in personnel were also indicated in printing and publishing shops. Statements

were compiled from 726 Montreal concerns employing 95,305 persons, or 3,100 fewer than in their last report. This difference represented a decline of 3.2 per cent, practically all of which was caused by the temporary shutdowns of railway car shops over Easter. The construction industries in that city were somewhat busier. A nominal decline only was shown in Ottawa, the 126 firms making returns having a total working force of 9,473 persons as compared with 9,506 at the close of February. Rather small fluctuations in a number of groups caused this minor reduction, the most important occurring in pulp and paper. The largest declines in Hamilton were recorded by textile and tobacco manufacturers, while on the other hand, improvement was registered in the iron and steel industries. Reports were received from 198 concerns in that city whose payrolls aggregated 26,884 persons, or 242 less than in the preceding month. The reduction of slightly over 200 persons in Winnipeg was due to the laying off of comparatively small numbers of workers in several industries, the largest decreases occurring in construction and local transportation. A combined working force of 24,358 persons was indicated by the 285 concerns making returns, who had employed 24,568 workers in the previous month. The volume of employment afforded in sugar refineries, sawmills and retail stores in Vancouver showed a falling off. Two hundred and twenty-one firms in that city showed that they employed 18,903 persons as compared with a total working force of 19,646 in February. The index numbers of employment in these cities are given in the following table:

City	Relative weight	Apr. 1, 1923	Mar. 1, 1923	Apr. 1, 1922
Montreal.....	13.3	83.3	85.9	76.0
Toronto.....	13.5	86.7	86.7	82.7
Ottawa.....	1.3	90.6	92.2	.....
Hamilton.....	3.7	88.4	89.2	.....
Winnipeg.....	3.4	85.7	86.4	83.6
Vancouver.....	2.3	86.9	90.4	87.8



### The Manufacturing Industries.

Substantial reductions were registered in the manufacturing division during March, although most of the declines were of a temporary character and revival was expected to occur early in April. The shrinkage in these industries was rather more comprehensive than during March, 1922, but it was less extensive than in the same month of 1921. The heaviest contractions, which were almost entirely due to shutdowns over the Easter holidays, occurred in the railway car shops. Automobile factories were rather less fully employed, but all other divisions of the iron and steel industry reported improvement. The shrinkages in textiles and in the edible plant product division, which were also considerable, though temporary in character, were next largest. Activity in abattoirs and meat-packing establishments; boot, shoe, musical instruments, printing, publishing and tobacco concerns also showed curtailment. On the other hand, sawmills, rubber, glass, brick, electrical appliances and non-ferrous metal factories were busier than at the close of February. The reductions mentioned above were reported to some extent in all provinces, but they were, of course, heaviest in the manufacturing centres of Quebec and Ontario. An aggregate payroll of 421,985 persons was indicated by the 3,776 manufacturers making returns, who had employed 431,862 persons in their last report. The difference represented a contraction of 2.3 per cent. In spite of this drop the index number of employment stood several points higher than at the same period of 1922 and 1921.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.**—Continued curtailment was indicated in the edible animal products division during March, 256 persons having been released by the 140 concerns making returns. As their total working force comprised 11,902 persons as compared with 12,158 workers on February 28, this represented a decrease of 2.1 per cent, the greater part of which was reported in abattoirs and meat-packing plants in

Ontario. Fish canning, smoking and curing also afforded slightly less employment, but dairies were busier. The tendency during March, 1922, had been favourable, but the level of employment then was slightly higher than for the month under review.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—Employment in boot and shoe factories continued to decrease while tanneries and factories producing harness, saddlery and other leather goods were somewhat more fully engaged. The majority of the workers released were laid off by Quebec concerns. Statements were received from 206 manufacturers of leather products, whose payrolls aggregated 18,194 persons as compared with 18,579 employees on February 28. Reductions on a much larger scale had been indicated during March, 1922, and the index number now stands very slightly higher than at that time.

**LUMBER PRODUCTS.**—The trend of employment in this group continued upward, although the seasonal increases were much less extensive than during the same period of last year. Rough and dressed lumber mills and carriage factories recorded improvement, the gains being shown to some extent in all provinces except the prairie district. The total working force of the 683 firms making returns stood at 43,381 persons as compared with 42,490 in their last report, an increase of slightly over two per cent. In spite of the fact that the gains in March of this year were not so pronounced as those registered during the same month of last year, the index number of employment stood some 12 points higher than on March 31, 1922. It was, moreover, 14 points higher than in the same month of 1921.

**PLANT PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.**—Considerable losses in employment were indicated in this group during March, chiefly in sugar and biscuit factories. The reductions, however, were partly of a temporary character, and recovery will no doubt be indicated in the next reports. Statements were compiled from 290 manufacturers employing 23,545 per-

sons, as compared with 24,642 at the close of February. This decrease of 4.5 per cent was reported almost entirely in Ontario and British Columbia, while elsewhere the changes were slight. Reductions had also been indicated by the concerns making returns for March of last year, but the index numbers for the two periods were practically the same.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.** — The favourable movement manifested by this industry in the last two reports, was checked in March, and contractions involving the release of 444 persons were indicated by the 453 concerns reporting. Their total payroll stood at 50,029 persons as compared with 50,473 on February 28; there was therefore, a decline of .9 per cent. The bulk of this shrinkage was registered in Ontario, and in printing and publishing establishments. Pulp and paper mills, moreover, were not so fully employed. Improvement had been indicated in March, 1922, but the level of employment at that time was lower than for the month being surveyed.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.** — The production of rubber footwear and tires in Ontario showed a moderate increase, while elsewhere no change was indicated. Thirty concerns employed 11,908 persons as compared with 11,776 workers on February 28, an increase of 1.1 per cent. The situation during March, 1922, had shown practically no change, and employment for the period under review was in much greater volume than at that time.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.** — The temporary cessation of operations over Easter caused considerable declines to be recorded in the textile industries. The shutdowns were particularly numerous in factories producing thread, yarn, cloth, hosiery and knit goods and carpets, rugs and mats. Garment and personal furnishing works absorbed a rather larger number of workers, as did also the production of cordage. The decreases were reported almost wholly in Ontario, while in Quebec an upward tendency was in evidence. Statements

were received from 594 concerns whose payrolls, aggregating 71,967 persons, were smaller by 1,003 employees than in February. Increased activity had been indicated during March, 1922, but the situation then was not so good as for the month being surveyed.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.** — Musical instrument factories in Ontario were less fully engaged than in February. The retrogressive movement repeats that indicated during the same month of last year, although the declines then were somewhat smaller than in March of this year. The level of employment at that time, however, was lower than for the month under review. A combined working force of 3,179 persons was reported by the 41 manufacturers making returns, who had employed 3,397 workers at the close of February; the difference represented a decline of over 6 per cent.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.** — Further contractions were reported by tobacco manufacturers at the close of March, 367 persons having been released by the 96 employers making returns. As their payroll aggregated 9,986 persons as compared with 10,353 at the close of February, this was a reduction of 3.5 per cent, of which the greater part was recorded by firms in Quebec, Ontario and the prairie provinces. This movement which repeats that experienced during March, 1922, caused the index numbers for the two periods practically to coincide.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.** — The period of contraction which set in at the end of last November and lasted during January and February appeared to be checked during the month being surveyed. Returns were compiled from 111 concerns whose staffs, comprising 8,520 persons, were larger by 252 workers than at the end of February. This expansion of 3 per cent occurred almost entirely in glass and brick works in Quebec, the tendency in other provinces being rather unfavourable. During March of last year improvement of a slightly more pronounced character had been indicated, but employment at that



time was in somewhat lesser volume than at the end of this March.

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.**—Activity in this division continued to increase considerably, a 4.6 per cent gain in personnel being indicated by the 32 firms making returns. A total working force of 8,000 persons was reported as compared with 7,646 employees on February 28. Ontario and Quebec concerns absorbed the majority of these additionally employed workers. The trend of employment during March, 1922, had also been upward; the situation then, however, was very much less favourable than for the period being surveyed.

**IRON AND STEEL.**—As already mentioned, employment in the iron and steel industry was very largely affected by temporary shutdowns over Easter, particularly in railway car and locomotive shops. Automobile concerns also reported reduced activity. On the other hand, the number of workers employed in the crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, heating appliance, wire, foundry and machine shop divisions increased as compared with the preceding month. Varying conditions were indicated in different parts of the country; the Maritime Provinces and Ontario recorded improvement, while elsewhere contractions were registered. A combined payroll of 118,981 persons was reported by the 637 employers making returns, who had employed 126,881 workers at the end of February. There was, therefore, a decline of 6.2 per cent, from which recovery was expected early in April. Contractions on a rather smaller scale had been indicated during March, 1922, but the index number at that time stood over 12 points lower than in the month under discussion.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—Moderate improvement was shown in this industry, mainly in factories producing lead, tin, zinc, copper and aluminum articles in Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 101 firms employing 11,323 persons as compared with 11,204 at the close of February, an increase of 1.1 per cent. The tendency during

March of last year had also been upward, but the index number for the month under review stood over 19 points higher than at that time.

#### Logging

Very heavy contractions were again indicated in logging camps, marking the conclusion of the winter operations in the woods every where except in British Columbia. In that province a contrary tendency was evidenced, there being large increases in the working force of logging camps. The heaviest losses occurred in Ontario, where approximately 8,600 persons were released by the concerns reporting. The staffs of the 201 concerns making returns declined from 32,628 persons in February to 21,343 on March 31. The difference represented a decrease of 34.6 per cent. Large reductions had also been indicated during March, 1922, when the situation was less favourable than this spring.

#### Mining

**COAL MINING.**—Further losses were reported in coal mining during March; the largest decreases took place in Alberta, but the tendency in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia was also downward. The 93 concerns making returns, whose payrolls aggregated 29,644 persons, reported that they had released 1,330 workers or 4.3 per cent of their staffs, since the end of February. Declines on a somewhat smaller scale had been indicated during March, 1922, the movement being largely seasonal in character, but employment at that time was in less volume.

**METALLIC ORES.**—Gold, silver, copper and zinc mines in British Columbia were decidedly more fully engaged, while in Ontario there was a slight falling off in activity in gold mining. Returns were compiled from 42 concerns employing 9,948 workers, as compared with 9,684 employees at the end of the preceding month. The difference represented an increase of 2.7 per cent. Expansion on a much smaller scale had been indicated during the corresponding month of last



year, but the index number at that time stood over 20 points lower than for the month being surveyed.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS OTHER THAN COAL.**—The opening up of spring operations in this division caused moderate increases in personnel. A combined working force of 5,324 persons was reported by the 62 firms making returns, who had employed 5,209 workers in February, an increase of 2.2 per cent. The trend of employment in March, 1921, had been retrogressive, and the situation then was decidedly less favourable than for the month being surveyed.

### Communication

The volume of employment afforded on telegraphs showed a considerable increase, chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia. Telephones employed practically the same number of persons as in the last report. Returns received from 168 employers showed that their payrolls comprised 20,205 persons as compared with 20,096 at the close of February. Additions to staffs of approximately the same size had been indicated during the corresponding month of last year and the index numbers for the two periods practically coincided.

### Transportation

**STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE.**—Further shrinkage was reported in the volume of employment afforded in this group at the close of March, when 243 persons (or 3.1 of the payroll) were let out by the 104 concerns reporting. Their payrolls aggregated 18,071 persons as compared with 18,314 on February 28. All provinces shared to some extent in the contraction. Conditions during March, 1922, had remained unchanged, and employment then was in slightly greater volume than in March of the present year.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—Slight additions to staffs were reported by the 119 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns, whose payrolls included 73,361 persons. As they had employed

73,250 workers on February 28, this indicated a minor gain of .2 per cent. Varying conditions in different provinces produced this result; in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia increased activity was indicated, that in Ontario being on a large scale. In Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, on the other hand, curtailment was shown, especially in the latter district. Expansion of a rather more marked character had been indicated during the same month of the preceding year, but the index number of employment then was not so high as for the month under discussion.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.**—Substantial recovery was recorded in this division in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in the Maritime Provinces, as might be expected at this time of the year, the tendency was downward. Fifty employers reported that their payrolls covered 9,925 persons, or 518 workers more than at the close of February. This was an increase of 5.5 per cent, and caused the level of employment to be several points higher than during the same month of last year, when increased activity had also been indicated.

### Construction and Maintenance.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.**—According to returns from 30 employers, activity in this industry showed a fairly large increase. Their payroll reached 1,900 persons as compared with 1,671 workers at the end of February, there being an expansion of 13.7 per cent, practically all of which occurred in Ontario. Additions to staff of a similar size had been indicated during the same month of 1922, but the index number then was lower than in March of this year.

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.**—For the first time since the beginning of October, the trend of employment in this industry was upward. Increased activity had also been indicated during March of a year ago, but the situation for the period under review was considerably more favourable than at that time. At the end of March, 13,030 persons were

working for the 293 contractors making returns, whose staffs had aggregated 12,619 workers in February. This increase of 411 employees, or 3.3 per cent, was reported largely in Quebec; in Ontario further curtailment was indicated, while elsewhere the situation showed little change.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.**—The volume of employment afforded by the construction departments of the railways showed a falling off of 1.2 per cent during March, mainly in Quebec and Ontario. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the tendency was slightly upward. Reports were received from 31 concerns and divisional superintendents with a total working force of 28,503 persons as compared with 28,841 employees on February 28. Contractions on a very much larger scale had been indicated during March, 1922, and the index number then stood about 8 points lower than on March 31, 1923.

### Services.

**PERSONAL SERVICE** (chiefly laundries).—An increase in employment of 138 persons, or 3 per cent, was reflected in returns tabulated from 91 employers in this division. The payrolls comprised 4,760 persons as compared with 4,622 workers in the last report. Practically all this increase occurred in Ontario.

### Trade.

**RETAIL.**—Statements compiled from 204 retail shops showed that they employed 33,984 salespersons as compared with 33,339 at the close of February. This increase of 1.9 per cent was reported almost wholly in Ontario, while in Quebec and British Columbia contractions were indicated. Small increases in personnel had also been indicated during March, 1922, but conditions during the month being surveyed were rather more favourable than at that time.

**WHOLESALE.**—The trend of employment in wholesale trade continued to

Industry	Relative weight	March 31, 1923	Feb. 28, 1923	March 31, 1922	March 31, 1921
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	58.8	85.6	87.5	78.0	80.0
Animal products—edible	1.7	76.3	78.2	78.1	81.7
Fur and its products	.1	82.1	80.0	86.7	83.7
Leather and its products	2.5	82.5	84.0	81.5	73.0
Lumber and its products	6.0	88.3	85.8	76.2	74.3
Rough and dressed lumber	3.5	92.4	89.4	77.0	72.3
Lumber products	2.5	83.1	81.1	75.3	74.0
Musical instruments	.4	70.7	75.9	64.5	70.0
Plant products—edible	3.3	85.5	88.8	85.3	86.6
Pulp and paper products	7.0	97.4	97.7	90.1	91.6
Pulp and paper	3.3	99.2	99.0	87.4	97.4
Paper products	.9	89.5	90.6	85.6	82.0
Printing and publishing	2.8	97.8	98.5	94.9	95.4
Rubber products	1.7	83.2	82.2	72.6	70.4
Textile products	10.0	91.1	92.0	90.3	79.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	102.3	104.7	99.5	81.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	92.4	96.4	89.0	72.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	80.4	79.0	83.4	87.3
Others	1.3	94.5	94.2	90.8	79.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	87.5	90.8	87.3	86.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	93.1	93.1	71.6	90.2
Chemicals and allied products	.9	88.7	89.5	84.9	81.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	84.5	81.7	81.3	84.2
Electric current	1.4	109.9	109.9	110.8	100.5
Electrical apparatus	1.1	101.2	96.9	75.2	93.6
Iron and steel products	16.6	77.2	82.5	64.9	78.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.1	75.8	73.2	49.6	66.8
Machinery, other than vehicles	1.2	70.7	72.1	60.8	78.0
Agricultural implements	.9	64.6	59.7	54.2	96.2
Land vehicles	7.3	85.9	102.3	79.8	78.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	29.0	30.2	21.9	67.9
Heating appliances	.8	93.9	86.5	81.1	96.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	86.4	86.8	67.0	93.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	87.1	83.6	65.8	76.5
Others	2.4	73.1	76.4	63.4	78.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	84.1	83.0	64.8	70.0
Mineral products	1.2	92.9	92.4	87.3	94.0
Miscellaneous	.6	91.0	89.5	87.8	88.9
<b>Logging</b> .....	3.0	57.8	83.8	27.2	44.5
<b>Mining</b> .....	6.2	87.0	90.6	88.8	88.0
Coal	4.1	94.8	99.1	92.6	92.2
Metallic ores	1.4	110.8	107.2	89.3	73.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	88.0	82.9	68.4	90.1
<b>Communication</b> .....	2.8	98.0	97.4	98.2	101.8
Telegraphs	.6	96.0	93.3	90.9	91.1
Telephones	2.2	98.5	98.5	100.1	104.8
<b>Transportation</b> .....	14.1	100.2	99.8	86.8	95.5
Street railways and car-tage	2.5	108.0	109.5	109.4	102.2
Railways	10.2	94.7	94.5	90.8	92.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	142.0	136.7	138.5	115.4
<b>Construction and main tenance</b> .....	6.1	85.2	83.8	81.4	86.7
Building	1.8	67.8	63.8	60.2	74.5
Highway	.3	652.9	616.2	436.4	1122.8
Railway	4.0	90.6	91.6	82.2	83.4
<b>Services</b> .....	1.6	94.9	93.4	94.6	97.8
Hotel and restaurant	.8	91.7	90.8	93.9	97.2
Professional	.2	98.7	100.4	90.5	77.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	98.0	94.9	96.3	100.7
<b>Trade</b> .....	7.4	90.2	88.9	88.6	92.5
Retail	4.7	88.5	86.8	86.7	89.1
Wholesale	2.7	93.3	92.8	91.9	98.5
<b>All industries</b> .....	100.	87.6	89.9	80.6	84.1



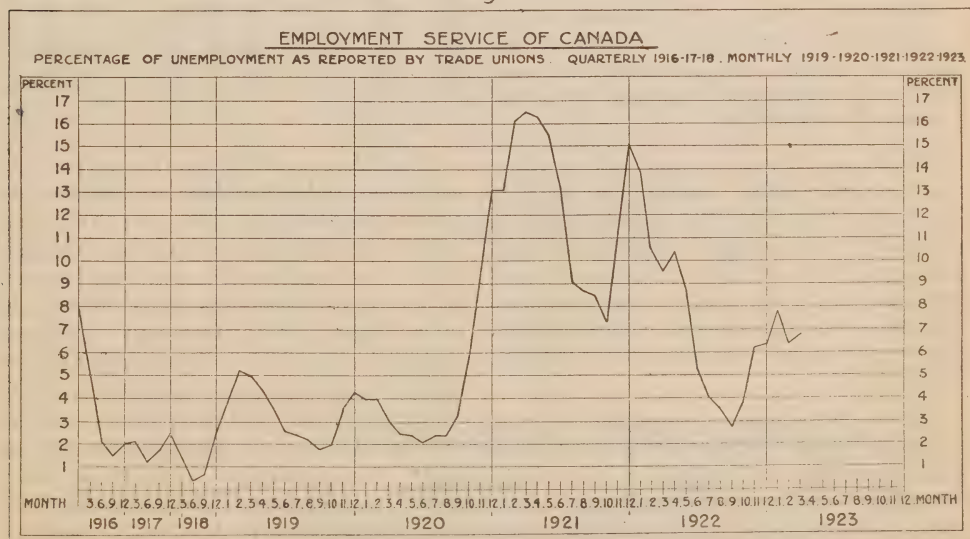
be moderately favourable, 127 persons having been added to the staffs of the 352 firms making returns. As their sales force included 19,443 persons at the end of March, this indicated an expansion of .7 per cent, almost all of which took place in Quebec. Insignificant reductions in employment had been indicated during March, 1922, and the index number then stood slightly lower than for the month under review.

The table on page 518 gives the index numbers of employment in the various industries as at the end of March and February, 1923, and March 31, 1922 and 1921. The first column shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers in all groups for the month being surveyed. (Number of workers employed on January 17, 1920, equals 100).

### UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1923, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

THE present article on unemployment among members of trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending March 31, 1923. The percentage of idleness stood at 7.8 at the close of January or 1.4 per cent higher than on December 31, 1922. Improvement was registered during the following month, when an unemployment percentage of 6.4 was reported. Slightly more unemployment was reported at the end of March, when the percentage out of work stood at 6.8. Less idleness was shown than during the same period of last year, the per-

centage of unemployment at the end of March, 1923, being about 3 points lower than at the close of the corresponding period of 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment





is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the unions reporting.)

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18 and by months for 1919-20-21-22 to March of this year. During January the curve followed the upward course of the last three months in 1922 but in February it projected downward, the level at the end of February being the same as on December 31, 1922. In March conditions were not quite so favourable. A lower level of unemployment was maintained than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

All provinces with the exception of New Brunswick and Quebec registered more unemployment during January than in the preceding month. Considerable improvement was reported during February, and in comparison with January employees in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were busier. During March, however, a slight increase in the volume of unemployment was shown, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia all reporting larger percentages of idleness.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces, and Table II on page 521 shows the percentage of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

More employment was afforded in the manufacturing industries during January than in the corresponding month in 1922, owing to greater activity among pulp and paper, garment and iron and steel workers. In the building trades and in the transportation industry employment was also on a higher level.

During February workers in the manufacturing industries were better employed than in February of last year. Printing tradesmen, iron, steel and glass workers were busier, but garment

workers reported reduced activity. Employment in the building trades and among transportation workers was on a higher level than in the same month of last year but the situation among retail clerks was not so good.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1920	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Feb. 1920	5.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.2	4.0
March 1920	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
April 1920	.6	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
May 1920	.4	.5	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	5.6	2.4
June 1920	.6	.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
July 1920	.1	.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	.9	1.4	9.3	2.4
Aug. 1920	.3	1.0	7.5	1.7	.3	.5	.7	4.7	2.4
Sept. 1920	.3	.1	7.6	1.9	.5	.1	.6	5.1	3.3
Oct. 1920	.3	.4	9.5	3.0	3.3	.3	.8	16.7	6.1
Nov. 1920	2.2	.5	14.7	6.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	24.7	10.2
Dec. 1920	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.1
Jan. 1921	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Feb. 1921	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
March 1921	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
April 1921	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
May 1921	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
June 1921	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
July 1921	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
Aug. 1921	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Sept. 1921	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Oct. 1921	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4
Nov. 1921	6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	6.9	18.0	11.1
Dec. 1921	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Jan. 1922	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Feb. 1922	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
March 1922	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
April 1922	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
May 1922	12.1	3.1	11.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
June 1922	7.2	3.5	6.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
July 1922	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
Aug. 1922	2.4	2.5	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.8
Sept. 1922	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	.7	.5	1.4	4.8	2.8
Oct. 1922	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Nov. 1922	3.0	3.4	1.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	8.2
Dec. 1922	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Jan. 1923	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	18.6	7.8
Feb. 1923	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
March 1923	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8

More favourable conditions prevailed during March than in the corresponding month of last year. Improvement among pulp and paper, iron, steel and glass workers caused employment in the manufacturing industries to be on a higher level. Garment workers, however, reported over 8 per cent more unemployment than in March, 1922. Workers in the building and construction trades and in the fishing, mining and transportation industries were more fully engaged. Retail clerks, however, were slightly less fully engaged.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month		Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
January 1920	24.2	...	...	5.2	2.9	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	4.7	2.1	1.3	...	...	4.7	3.2	2.6	8.9	2.3	8.2	11.8	2.1	9.9	2.6	4.1	...	1.1	0.3	3.3	7.5	4.0	
February 1920	3.6	...	...	4.5	2.5	2.0	...	...	1.3	3.1	1.1	0	...	...	...	2.6	4.3	1.9	2.2	4.6	9.9	1.8	3.9	2.6	1.1	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
March 1920	3.5	...	...	1.6	1.9	5.7	...	...	1.3	...	...	0	...	...	...	6.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	7.6	12.1	2.0	3.1	3.3	1.0	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
April 1920	0	...	...	1.2	2.2	5.1	...	...	1.2	2.2	1.1	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.1	4.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	8.1	...	1.1	0.1	1.9	...	2.5	
May 1920	0	...	...	1.2	2.2	4.8	...	...	1.2	1.2	1.1	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.1	4.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	8.1	...	1.1	0.1	1.9	...	2.5	
June 1920	2	...	...	1.1	1.1	1.6	...	...	1.1	1.6	1.1	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.1	4.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	8.1	...	1.1	0.1	1.9	...	2.5	
July 1920	0	...	...	1.0	2.5	3.6	...	...	1.1	1.6	1.1	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.1	4.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	8.1	...	1.1	0.1	1.9	...	2.5	
August 1920	2	...	...	1.1	1.1	1.7	...	...	1.1	1.6	1.1	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.1	4.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	8.1	...	1.1	0.1	1.9	...	2.5	
September 1920	1.0	...	...	1.1	1.1	1.7	...	...	1.1	1.6	1.1	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.1	4.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	8.1	...	1.1	0.1	1.9	...	2.5	
October 1920	1.4	...	...	1.1	1.1	1.7	...	...	1.1	1.6	1.1	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.1	4.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	8.1	...	1.1	0.1	1.9	...	2.5	
November 1920	1.5	...	...	1.1	1.1	1.7	...	...	1.1	1.6	1.1	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.1	4.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	8.1	...	1.1	0.1	1.9	...	2.5	
December 1920	1.1	12.7	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
January 1921	10.5	8.8	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
February 1921	32.1	65.6	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
March 1921	39.1	68.1	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
April 1921	26.3	46.6	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
May 1921	24.4	42.2	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
June 1921	25.3	53.3	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
July 1921	8.7	15.6	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
August 1921	14.5	22.7	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
September 1921	20.2	22.8	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
October 1921	25.6	32.6	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
November 1921	31.6	38.6	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
December 1921	70.6	50.18	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
January 1922	73.1	65.11	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
February 1922	63.1	52.1	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
March 1922	58.7	47.1	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
April 1922	55.8	38.7	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
May 1922	37.7	27.1	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
June 1922	26.7	17.1	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
July 1922	17.5	2.7	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
August 1922	12.3	...	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
September 1922	16.1	...	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
October 1922	37.1	...	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
November 1922	38.8	3.1	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
December 1922	64.8	4.3	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
January 1923	55.6	3.5	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
February 1923	1.2	4.3	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	
March 1923	54.1	...	1.1	1.9	4.3	6.1	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	...	...	...	...	13.5	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	3.3	12.5	1.9	6.7	8.4	2.5	...	1.1	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1923.

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent
<b>Fishing</b> .....	14	7185	142	2.0					1	175	0	0	1	87	0	0
<b>Mining</b> .....	13	6885	142													
Coal Miners .....	1	300	0						1	175	0					
Miners (Non-metallic Ores) .....																
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b> .....	11	372	26	7.0	13	1143	38	3.3	72	20122	1377	6.8	184	15672	714	4.5
<i>Vegetable Products (Except Tea- tles Fibres and Wood)</i> .....					2	51	11	21.6	5	587	81	13.8	9	394	87	22.1
Soft Drink Workers .....													1	45	0	
Cigar and Tobacco Workers .....					1	13	11		1	20	0		5	237	87	
Bakers, Confectioners, Sugar Re- finery and Cereal Mill Employees .....					1	38	0		4	567	81		3	112	0	
<i>Pulp and Paper Products</i> .....	1	102	1	1.0	1	94	2	2.1	10	1307	1	.1	41	5770	199	3.4
(a) Pulp and Paper Mill Workers .....									4	439	0		13	2401	23	1.0
(b) Printing, Publishing and Litho. Compositors .....	1	102	1	1.0	1	94	2	2.1	6	888	1	.1	28	3369	176	5.2
Pressmen and Assistants .....	1	102	1		1	94	2		3	717	0		12	2030	85	
Bookbinders .....													7	626	38	
Stereotypers and Electrotypers .....													2	115	27	
Engravers and Lithographers .....									3	151	1		1	102	0	
<i>Wood Products (Except Paper)</i> .....	2	65	25	38.5					4	476	9	1.9	9	355	18	5.1
Furniture Workers, Wood Work- ers, etc. ....	2	65	25						4	476	9		9	355	18	
<i>Fibres, Textiles and Textile Prod.</i>					1	251	0	0	10	9172	809	8.8	16	1423	14	1.0
(a) Textile and Carpet Workers .....					1	251	0	0	2	2177	59	2.7	4	190	0	
(b) Garment Workers .....									7	6855	750	10.9	12	1233	14	1.1
Tailors .....													5	179	2	
Garment Workers .....									7	6855	750		7	1054	12	
(c) Hat, Cap and Glove Makers .....									1	140	0	0				
<i>Animal Products (Except Textile Fibres)</i> .....									5	995	360	36.2	10	841	174	20.7
Butchers, Meat and Fish Packers .....													9	541	24	
Leather Workers .....									5	995	360		1	300	150	
Fur Workers .....																
<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	8	205	0	0	9	747	25	3.3	27	6159	26	.4	80	6679	194	2.9
Blacksmiths .....					2	105	1		2	224	7		4	125	3	
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Build. Machinists .....	1	11	0		1	25	0		3	159	2		9	369	7	
Moulders .....	2	52	0		1	480	20		5	193	3		20	1845	52	
Patternmakers .....	2	52	0		2	56	3		1	38	0		17	963	89	
Railway Carmen .....									1	170	5		4	29	0	
Sheet Metal Workers .....	3	90	0		2	61	1		13	5204	9		29	2937	14	
<i>Non-Ferrous Metals</i> .....					1	20	0		2	171	0		7	411	29	
Metal Polishers .....									3	199	0	0	4	237	8	3.4
Jewelry Workers .....									1	142	0		3	85	3	
Mill and Smeltersmen .....									2	57	0		1	152	5	
<i>Clay, Glass and Stone Products</i> .....									2	127	14	11.0	3	135	2	1.5
Mineral Products (Gas, Oil, etc.) .....																
Miscellaneous Manufacturing In- dustries (Unclass. Workers) .....									6	1100	77	7.	2	38	18	47.4
<b>Building &amp; Construction</b> .....	6	281	106	37.7	2	95	0	0	22	2882	250	8.7	102	7547	1635	21.7
Steam, Shovel and Dredgemen .....													1	275	81	
Bdge. and Structural Iron Workers .....													2	97	3	
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers .....	2	122	30						3	850	0		31	2503	855	
Carpenters and Joiners .....	1	95	40		1	55	0		12	1332	56		39	3132	533	
Electrical Workers .....													4	116	0	
Granite and Stone Cutters .....	1	20	20						3	328	151		8	159	16	
Painters, Decorators and Paper- hangers .....																
Plumbers and Steamfitters .....	2	44	16						1	175	26		4	107	14	
Tile-layers, Lathers and Roofers .....					1	40	0		1	30	0		9	870	110	
Hod-carriers and Bldg. Labourers .....									1	37	17		1	60	0	
									1	130	0		3	228	23	



AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

[illegible]

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1923.

Occupation	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- employed	
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent
Transportation .....	35	2285	42	1.8	25	2153	3	.1	77	10696	1111	10.4	210	21758	260	1.2
(a) Shipping and Stevedoring .....	2	93	15	16.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	816	726	89.0	2	52	3	5.8
(b) Steam Railway Operation .....	32	2018	27	1.3	25	2153	3	.1	72	6992	135	1.9	195	16936	252	1.5
Conductors .....	3	118	0	.....	2	190	2	.....	6	394	0	.....	23	1362	14	.....
Locomotive Engineers .....	6	217	3	.....	4	364	1	.....	13	847	1	.....	27	1913	11	.....
Locomotive Firemen .....	4	291	0	.....	2	88	0	.....	8	672	19	.....	32	2000	46	.....
Trainmen .....	6	672	5	.....	5	630	0	.....	10	2112	34	.....	25	4920	101	.....
Railway Employees, n.e.s. ....	7	324	18	.....	4	263	0	.....	14	867	3	.....	43	2510	15	.....
Express Employees .....	1	37	0	.....	2	104	0	.....	1	350	5	.....	8	639	1	.....
M. of Way Employees and Ry. Shop Labourers .....	5	350	1	.....	6	514	0	.....	20	1750	73	.....	47	3562	64	.....
(c) Local Transportation .....	1	174	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2888	250	8.7	13	4770	5	.1
Street and Electric Ry. Emp.	1	174	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2888	250	.....	12	4689	2	.....
Teamsters and Chauffeurs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	81	3	.....
Communication .....	10	465	0	0	6	146	0	0	9	1543	11	.7	10	2935	25	.9
(a) Telegraph Operation .....	10	465	0	0	6	146	0	0	9	1543	11	.7	10	2935	25	.9
Telegraphers (System Div.) .....	7	319	0	.....	6	146	0	.....	8	1447	11	.....	8	2823	25	.....
Telegraphers (Local) .....	3	146	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	96	0	.....	2	112	0	.....
Trade (Retail Shop Clerks) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	601	9	1.5	1	163	2	1.2
Services .....	5	94	0	0	6	213	12	5.6	24	4337	200	4.6	93	5088	323	6.3
(a) Governmental .....	5	94	0	0	5	201	0	.....	13	3574	176	4.9	47	3476	210	6.0
Federal Employees .....	5	94	0	.....	3	114	0	.....	8	1235	0	.....	39	1712	0	.....
Civic Employees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	87	0	.....	5	2339	176	.....	8	1764	210	.....
(b) Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	12	100.	11	763	24	3.1	46	1612	113	7.0
Hotel and Restaurant Emp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	68	6	.....	2	111	17	.....
Theatre and Stage Employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	9	.....	11	366	41	.....
Barbers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	323	9	.....	15	545	20	.....
Stationary Eng. and Firemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	246	0	.....	17	528	35	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	12	.....	3	103	0	.....	1	62	0	.....
All Occupations .....	81	10682	316	3.0	52	3750	53	1.4	211	40356	2958	7.3	601	53450	2959	5.5

The accompanying tabulations (Table III) show in some detail the returns for the month ending March 31, 1923, for which month returns were received from 1,404 labour organizations with an aggregate membership

of 149,000 persons, 10,185 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 6.8. The table also gives the general percentages of unemployment in the various trades and industries for January and February.

## REPORTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY-MARCH, 1923.

**A** REVIEW of employment during the first quarter of 1923, as indicated by the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, shows a decided expansion following the depression of the holiday and stock-taking season at the commencement of the New Year. This improvement is the

more marked in contrast with the first quarter of 1922, the gains in the number of positions offered through the Service being more than 26 per cent over last year, while placements effected showed an increase of approximately 29 per cent. The chart on page 530 which accompanies the article on the

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—(Continued).

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent		
																			Jan. 1923	Feb. 1923	Mar. 1923
50	5587	414	7.4	54	3614	165	4.6	43	3544	279	7.9	52	5242	215	4.1	546	54879	2489	5.0	4.9	4.5
48	5312	414	7.8	52	3481	165	4.7	39	3039	279	9.2	46	2653	79	3.0	509	2009	866	30.0	38.4	43.1
5	294	2	...	7	326	0	...	4	377	56	...	5	326	0	...	55	3417	74	.5	.7	2.2
6	405	0	...	6	366	4	...	5	253	2	...	7	344	0	...	74	4709	22	.3	.8	.5
6	539	76	...	11	379	21	...	6	503	73	...	6	328	23	...	65	4800	258	7.7	6.8	5.4
7	1079	113	...	5	785	90	...	3	464	77	...	5	516	15	...	66	11178	435	4.9	4.7	3.9
10	896	16	...	10	397	14	...	10	658	42	...	8	327	0	...	106	6242	108	4.4	2.2	1.7
2	216	13	...	1	12	1	...	2	138	14	...	3	141	2	...	20	1637	36	4.6	2.6	2.2
12	1889	194	...	12	1216	35	...	9	646	15	...	12	671	39	...	123	10607	421	5.3	3.8	4.0
2	269	0	0	2	133	0	0	4	505	0	0	4	1541	14	.9	28	10280	269	.9	1.9	2.6
1	39	0	...	2	133	0	...	3	440	0	...	3	1498	14	...	24	9961	266	1.0	2.0	2.7
1	230	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	0	...	1	43	0	...	4	419	3	0	0	.7
7	989	2	.2	7	450	1	.2	7	778	1	.1	8	889	1	.1	64	8195	41	.6	.5	.5
7	989	2	.2	7	450	1	.2	7	778	1	.1	8	889	1	.1	64	8195	41	.6	.5	.5
7	989	2	...	7	450	1	...	7	778	1	...	7	843	1	...	57	7795	41	.6	.6	.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	0	...	7	400	0	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	764	11	3.3	1.9	1.4
8	553	36	6.5	15	603	5	.8	23	1358	53	3.9	21	2339	53	2.3	195	14585	682	4.2	2.9	4.7
5	424	6	1.4	10	482	0	0	15	1042	0	0	11	1323	0	0	111	10616	392	2.6	1.2	3.7
3	322	0	...	7	376	0	...	4	226	0	...	4	536	0	...	73	4615	0	0	0	0
2	102	6	...	3	106	0	...	11	816	0	...	7	787	0	...	38	6001	392	4.2	2.1	6.5
3	129	30	23.3	5	121	5	4.1	8	316	53	16.8	10	1016	53	5.2	84	3969	290	7.8	7.0	7.3
1	51	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	240	20	...	6	470	63	18.6	14.7	13.4
2	78	10	...	2	39	2	...	3	70	7	...	2	92	7	...	22	668	76	7.5	8.2	11.4
...	...	...	...	1	21	0	...	4	173	8	...	5	212	11	...	27	1274	48	4.2	3.8	3.8
...	...	...	...	2	61	3	...	1	73	38	...	2	472	15	...	24	1380	91	7.5	7.0	6.6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	177	12	0	3.1	6.8
91	6630	732	8.5	106	6738	337	5.0	124	11265	855	7.6	138	14129	1975	14.0	1404	149000	10185	7.8	6.4	6.8

work of the employment offices for the month of March, 1923, portrays the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods from January, 1921, to date. A comparison of the quarterly period under review with the corresponding period of last year shows that during 1922 the low level of employment which is characteristic of the latter part of December, was maintained throughout January and February, increases first appearing during March, while in 1923 an abrupt rise in the curves of applications, vacancies and placements, occurred during the first half of January. This improvement over last year in the employment situation is reflected to some extent in the fact that the curves of vacancies and placements

remained firm throughout February and the early part of March, though a considerable percentage of the positions available were of a temporary and casual nature. A slight decline occurred during the latter part of March, marking the seasonal lull prior to the commencement of building operations and the opening of the spring drive in the logging industry. It will be noted that the spread between supply (applications registered) and demand (vacancies available) is not so large during 1923 in contrast with the wide gap marking the same periods of 1921 and 1922. And this, in addition to the fact that, although the curve of applications was marked by sharp fluctuations, approximately the same level was main-

(Continued on page 528)



## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	703	370	281	236	173	58	225	173	11	6,473	4,649	920
Animal Products—Edible.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	224	119	82
Fur and its Products.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	51
Leather and its Products.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	290	83
Lumber and its Products.....	71	67	2	121	101	15	23	17	.....	333	17	10
Musical Instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	9	807	605	114
Pulp and Paper Products.....	36	6	18	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	297	156	.....
Textile Products.....	22	3	10	15	3	9	65	23	.....	541	283	66
Plant Products—Edible.....	30	14	15	16	5	10	9	5	.....	658	523	94
Chemical and Allied Products.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	11	8	.....	225	154	41
Clay, Glass and Stone.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	81	32
Electric Current.....	42	18	25	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	93	54	39
Electric Apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	164	18
Iron and Steel Products.....	378	174	101	50	33	17	52	73	2	2,132	1,738	163
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	6	6	.....	129	107	10
Mineral Products.....	99	78	8	9	9	.....	6	5	.....	271	213	43
Miscellaneous.....	16	8	8	12	10	2	2	2	.....	119	62	43
<b>Logging</b> .....	129	136	.....	127	96	21	432	555	.....	6,037	4,646	9
<b>Fishing</b> .....	80	1	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....
<b>Farming</b> .....	18	10	2	3	3	.....	45	35	.....	1,970	1,597	10
<b>Mining</b> .....	52	59	.....	22	24	.....	80	8	.....	388	350	8
Coal.....	43	52	.....	21	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....
Metallic Ores.....	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	331	8
Non-metallic Ores.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	80	8	.....	10	10	.....
<b>Communication</b> .....	4	3	.....	2	2	.....	5	2	1	17	16	.....
<b>Transportation</b> .....	402	64	319	390	72	278	56	46	6	1,078	699	364
Street Railway and Cartage.....	43	1	42	9	4	3	45	37	4	473	301	156
Railway.....	303	55	229	364	57	275	10	8	2	545	342	204
Shipping and Stevedoring.....	56	8	48	17	11	.....	1	1	.....	60	56	4
<b>Construction &amp; Maintenance</b> .....	391	222	99	695	439	277	348	285	.....	4,743	2,864	1,464
Railway.....	104	30	8	557	366	218	.....	.....	.....	1,015	771	64
Highway.....	208	144	57	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	968	128	771
Building and other.....	84	48	34	137	72	56	348	285	.....	2,760	1,965	629
<b>Services</b> .....	1,214	356	763	1,557	319	1,069	1,463	1,214	37	31,211	2,847	25,206
Governmental.....	428	38	394	381	40	337	4	2	.....	19,135	613	18,460
Hotel and Restaurant.....	65	43	12	61	35	18	167	120	.....	690	350	57
Professional.....	60	17	44	27	7	21	38	13	4	542	295	160
Recreational.....	31	.....	30	12	9	3	11	11	.....	104	45	53
Personal.....	136	16	116	513	37	455	65	35	13	1,565	234	1,228
Household.....	485	242	167	557	187	235	1,177	1,032	20	9,167	1,259	5,247
Farm.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	1	1	.....	8	1	1
<b>Trade</b> .....	275	44	223	51	9	36	98	57	2	1,319	604	637
Retail.....	216	36	175	49	9	33	86	49	2	1,149	529	552
Wholesale.....	59	8	48	2	.....	3	12	8	.....	170	75	85
<b>Finance</b> .....	35	6	28	20	4	14	27	7	.....	275	77	184
<b>All Industries</b> .....	3,303	1,271	1,790	3,103	1,141	1,753	2,779	2,382	57	53,518	18,357	28,802
Men.....	2,679	964	1,593	2,453	896	1,502	1,403	1,233	36	42,473	16,064	23,315
Women.....	624	307	197	650	245	251	1,376	1,149	21	11,045	2,293	5,487

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY-MARCH, 1923.

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
362	146	115	250	128	77	154	132	16	1,181	709	360	9,504	6,480	1,838
13	4	5	20	9	11	7	6	1	17	7	20	285	146	120
7		7				1		1				12	2	10
5		5	2	3		5	3		37	9	25	221	100	82
51	28	9	115	66	8	23	24	1	684	485	114	1,536	1,078	232
												34	18	10
42	20	19	46	3	41	4	3		48	38	1	1,006	687	204
									2	1	1	302	157	31
15	5	8	3	2	1	1		1	1	8		663	337	95
49	20	28	7	1	7	14	9	6	29	12	15	812	589	175
5	3	1	1	1	1	5	1		10	3	7	261	169	53
4		2	4		1	3	1	1	24	22	1	175	104	37
4		4	2	1	1	7	6		44	41	1	210	138	70
2	2					1	1	1	1		1	200	167	19
41	23	20	12	8	3	28	24	4	163	49	109	2,856	2,122	509
4		4							24	23	1	167	138	16
56	39	1	38	35	3	51	51		23	2	20	553	432	75
4	2	2				4	3	1	54	9	44	211	96	100
984	1,584	4	413	314		1,423	1,203	2	2,256	2,090	12	11,801	10,624	48
									2		2	89	9	77
2,362	1,950	7	3,265	2,150	11	1,287	1,153	28	251	282	10	9,201	7,180	68
1	7		34	34		92	88		483	433	9	1,152	1,003	17
			34	31		92	88		7	2	5	198	205	5
1	1		3						499	422	4	855	764	12
	6								7	9		99	34	
27	6	15	14	13	2	1	1		8	3	5	78	46	23
475	138	311	580	316	189	90	50	39	343	82	260	3,414	1,467	1,766
161	45	109	96	37	55	42	17	25	79	23	65	948	465	459
314	93	202	483	279	134	48	33	14	78	26	46	2,145	893	1,106
			1						186	33	149	321	109	201
287	186	165	236	172	58	432	374	36	1,934	1,219	614	9,066	5,761	2,653
22	33	1	155	124	30	28	26		86	77	2	1,977	1,427	323
136	95	41	22	16	6	59	47		559	104	382	1,948	535	1,260
119	58	63	59	32	22	345	301	36	1,289	1,038	230	5,141	3,799	1,070
5,225	1,199	3,465	2,753	1,130	797	2,293	984	908	2,632	766	1,657	48,348	8,815	33,902
2	2		12	5	8	23	20	2	523	54	439	20,508	774	19,640
461	385	46	219	153	9	287	226	31	285	177	67	2,235	1,489	240
121	79	31	558	362	14	55	37	7	48	29	10	1,458	839	291
47	7	41	24	4	20	32	7	25	61	18	41	322	101	213
688	19	649	286	8	279	293	6	288	363	20	334	3,909	425	3,382
3,721	600	2,698	1,306	478	466	1,302	547	555	1,345	465	765	19,060	4,810	10,153
185	107		348	120	1	301	141		7	3	1	856	377	3
496	159	317	252	60	190	173	68	94	389	60	322	3,053	1,061	1,821
388	142	234	215	56	159	163	67	88	257	36	217	2,523	924	1,460
108	17	83	37	4	31	10	1	6	132	24	105	530	137	361
28	3	24	9	2	8	4	6	1	50	6	46	448	111	305
10,187	5,378	4,363	7,806	4,319	1,332	5,949	4,059	1,124	9,509	5,650	3,297	96,154	42,557	42,518
5,732	4,222	1,618	5,653	3,866	859	4,115	3,184	538	7,902	5,022	2,475	72,410	34,951	31,931
4,465	1,156	2,750	2,153	953	473	1,834	875	586	1,607	628	822	23,744	7,606	10,587

tained as previously, with a slightly downward tendency.

During the period January-March, 1923, the offices reported that they had made 89,578 references to positions and effected a total of 85,075 placements, as compared with 66,070 placements during the same period in 1922. Placements in regular employment during the quarter under review numbered 42,557, of which 34,951 were of men and 7,606 of women, and those in casual work totalled 42,518. Employers notified the Service of 96,154 vacancies (72,410 for men and 23,744 for women), as compared with 76,226 during the same

period last year. The number of applications for work registered at the offices was 120,817, of which 95,308 were from men and 25,509 from women, as compared with a total of 121,722 during the period January-March, 1922.

The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements by industries of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the period January-March, 1923. A report of the work of the offices for the month of March, 1923, will be found in the article that immediately follows.

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### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR MARCH, 1923.

THERE was a diminution in the volume of business transacted through the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1923, as compared with the number of transactions during the preceding month. In comparing the report with that of a year ago, it will be noted that during the period under review there were fewer applications for work, while vacancies offered and placements made were greater. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows that the downward trend of the curves of applications, vacancies and placements, was very marked during the latter half of the month, the reduction being due in part to a decline in the number of casual jobs offered. A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of registrations for work was 1,572 daily during the first half of March, 1923, as compared with 1,588 daily during the previous period and with 1,668 daily during the same period a year ago. During the latter

half of the month applications averaged 1,337 daily, as compared with 1,462 during the same period in 1922. Opportunities for employment notified by employers to the Service averaged 1,311 and 1,138 daily during the first and second half of the month, respectively, as compared with 1,158 and 1,115 daily during the same period last year. The average number of vacancies reported daily during the latter half of February, 1923, was 1,290. The offices effected an average of 1,158 placements daily during the first half of March, as compared with an average of 1,136 daily during the previous period and with 979 during the same period a year ago. During the latter half of March placements averaged 969, as compared with 912 during the same period in 1922. The average number of placements in regular employment during the period was 555 and 599 daily, while placements in casual work averaged 603 and 370 daily during the first and second half of the month, respectively. The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:



Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,264	445,811
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923 (3 months).....	42,557	42,518	85,075

During the month of March 28,979 persons were referred to positions, while a total of 27,641 placements were made. The placements in regular employment numbered 15,005, of which 12,283 were of men and 2,722 of women and placements in casual work totalled 12,636. Applications for work during the period numbered 37,820, of which 29,224 were from men and 8,596 from women workers. Employers notified the Service of 31,827 vacancies, 23,179 of which were for men and 8,648 for women.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia—291 men, 85 women; New Brunswick—285 men, 73 women; Quebec—347 men, 418 women; Ontario—5,300 men, 785 women; Manitoba—1,501 men, 402 women; Saskatchewan—1,504 men, 368 women; Alberta—1,097 men, 353 women; British Columbia—1,958 men, 238 women.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES.

A few orders for farm workers for the spring ploughing were received at Halifax and New Glasgow. In the building and construction industries a number of small contracts were under way and several placements of carpenters and labourers for general clearance work were made at Halifax, New Glasgow, Chatham and Moncton. Experienced applicants for bush work were hard to secure owing to the advanced season but the offices anticipated little difficulty in filling the demands for rivermen when driving commenced. Miners and hand-pick men were required at Moncton and St. John. It was reported that the shipyards at Hali-

fax were busy and work for a few labourers was supplied. Calls for institutional help and trained household workers were received in large numbers.

#### QUEBEC.

Toward the latter part of March a small demand for farmers was reported, especially at Montreal and Quebec. No increase was noted in the building trades, the supply of carpenters and labourers being in excess of the demand. The offices reported that prospects were bright for improved employment during April and May.

#### ONTARIO.

An increasing demand for farm labourers was noted, chiefly at Belleville, Brantford, Hamilton, Guelph and Toronto, while in the northern sections of the province there were reported few vacancies. Owing to the continued cold weather, conditions in the building industry had not improved. Municipal and provincial works, such as the construction of sewers and roads, operated towards a reduction of the unemployment situation, but in some localities these projects were nearing completion. At Cobalt some labourers were placed digging post holes for the erection of transmission lines, while a number of bricklayers were sent from Ottawa for the completion of work at Sault Ste. Marie. The outlook is good for employment of unskilled and semi-skilled labourers on railway maintenance and construction, although during the past month little work has been offered in this group. The demand in the logging industry showed a decided slump, this being the seasonal lull prior to the river drive, when numbers of experienced workers will be required. At Cobalt vacancies for a few hoistmen, machine runners and steel sharpeners for the mines were received. A revival in demand was reported in the manufacturing industries, especially in the vicinity of Hamilton, Sarnia, St. Thomas and Windsor, where machinists, engineers and skilled mechanics were

required for the metal trades. At Kingston and Oshawa weavers and women workers for the knitting, woollen and rubber factories were in demand. The calls for domestic workers were numerous, and a slight gain was reported in the number of vacancies offered for institutional help.

#### MANITOBA.

A further slight increase in the demand for farm labour was reported from Dauphin, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, and was met satisfactorily in most cases. From the office at The Pas many workers were sent to farms in Saskatchewan. No immediate expansion was expected in the construction group, all outdoor industries being delayed on account of the cold weather. Apart from casual and temporary employment, shovelling snow and hauling gravel and sand, few vacancies were offered. The offices continued to receive orders for bush work but applicants were unwilling to accept this work owing to the lateness of the season. The demand was stationary in the women's division. Household workers for urban and rural districts

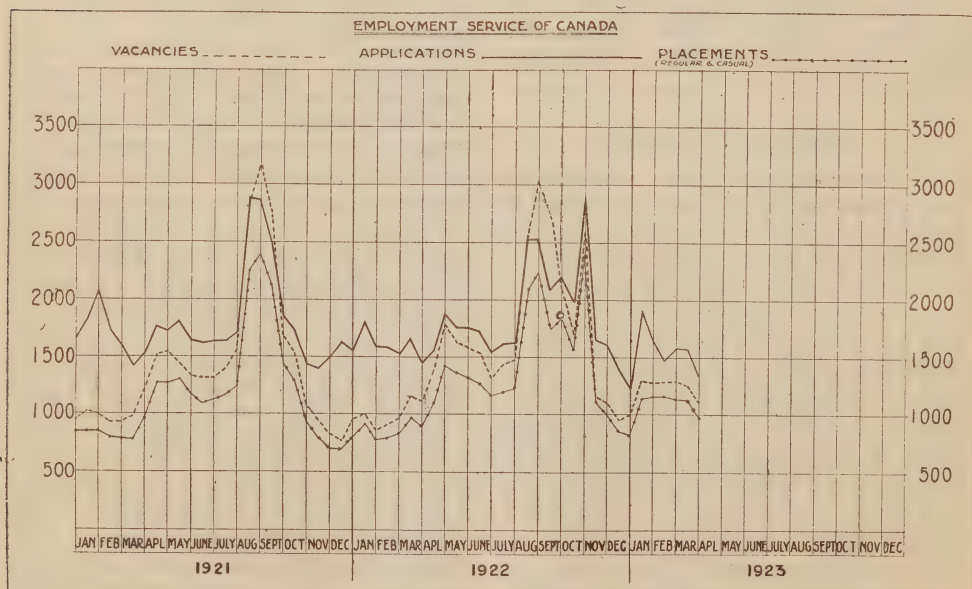
and institutional helpers were placed in considerable numbers.

#### SASKATCHEWAN.

The demand for agricultural help during March showed a marked increase at all the offices and, although in some localities experienced applicants were hard to secure, a large percentage of the orders were filled. The offices in British Columbia and Manitoba assisted to some extent in meeting the demand in this province. The construction group showed little progress although a number of men were placed on railway maintenance work at Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and Regina. Sawmills continued to employ a number of workers near Prince Albert and Saskatoon, while at Estevan a few miners and teamsters were placed at the mines. Additional orders for household workers were received and filled satisfactorily at many of the offices.

#### ALBERTA.

Improvement in the business transacted in the agricultural group tended to alleviate the unemployment situation



at a few centres. In the construction group some excavation and clearing work was under way and several labourers were placed on irrigation work. On the whole, however, few opportunities were available in these groups. From Edmonton several workers were placed in the sawmills, while at Lethbridge many miners were unemployed. The demand for domestic servants for city and country was far in excess of the supply.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The renewal of farm activities in the province was not so noticeable as on the Prairies, but several placements were effected in the Okanagan district and from Vancouver and Victoria a number of workers were sent to Alberta and Saskatchewan to assist with the spring seeding. There were no increases in the building and construction group, placements being confined mainly to unskilled labourers and a few carpenters on repair jobs. Road and railway construction afforded employment to a limited number. In the logging and allied lumber industries a brisk demand was felt, the requirements being mainly for experienced sawmillmen and tieworkers. Considerable development work was proceeding in metal mining, there being a continued shortage of experienced quartz machine miners. At Vancouver, Prince Rupert and other ports, numbers of men were employed as stevedores and longshore workers. There was an increased demand for domestic workers for permanent and casual employment with a shortage of experienced applicants.

#### The Movement of Labour

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,005 placements in regular employment, of which 8,987 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these latter, 1,760 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,290 going to points within the same province as

the despatching office, and 470 to other provinces.

The office at Quebec City issued 17 certificates to bushmen and river men going to lumber camps within the province. Of the 566 transportation-certificates issued in Ontario, 335 were to bushmen going from Fort William, Port Arthur, Sudbury and North Bay, to points within these zones. Of the remainder, a number were issued to labourers for railway construction near Port Arthur, several to farm workers and mill hands. From Belleville one steel worker was transferred to Sault Ste. Marie, one miner from Timmins and several machinists and plasterers to St. Thomas, Guelph, Sault Ste. Marie, and other points. Workers despatched at the reduced rate by Manitoba offices numbered 612, of whom 250 were going to points within the province and 362 to other provinces. Of the transfers within the province, 227 were of farm workers and 23 were domestics for household work. From the office at Winnipeg 242 bushmen and camp workers were sent to points near Port Arthur, Ont., and 47 farm labourers were sent to points in Saskatchewan. From the other offices 65 workers were sent to farms in Saskatchewan, and 5 women travelled from Winnipeg to points in Saskatchewan and 3 to points in Ontario. The Saskatchewan offices issued 99 certificates, of which 3 were to tiemakers going from Saskatoon to Prince George, B.C., and one was a miner going to Vancouver, B.C. Of the provincial transfers, 57 were bushmen and sawmill men and the remainder were women workers going as housekeepers to farms in the province. The offices in Alberta despatched 274 workers at the reduced rate, 23 of whom were farmers going from Edmonton to North Battleford and Saskatoon. More than 70 of the provincial transfers were of farm labourers, approximately 150 were of bushmen, 9 were miners from Edmonton, and 3 were motor mechanics from Edmonton and Calgary, the remainder being housekeepers and domestic servants. British Columbia offices granted certificates to



## REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1923.

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular place- ments same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	1,261	945	1,460	1,249	376	770	1,082	410
Amherst.....	97	27	127	95	21	60	111	22
Halifax.....	762	34	974	796	136	620	816	280
New Glasgow.....	149	46	150	145	99	15	71	60
Sydney.....	253	838	209	213	120	75	84	48
New Brunswick.....	1,020	189	1,076	946	358	565	412	151
Chatham.....	128	23	118	121	29	80	110	45
Moncton.....	545	66	598	471	138	338	255	106
St. John.....	347	100	360	354	191	147	47	.....
Quebec.....	908	239	2,637	933	765	24	1,261	791
Hull.....	92	17	200	80	80	0	63	40
Montreal.....	603	104	1,752	598	503	24	906	579
Quebec.....	69	4	423	89	73	0	171	70
Sherbrooke.....	85	96	119	89	80	0	40	77
Three Rivers.....	59	18	143	77	29	0	81	25
Ontario.....	15,982	3,745	17,112	14,673	6,085	7,927	8,066	7,877
Belleville.....	138	75	144	131	58	67	149	70
Brantford.....	376	253	446	408	137	252	572	111
Chatham.....	317	69	280	280	231	46	31	209
Cobalt.....	232	189	267	269	221	18	29	89
Fort William.....	285	5	389	355	271	5	313	152
Guelph.....	186	125	156	116	80	29	34	67
Hamilton.....	1,164	154	1,220	1,119	330	752	625	280
Kingston.....	460	95	412	414	71	342	86	240
Kitchener.....	145	203	209	117	72	43	79	230
London.....	975	182	984	899	226	642	177	238
Niagara Falls.....	255	239	201	160	146	9	69	213
North Bay.....	70	22	181	127	94	33	52	120
Oshawa.....	193	111	244	116	88	28	162	167
Ottawa.....	498	165	496	428	264	124	1,225	765
Pembroke.....	23	89	77	30	30	0	74	31
Peterboro.....	254	236	150	167	124	13	16	152
Port Arthur.....	837	2	496	484	478	6	39	345
St. Catharines.....	325	39	375	311	173	135	266	85
St. Thomas.....	219	69	170	158	114	44	0	160
Sarnia.....	130	23	126	97	83	13	78	76
Rault Ste. Marie.....	288	244	440	302	230	48	117	111
Sudbury.....	330	128	354	342	341	1	43	202
Timmins.....	250	41	259	236	234	3	33	219
Toronto.....	7,396	847	8,396	7,046	1,476	5,227	3,660	4,339
Windsor.....	636	90	640	561	513	47	137	206
Manitoba.....	3,540	1,026	4,200	3,584	1,903	1,487	1,211	2,078
Brandon.....	265	183	195	153	132	18	44	108
Dauphin.....	106	212	136	86	45	31	116	23
Portage la Prairie.....	427	90	408	461	160	233	51	135
The Pas.....	22	33	144	107	108	1	36	.....
Winnipeg.....	2,720	508	3,317	2,777	1,458	1,204	964	1,812
Saskatchewan.....	3,579	1,748	2,670	2,362	1,872	408	851	1,677
Estevan.....	109	56	82	75	72	3	6	31
Moose Jaw.....	944	439	745	645	481	98	357	325
North Battleford.....	90	126	71	62	42	19	32	56
Prince Albert.....	206	141	129	100	91	13	35	76
Regina.....	968	406	762	671	522	145	262	510
Saskatoon.....	789	335	591	557	467	77	108	512
Swift Current.....	218	116	98	90	87	3	12	69
Weyburn.....	125	82	106	76	64	20	23	29
Yorkton.....	130	47	88	86	46	40	16	69
Alberta.....	2,146	456	3,163	1,867	1,450	388	1,459	2,030
Calgary.....	806	192	1,456	619	454	163	824	764
Drumheller.....	36	21	307	36	30	6	65	28
Edmonton.....	962	149	1,094	914	731	155	455	943
Lethbridge.....	222	76	198	186	139	47	59	175
Medicine Hat.....	130	28	114	112	96	17	56	120
British Columbia.....	3,391	797	5,496	3,365	2,196	1,067	2,872	1,296
Cranbrook.....	362	27	375	346	365	0	23	63
Fernie.....	40	52	14	14	10	4	0	25
Kamloops.....	106	297	255	115	55	6	129	37
Nanaimo.....	38	19	46	20	11	9	20	19
Nelson.....	71	13	107	74	85	0	9	34
New Westminster.....	179	12	280	150	85	82	79	137
Prince George.....	152	3	146	126	146	0	2	79
Prince Rupert.....	74	2	130	69	60	10	30	10
Revelstoke.....	76	128	42	34	34	0	26	30
Vancouver.....	1,672	195	3,208	1,784	1,144	592	2,299	668
Vernon.....	235	14	244	229	23	206	9	32
Victoria.....	886	35	649	404	178	158	246	162
All offices.....	31,827	9,155	37,820	28,979	15,005	12,636	17,214	*16,310

\*2 placements effected by office since closed.

192 persons, 12 of whom, chiefly farm workers, were going to employment at points in Alberta, and 69 to farms in Saskatchewan. The offices at Nelson, Prince George, Prince Rupert and Vancouver, sent 65 bushmen to camps within the province, a few farm labourers to the Okanagan district, and 21 miners to points near Vancouver. The remaining transfers were of engineers, waitresses

and housekeepers, going to various points within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 1,760 workers benefitting by the Employment Service reduced rate, 671 were carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1,024 by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, 61 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 4 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

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### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING MARCH, 1923.

ACCORDING to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued by 56 cities during March was substantially higher than in the preceding month, but there was a decline as compared with the same period of last year. This decrease may be partly owing to the unusually severe weather that prevailed generally during March, which retarded building operations to some extent. The aggregate value of the building authorized by these centres was \$8,544,228 in comparison with totals of \$4,744,478 in February, 1923, and \$9,472,596 in March, 1922. There was, therefore, an increase of \$3,799,750 or 80.1 per cent in the former comparison and a decrease of \$928,368 or 9.8 per cent in the latter.

Detailed statements were furnished by 45 cities which showed that they had issued approximately 1,200 permits for dwellings at a valuation of \$3,987,056. In many cases the construction of a number of dwellings was authorized by the granting of a single permit. The value of the permits granted for other buildings (including garages, stores, stables, factories, etc.) of which some 1,650 were issued, reached a total of \$4,358,700. Seven cities gave only the value of the building authorized without attempting to classify the permits,

while four centres registered no permits during the month.

In comparison with the returns for the preceding month, all provinces except Saskatchewan reported substantial increases in the value of building anticipated. The largest actual gains occurred in Quebec and Ontario; in the former the total for March was \$1,632,415 or 330.4 per cent higher than in February and in the latter it was \$1,660,327 or 50.7 per cent higher. The decline in Saskatchewan was comparatively small, being only 9.2 per cent.

The value of prospective building in all provinces except Quebec was smaller than in March, 1922. The most pronounced decrease was reported in Ontario, where the permits issued declined by \$1,391,263 or 22 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of last year. In Quebec there was an increase in that comparison of \$849,365 or 66.5 per cent.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver reported increases in the value of building authorized as compared with both February, 1923, and March, 1922. In Winnipeg there was a gain in the former comparison but a reduction in the latter. Of the smaller centres, Guelph, Kingston, London, Stratford,

Woodstock, Regina and Nanaimo registered increases in both comparisons.

The following table shows the value of the building permits issued during

March as compared with February, 1923, and March, 1922. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

City	March, 1923	Feb., 1923	March, 1922	City	March, 1923	Feb., 1923	March, 1922
<b>P. E. I.—Charlottetown</b>	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 6,800	<b>*St. Thomas.....</b>	3,575	5,425	30,384
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	31,325	8,315	83,460	<b>Sarnia .....</b>	65,040	27,953	79,142
<b>*Halifax .....</b>	21,325	3,800	62,660	<b>Sault Ste. Marie.....</b>	11,235	1,150	33,609
<b>New Glasgow.....</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>*Toronto .....</b>	3,063,318	2,123,555	2,883,335
<b>*Sydney .....</b>	10,000	4,515	20,800	<b>Welland .....</b>	1,685	4,000	11,550
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	20,745	5,800	60,365	<b>*Windsor .....</b>	436,170	184,070	948,300
<b>Fredericton .....</b>	Nil	Nil	8,000	<b>Woodstock .....</b>	103,312	3,838	8,653
<b>*Moncton .....</b>	445	800	24,365	<b>Manitoba .....</b>	134,860	75,850	221,700
<b>*St. John.....</b>	20,300	5,000	28,000	<b>*Brandon .....</b>	585	10,000	3,635
<b>Quebec .....</b>	2,126,480	494,065	1,277,115	<b>St. Boniface.....</b>	21,775	1,700	22,665
<b>*Montreal-*Maisonneuve</b>	1,999,200	323,435	935,712	<b>*Winnipeg .....</b>	112,500	64,150	195,400
<b>*Quebec .....</b>	89,645	149,480	85,702	<b>Saskatchewan .....</b>	68,660	75,820	87,012
<b>Shawinigan Falls.....</b>	Nil	Nil	400	<b>*Moose Jaw.....</b>	5,520	4,600	15,032
<b>*Sherbrooke .....</b>	25,300	8,000	135,000	<b>*Regina .....</b>	49,340	7,720	44,445
<b>*Three Rivers.....</b>	8,700	6,250	43,600	<b>*Saskatoon .....</b>	13,500	63,500	27,535
<b>*Westmount .....</b>	3,635	6,900	76,700	<b>Alberta .....</b>	177,685	87,915	261,385
<b>Ontario .....</b>	4,935,778	3,275,451	6,327,041	<b>*Calgary .....</b>	97,200	63,000	131,400
<b>Belleville .....</b>	5,500	Nil	6,200	<b>*Edmonton .....</b>	35,800	19,495	77,350
<b>*Brantford .....</b>	5,590	2,840	26,665	<b>Lethbridge .....</b>	42,580	5,420	51,935
<b>Chatham .....</b>	5,150	.....	15,335	<b>Medicine Hat.....</b>	2,105	Nil	700
<b>*Fort William.....</b>	153,550	609,600	7,000	<b>British Columbia .....</b>	1,048,495	721,262	1,147,718
<b>Galt .....</b>	7,850	2,100	31,748	<b>Nanaimo .....</b>	22,655	920	14,574
<b>*Guelph .....</b>	54,258	1,808	41,815	<b>*New Westminster.....</b>	16,000	8,300	35,975
<b>*Hamilton .....</b>	379,400	137,606	405,100	<b>Point Grey.....</b>	244,600	172,950	423,300
<b>*Kingston .....</b>	11,665	1,150	9,725	<b>Prince Rupert.....</b>	6,555	5,100	20,985
<b>*Kitchener .....</b>	222,461	36,457	271,555	<b>South Vancouver.....</b>	40,960	30,480	75,630
<b>*London .....</b>	249,900	55,535	163,045	<b>*Vancouver .....</b>	694,200	347,140	461,880
<b>Niagara Falls.....</b>	17,807	3,800	44,215	<b>*Victoria .....</b>	23,495	156,372	115,874
<b>Oshawa .....</b>	72,000	2,200	364,520	<b>Total—56 cities.....</b>	8,544,228	4,744,478	9,472,596
<b>*Ottawa .....</b>	94,750	37,600	192,225	<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	7,863,389	4,477,867	8,237,760
<b>Owen Sound.....</b>	5,000	5,000	14,875				
<b>*Peterborough .....</b>	2,015	4,595	10,020				
<b>*Port Arthur.....</b>	3,982	775	658,540				
<b>*Stratford .....</b>	28,930	9,150	24,298				
<b>*St. Catharines.....</b>	21,655	9,985	45,137				

## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1923

**D**URING April, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to three fair wage contracts, all of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures

the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to the supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of fair wages, etc.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Dredging the entrance channel, basin and cribseats for proposed breakwater, Matane, Que. Name of contractor, Horace Dussault & Co., Quebec,



Que. Date of contract, April 5, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 37 cents per cubic yard (place measure).

Extension to wharf, Grand River, Gaspé County, Que. Name of contractor, M. Bernatchez and George E. Fournier, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, March 27, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of wharf, Fanny Bay, B.C. Name of contractor, William Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 27, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in April for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department

subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 791.13
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	230.74
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	11,653.12
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	455.25
Repairing scales.....	300.30
Making and supplying mail clerks' tin boxes.....	158.25
Repairing boxes and hampers, etc.....	65.00
Supplying ink.....	100.00

### RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES.

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

#### Mining, non-ferrous smelting, and quarrying

SLOCAN MINING DISTRICT, B.C.—CERTAIN MINING COMPANIES OPERATING IN

THE SLOCAN, AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS. New wage scale, effective April 1, 1923.

Wages per day—*Mine work*: Miners, \$5; timber men, blacksmiths, steam compressor men, \$5.50; timber men's helpers, blacksmiths' helpers, compressor men (other than steam), \$5; muckers, \$4.50; carpenters, \$6; mule drivers (underground), \$5; teamsters, tram operators (head end), \$5.50; brakeman on mule train, common labour, \$4.50. *Mill work*: Jigmen, \$5.50; tablemen, flotation men, \$5; rollmen, crushermen, common labour, \$4.50; repair men, \$6; repair men's helpers, \$5; carpenters, \$6.

This agreement as to wages was reached after several conferences held under the terms of the agreement of May 12, 1920.

#### Manufacturing: Clothing.

TORONTO, ONT.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING FIRMS AND THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA No. 132. Agreement to be in effect as from April 2, 1923, and subject to change on 15 days' notice

prior to September 15 or March 15 in any year.

Minimum Wages: Per hour—tailors, 85 cents; pant and vest makers, 60 cents; 1st class helper, 50 cents; 2nd class helper, 40 cents; bushmen same rate as tailors.

Hours per week, forty-four, four hours on Saturday. Overtime, time and one-half. Holidays, double time.

All work to be as equally divided as possible in slack season. No employee to be discharged during slack season through lack of work. No reduction to be made in the wages of any employee who may be receiving more than the above scale. All shop equipment to be furnished by the employer.

#### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing.

MOOSE JAW.—CERTAIN EMPLOYEES AND MOOSE JAW TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 627. Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1922 to October 31, 1923, and from year to year unless 60 days' notice is given.

Only good standing members of the union to be employed as mechanics and workmen in the composing rooms and proof rooms and departments of establishments under the agreement.

A joint standing committee to decide on questions about scale of prices and disputes regarding clauses of the agreement or any question of difference.

Wages: Per hour, November 1, 1922 to October 31, 1923: newspaper workers—day work, 91  $\frac{2}{3}$  cents; night work, \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ . 48 hours per week for day work, 45 hours for night work. Book and job printers, same wages per hour as newspaper workers; 44 hours per week for day or night work. Men on middle shift (7 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours per shift) to receive same rate of pay as for night. Foremen, 50 cents per shift above scale.

Any office running four machines, to employ a machine tender. When two operators are employed (and no ma-

chinist) there must be at least one machinist-operator.

Not more than eight hours to constitute a day's work, with four hours on Saturday for book and job printers. Not more than seven and one-half hours to constitute a night's work.

Overtime not exceeding three hours in one day, time and one-half. In excess of three hours, double time. Work performed on holidays, time and one-half—this not to apply to night shifts of morning papers or night staffs of afternoon papers published every week day. Work done during lunch hour to be overtime. Sunday work, double price, except night staffs of morning papers or of afternoon papers during regular hours of the shift.

Machine apprentices: One learner to four machines or major fraction thereof, same to be a journeyman member of the union—this is exclusive of apprentice members who are serving the last six months of their apprenticeship. Term of apprenticeship for beginner on type-setting and typecasting machines to be thirteen weeks. Scale, per day—first three weeks, \$2.80; thereafter an increase of \$1 each week for the next ten weeks with a set standard of speed to be reached in 13 weeks, with if necessary an extension of time up to three months to attain the same, at \$4.50 per day. Night work, 25 cents in excess of above. A learner not to work overtime unless no journeyman is available, when he shall receive time and one-half.

Apprentices: One apprentice to every five journeymen or major fraction thereof, no apprentice to be employed on overtime unless all the journeymen in the same office are also employed on the same shift. No youth under the age of 15 to be accepted as an apprentice. Applicants to be eligible must have elementary education. Foremen to afford apprentices every opportunity to learn the trade. Apprentices to be registered by the union. Wages of apprentices: Per week—third year, \$16; fourth year, \$20.50; fifth year, \$26.25 and \$31; night

work, \$2 extra per week. Hours, same as those of journeymen. Apprentices on book and job work, per week—during third year, \$14.50; fourth year, \$19.25; fifth year, \$24.25 and \$28; night work, \$2 extra per week. Hours, same as those of journeymen.

#### Construction: Buildings and Structures.

OTTAWA.—ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY (OTTAWA BRANCH) AND OTTAWA DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924, four months' notice of change or expiration to be given.

Hours per day, eight, with four on Saturdays. Overtime until 10 p.m., time and one-half. Thereafter, Saturday afternoons, and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day except to save life or property.

Minimum wage, per hour, 75 cents.

Parties to the agreement agree to establish an industrial council of five members from each party and an independent chairman, to settle disputes.

Union representatives to be allowed access to all jobs to confer with the shop steward.

Employees discharged to be paid within one hour, and thereafter, if waiting on the job, to be paid waiting time at regular rate.

Both parties agree to enforce the national apprentice system.

Union members to be given preference of employment, all things being equal.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND CALGARY CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924.

Minimum wage, per hour, 80 cents.

Hours per day, eight, with four on Saturdays. Night shift to be seven hours

with eight hours' pay. Overtime until midnight, and until 5 p.m. Saturdays, time and one-half. Thereafter, and Sundays and holidays, double time. Work on Labour Day only to save life or property. Employer to provide for locking up of carpenters' tools on the job. Employees to be paid if kept waiting for wages. One hour's notice to be given of dismissal or leaving work.

No union member to work for anyone outside the association for less than 80 cents.

A new agreement to be negotiated during January, 1924, and notification of any changes to be given during the first week in January. Disputes to be referred to arbitration.

REGINA, SASK.—EMPLOYING PLUMBERS, AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS No. 179. Agreement in effect since July 7, 1921 renewed as from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1925.

Hours of labour: eight per day; four on Saturdays. Overtime, until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage, per hour, 90 cents. No employees to work for any but registered employing plumbers. Only union members to be employed.

All employees to be covered by insurance as per provincial act.

Only one apprentice to three journeymen, no fitter to have more than one helper. Grievances to be referred to a joint committee which will meet within 48 hours and have power to settle grievance.

#### Transportation and Public Utilities.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS. Agreement as synopsized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1922, on page 781, to remain in effect from May 1, 1923 until April 30, 1924.



EDMONTON, ALBERTA. — CITY OF EDMONTON AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL 569. The agreement for 1922 was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1922, on pages 335-336. For subsequent changes see under "Service—Public and Municipal" in this issue.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA. — CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF EDMONTON AND THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION (TELEPHONE, LIGHT AND POWER, AND STREET RAILWAY ELECTRICAL EMPLOYEES). Agreement to be in effect from March 22, 1923 until December 31, 1923, and from year to year thereafter or until a new agreement is negotiated between the parties. Proposed changes to be discussed during the last half of December of any year.

Hours of duty—Hourly employees—eight per day, with four on Saturdays. Where the requirements of the service demand shift, nine hours with one hour off for lunch to constitute a day. Assignments to shift work to be made for not less than six days. Monthly employees—Hours per day eight, with shift work if required, nine hours as above. In event of legislation requiring a 44 hour week, for all employees, the department to adopt suitable hours.

Overtime on basis of 8 hours per day for daily men and 26 days per month for monthly men. Overtime from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half. From 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. and Sundays and holidays, double time. Certain legal holidays to be recognized.

Monthly employees after one year, two weeks' vacation with pay each year. When a legal holiday falls during a period of vacation, equal time off to be granted as service conditions permit. Hourly employees, after one year, one week's vacation on full pay, and two weeks each year thereafter. An employee on permanent work substituting for a night employee to be paid double time. An hourly employee released from

duty to receive one-half day's pay after at least two hours' work and a full day's pay after at least six hours. Employees to go to and from duty in their own time. Employees to give two weeks' notice of resignation. Employers to give two weeks' notice of dismissal. Increases and promotions to be granted in one year periods when warranted by ability. Preference of employment to be given to those of British nationality. A permanent employee on satisfactory proof may have two weeks' sick leave with pay, or more in exceptional circumstances. This clause to remain in force until a sick insurance clause is operative. No discrimination against employees for being or not being members of any organization.

In reduction of staff the man employed last to be the first laid off, and the last man laid off to be given preference in case of re-employment. Vacancies to be filled by promotion, except in case of a superintendent or head of a department, when this shall not be binding if no suitable man can be found.

- Grievances to be referred to a committee of employees or a committee of the union, who may appeal to the superintendent, and if case is not settled satisfactorily appeal may be made to the City Commissioners and Council and further, to a Board of Conciliation.

*Telephone Employees:* Credit to be given for previous experience — full credit for same branch of work, and half time credit for a different branch. Night service men in main exchange, four nights off each month. Apprentices on night duty at south exchange, two nights off each month. A monthly employee to be allowed equal time off for Sunday work, but work on more than one Sunday in two not to be required on this basis. Additional Sundays and holidays to be double time in addition to monthly pay. No other overtime to monthly employees except in special P. B. X. work or in case of unavoidable work on alterations.

Salary and Wage Schedule, per month—on switches, apprentices, \$80, \$90 and \$105; journeymen, \$134, \$153 and \$172. Employees under 18 years of age on switch and service work \$60 per month for three months, then \$70 per month until the age of 18 years is reached. Employees over 18 years to serve for first six months of apprenticeship at \$70 per month.

*Servicemen and rackmen*, per month—over 20 years of age, \$105, \$134, \$143, and \$158; 18 years, \$80; 19 years, \$90.

*Inspectors*, \$134, \$143 and \$158. Inspectors on P. B. X. work to serve a probation period of six months at \$158 per month; thereafter, \$167 per month. Night servicemen, main exchange, \$110, \$120 and \$129; apprentice, south exchange, on night duty, \$15 extra per month. Night service man, south exchange, \$95 per month.

*Shop Mechanics*: per hour, 48 cents, 57½ cents and 67 cents. *Installers and linemen*: apprentices 43 cents and 52½ cents; journeymen, 61 cents, 71½ cents and 81 cents; sub foreman, 86 cents. *Cable splicers*: apprentices, 67 cents, 76½ cents and 86 cents. Cable splicers' helpers, 57½ cents, journeymen, 95½ cents, cable foreman, \$1.05.

*Light, power and street railway electrical employees*: An employee not to be classed as a foreman until after four years in one or more branches of the electrical trade.

An apprentice to be one who has worked six months at some branch of the trade. Apprentices to serve four years, and during last twelve months to do if required same class of work as journeymen in gangs, but not to be required to work on high voltage wires except under supervision of a journeyman line-man. Not more than one apprentice to

be employed to three journeymen. Time of work on poles, towers, etc., of an elevation of ninety feet or more to be paid as double time.

Wages per hour—*Line construction and maintenance*: foreman lineman, 92 cents; journeyman, 84 cents; apprentices, 57 cents; 64 cents; 70 cents; 76½ cents. *Meter section*: meter installer and meter inspector and repairman, 84 cents. *Street light section*: maintenance and patrolmen, per month, \$110, \$120 and \$130; journeymen repairmen, \$161; wiring inspector, \$171; car wiring and trouble men, 84 cents per hour; armature winders, 84 cents. Power house operators, \$146-\$152 per month.

MONTREAL, QUE.—HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE HARBOUR UNION OF MONTREAL. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923 until May 1, 1924.

Wages per hour—*Elevator*: chief weighman, 62 cents; millwright, 60 cents; assistant millwright, weighmen, distributors, auto scale men, trippermen, 55 cents; machinery men, feed tenders, marine leg men, tower men, 50 cents; carpenters, 47 cents; bin sweeper, oilers, firemen and helpers, and spoutmen, 45 cents; labourers, 34 cents. *Shovellers and baggers*: foreman shoveller, 58 cents; foreman bagger, 55 cents; shovelers, 48 cents; sewers and scalemen and baggers, 45 cents. *Conveyor system*: assistant foreman, 55 cents; millwright, 60 cents; rope splicer, 55 cents; feed tenders, main tower men, 50 cents; conveyormen, 45 cents; labourers, 34 cents.

In case of one or more shifts, all labour employed over ten hours to be paid for at time and one-half. Emergency work on Sundays and certain holidays, time and one-half. Day and night watchmen not to be entitled to overtime for Sundays or holidays.

### Service—Public and Municipal

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CITY OF EDMONTON AND THE EDMONTON CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING TRADE UNION LOCALS: CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL UNION No. 30; CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52; INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF STEAM SHOVEL AND DREDGEMEN No. 55; CITY OF EDMONTON POLICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION No. 74; CITY FIRE FIGHTERS' UNION No. 209; AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, No. 569; INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS No. 817; INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS No. 857; UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Agreement to be in effect from March 22, 1923, until December 31, 1923.

This agreement was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1922, pages 338-341, as in effect for 1922. It was modified slightly for the current year, the principal change in the general conditions being as follows:

A clause was added to the general conditions whereby all vacancies in any department and new positions of a permanent nature should be posted in the department affected at least three days before the filling of positions.

*Civic Employees Federal Union Local No. 30:* The rate of \$5.40 per day for sewer inspectors has been changed to 79 cents per hour for sewer and water inspectors. A minimum rate of 60 cents per hour for truck drivers has been added to the schedule.

Night work of men not having worked during the day is to be paid on straight time and overtime basis the same as day work.

*Civic Service Union Local No. 52:* A minimum wage for juniors in fourth year has been added of \$100 per month, and one of \$96 per month for experienced fourth year telephone operators.

Under "vacation leave" there is an additional provision whereby "employees regularly working on legal holidays will be allowed time off as and when the head of the department can arrange for same."

*City of Edmonton Policemen's Association Local No. 74:* Wages per month of sergeants, \$153.

*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen Local No. 55:* No change.

*Edmonton City Fire Fighters' Union No. 209:* Day and night shifts to be ten and fourteen hours respectively.

*Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Local Division No. 569:* Under "wages of barn men" some classes have been added—car wirers (first year after promotion from position of car repairer), 75 cents per hour; electric welder, 77 cents per hour; car wiring, controller men, armature winders, 84 cents per hour.

There is a provision added that barn be furnished with three sheepskin coats, slickers, and pairs of rubber boots for emergency work, and one that all cable and car wiring and testing other than ordinary repairs and emergency work shall be done by car wiremen.

*International Association of Machinists No. 817; International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers No. 857, and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.* These schedules are practically unchanged.



## RECENT CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

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THE following is a statement by industrial groups of the more important changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department in recent months.

As noted in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the Department issued in December, 1922, a bulletin on Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1921 and 1922, the fourth report in a series on wages and hours of labour in Canada. This bulletin gave statistics of wages and hours in approximately 50 cities for the building, metal and printing trades, for electric railways and also in factories and lumbering, on steam railways, and in coal mines.

**COAL MINING.**—*Vancouver Island.* In accordance with the arrangement made at the end of 1918 for the quarterly adjustment of wages of all underground, surface, clerical and office employees by the Cost of Living Commission for the Vancouver Island Coal Operators and their employees, during recent months, wages have been adjusted as follows: Where base rate is \$3 per day: on August 1, 1922, a decrease of 13/4 cents per day; on November 1, 1922, a decrease of 15 1/2 cents per day; on February 1, 1923, an increase of 4 cents per day; on May 1, 1923, an increase of 7 cents per day. Where base rate is \$3.15 per day: on August 1, 1922, a decrease of 2 cents per day; on November 1, 1922, a decrease of 16 cents per day; on February 1, 1923, an increase of 4 1/2 cents per day and on May 1, 1923, an increase of 7 cents per day.

*Southern Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia.* Under an agreement entered into on August 23, 1922, between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America in settlement of a strike in progress from April 1, 1922, the rates of pay in effect

from October 1920 to March 31, 1922, were restored on September 1, a scale 15 per cent lower being provided for from August 27 to August 30.

*Nova Scotia.* Wages of coal miners in the principal mines were reduced about 25 per cent from January 1, 1922. There were disputes regarding the cut which finally led to a strike on August 15. An agreement during that month was retroactive to July 15 and thereby contract rates were increased 12 1/2 per cent, increasing the minimum day rate to \$3.25 and other day rates 40 cents per day in some mines and 52 cents per day in others.

**MINING, OTHER THAN COAL.**—*Slocan District, B.C.* Under the terms of an agreement entered into in 1920 providing for changes in wages periodically according to the price of copper, metal miners in the Slocan District were granted a new wage scale which included the addition of a 50 cent bonus for all classes, effective as from April 1, 1923.

*Thetford Mines, Que.* Daily wages of asbestos miners in the locality of Thetford Mines were increased from \$2.50 to \$3.00, effective April 1, 1923.

**BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.**—*Halifax, N.S.* Wages of bricklayers were increased as from May 1 from 75 to 90 cents per hour.

*Quebec, Que.* Wages of plumbers and steamfitters were increased as from May 1 from 50-55 cents to 50-60 cents per hour, 50 hours per week; roofers from 50 cents to 50-60 cents per hour, 50 hours per week; bricklayers from 75 cents to 90 cents; stonemasons from 65 cents to 90 cents per hour, and hours for both classes were reduced from 50 per week to 44. The rate for carpenters was increased from 55 cents to 60 cents, 50 hours per week, to be effective from June 1.

*Montreal, Que.* Wages for plasterers were increased from 90 cents to \$1 per hour as from May 1, 44 hours per week. Wages of bricklayers were increased from 90 cents to \$1 per hour, as from May 15, hours per week ranging between 50 and 44. Wages of carpenters are being increased from 50-65 cents to 65-80 cents per hour, and hours in some cases reduced from 50 to 44 per week. As from May 1, wages of plumbers and steamfitters were increased from 70 cents to 75 cents, hours per week ranging between 50 and 44; rates for painters were increased from 60 cents to 65 cents, hours per week, 50; for stationary engineers from 50 cents to 60 cents per hour, and hours per week reduced from 60 to 50; wages of labourers were increased from 30 to 35 cents, hours per week, 60; wages of building labourers were increased from 40 cents to 50 cents, hours per week, 50; wages of tinsmiths were increased from 60 to 65 cents, hours per week, 50.

*Ontario.* Wages of bricklayers at Kingston were increased from 85 to 90 cents as from April 1. Wages of bricklayers, masons, plasterers, stonecutters and marble and tile setters at Ottawa were increased from 85 cents to one dollar. Carpenters' wages at Ottawa were increased from 70 cents to 75 cents from May 1; wages of builders labourers remained unchanged at 45 cents. Bricklayers' wages at Brantford and Hamilton were increased from 90 cents to one dollar per hour for the season. At Toronto bricklayers' wages remained at one dollar. Wages of carpenters at St. Catharines were increased to 85 cents from 75 cents, effective on May 1.

**MANUFACTURING.**—Increases of about 10 per cent in wages were effected in the principal plants manufacturing iron and steel during March and April. Wages of workers in the textile industries in certain districts were increased 12½ per cent at the end of April. Under an

agreement between a number of pulp and paper manufacturers in Canada and the United States, and various international unions representing the employees, wages of employees of several paper companies in Canada were increased as from May 1, skilled labour being given a flat increase of 5 cents per hour, and in some cases the minimum rate for common labour being fixed at 40 cents per hour. A number of other companies made similar increases in wages.

**SERVICE, PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL.**—*Saskatoon, Sask.* Wages of civic employees for 1923 were reduced 3 per cent as from January 1, 1923, a settlement having been reached with the various classes of employees, excepting the street railway men, on April 9.

*Calgary, Alta.* Effective May 15, wages of permanent labourers were reduced from 55 to 52½ cents per hour and of casual labourers from 55 to 50 cents; wages of carpenters and machinists were reduced from 82 cents per hour to 80 cents. There were also some changes in overtime rates.

*British Columbia.* The Provincial Government increased the salaries of some 300 junior members of the Provincial Civil Service by from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per month, those of 2½ years or more service being raised to a minimum of \$75 per month.

**TRANSPORTATION: STEAM RAILWAY.**—The wages of maintenance of way employees and shop labourers which had been cut down 40 cents to 35 cents per hour in July, 1922, were increased by agreement to 37 cents per hour as from November 1, 1922. Wages of shop crafts employees of the principal railways were reduced as follows by an agreement reached on December 6, 1922 (the reductions having been tentatively in effect as from August 16): machinists, boilermakers, etc., reduced from 77 to 70 cents; carpenters and car repairers



from 72 to 65 cents; freight carmen reduced from 72 cents to 63 cents; apprentices and helpers reduced from 54 to 47 cents; car cleaners, from 42 cents per hour to 37 cents.

The rates of pay for clerical and station employees of various railroads in force from July, 1921, to July, 1922, were reduced approximately \$2 per

month in December, 1922, and January, 1923.

TRANSPORTATION: ELECTRIC RAILWAY. *Calgary, Alta.* Wages per hour of a number of classes of shopmen, barnmen and track maintenance men in the municipal street railway department have been reduced by from 2 to 3 cents per hour for 1923.

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### PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1923.

THE movement in prices as indicated by the index number of wholesale prices continued upward in spite of a sharp seasonal decline in dairy products, while the family budget in terms of retail prices at the beginning of April was somewhat lower than in March due chiefly to a seasonal decline in the price of eggs.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.64 at the beginning of April as compared with \$10.79 for March; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$21.21 at the beginning of April as compared with \$21.41 for March; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$23.31 for April, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.32 for April, 1914. The most important decline was in eggs which showed a net fall of 26c for the two dozen included in the budget. Smaller declines occurred in veal, pork, bacon, lard, bread, and prunes. The most important advances were in butter, cheese, and sugar, and smaller increases in mutton, flour, beans, and tea. Fuel and rent were slightly lower.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number stood at 227.4 as compared with 226.0 in March; 225.0 in April, 1922; 253.7 in April, 1921; 356.6 in May, 1920 (the peak); and 136.7 in

April, 1914. In farm products, grains and fodder advanced substantially, while dairy products were much lower due to seasonal declines in butter and eggs. Important advances also occurred in building materials, iron and steel, and in raw furs, while livestock and meats and miscellaneous groceries showed smaller advances. Besides the decline in dairy products, textiles, some metals, fuel and lighting, and chemicals were slightly lower. Compared with a year ago grains and fodders, animals and meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals, and sundries were lower. All other groups were higher. The most important advances during the month were in western grains, corn, bran and shorts, sugar, cotton fabrics, pig iron, steel billets, lumber, linseed oil, and raw furs, with smaller advances in western cattle, sheep, oranges, flour, copper, lead, and nickel, and in furniture. The principal declines occurred in butter and eggs, raw cotton, and jute, with less important declines in fowl, lemons, coffee, antimony, bar silver, spelter, and in raw rubber.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices for the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being, therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and



averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined slightly to 155.9 in April as compared with 156.2 in March; 155.2 in February; 147.8 in April, 1922; 164.9 in April, 1921; 249.8 in April, 1920; and 101.0 in April, 1914. The decline was due mostly to the decrease in dairy products. Only nine commodities were lower than in March, while sixteen were higher.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index numbers of both imports and exports were lower, the former at 167.05 for mid-April as compared with 172.69 the previous month and the latter at 152.57 in April as compared with 154.24 in March. The combined index of both imports and exports fell from 163.46 at the middle of March to 159.81 at the middle of April.

Professor Michell's revised index number of wholesale prices in Canada from 1919 to date based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, declined to 176.2 in April as compared with 179.2 in March; 176.3 in February; 171.9 in January; and 161.2 in April, 1922.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the

quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

(Continued on page 552)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities	Quantity	(*) 1900	(*) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Apr. 1914	Apr. 1915	Apr. 1916	Apr. 1917	Apr. 1918	Apr. 1919	Apr. 1920	Apr. 1921	Apr. 1922	Mar. 1923	Apr. 1923
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	49.0	46.6	48.4	58.0	67.8	75.4	76.4	70.4	57.6	55.0	54.6
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.0	32.8	33.2	39.6	48.2	52.4	49.8	44.4	32.4	30.2	30.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.6	17.1	18.1	21.7	26.3	27.4	26.5	25.2	19.0	18.5	17.9
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.0	20.8	22.6	26.9	32.2	35.5	35.8	32.0	27.4	27.6	28.1
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.3	18.4	20.9	27.3	35.7	36.1	38.8	34.8	30.0	26.5	26.0
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.0	34.8	37.0	47.6	67.2	69.4	72.2	66.8	53.2	51.4	50.6
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.1	24.7	27.6	34.5	48.1	50.6	53.7	53.0	41.3	40.3	40.0
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	38.2	35.0	37.8	56.4	69.4	72.6	78.2	56.0	45.0	45.6	45.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	24.0	23.4	26.6	37.1	46.0	49.8	55.8	40.3	33.5	52.3	36.3
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	23.2	21.8	26.0	32.9	43.9	43.9	48.6	38.3	30.6	41.9	31.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	53.4	54.6	52.8	60.6	72.0	82.2	90.6	89.4	74.4	71.4	70.8
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.4	58.0	59.0	66.2	66.6	85.2	98.4	121.6	131.2	109.4	76.4	91.6	96.6
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.7	37.9	38.3	47.9	54.8	65.7	72.3	63.9	44.9	53.5	55.3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.6	24.7	33.0	33.2	35.9	40.2	39.8	30.5	\$34.3	\$35.8
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.3	22.0	23.3	30.8	31.1	34.5	37.7	38.4	28.5	\$34.3	\$35.8
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	72.0	69.0	93.0	117.0	117.0	136.5	127.5	105.0	102.0	100.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	43.0	37.0	59.0	67.0	67.0	77.0	66.0	48.0	44.0	45.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	26.0	24.0	28.0	40.0	37.5	42.0	32.0	28.0	27.5	28.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.8	13.8	21.4	24.2	33.4	22.4	18.6	20.6	20.6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	13.8	18.3	26.8	33.8	24.0	23.8	18.0	17.8	17.0	17.4
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.0	11.6	13.3	14.6	22.1	22.4	27.9	22.4	23.0	21.0	20.6
Prunes, medium size..	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.5	12.9	13.0	14.3	17.6	20.2	27.5	20.4	18.9	19.2	18.8
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	22.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.4	32.4	34.4	38.4	42.4	47.6	78.0	51.2	33.6	45.6	48.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.4	14.6	16.0	17.6	20.0	22.0	36.8	24.2	16.0	21.6	22.8
Tea, black, medium....	¾ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.8	10.9	12.8	15.7	16.4	14.1	13.6	\$15.5	\$16.1
Tea, green, medium....	¾ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.7	10.2	10.8	12.1	15.5	17.0	15.4	15.0	\$15.5	\$16.1
Coffee, medium.....	¾ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.2	12.1	14.8	14.2	13.4	13.4	13.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	43.3	32.0	61.5	99.0	64.3	56.0	159.5	48.5	49.2	40.8	40.5
Vinegar, white wine... ½ pt.	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.84	\$ 7.51	\$ 7.79	\$ 8.34	\$ 10.77	\$ 12.57	\$ 13.35	\$ 15.99	\$ 12.68	\$ 10.26	\$ 10.79	\$ 10.64
Starch, laundry.....	½ lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.6	c. 4.6	c. 4.7	c. 4.8	c. 5.2	c. 4.1	c. 4.0	c. 4.0
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	52.1	53.1	53.5	64.7	71.8	80.3	94.4	115.0	108.7	118.0	115.7
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.4	37.2	37.7	50.8	57.8	61.5	67.7	83.1	68.3	74.6	74.2
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	43.8	34.1	41.5	50.6	67.1	77.2	79.7	88.6	78.1	79.8	79.9
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.6	30.2	31.4	30.2	36.9	49.9	55.9	61.4	68.5	51.1	59.4	59.5	
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	24.4	23.6	23.0	24.5	26.8	28.1	34.1	38.6	31.6	31.4	31.5
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.8	\$ 2.28	\$ 2.73	\$ 3.03	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.95	\$ 3.45	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.61
Rent.....	¼ mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.17	\$ 3.98	\$ 4.27	\$ 4.56	\$ 4.91	\$ 5.93	\$ 6.63	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.92
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.08	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.32	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.21	\$ 17.34	\$ 19.91	\$ 21.34	\$ 25.33	\$ 23.31	\$ 20.66	\$ 21.41	\$ 21.21

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.28	7.39	8.48	10.64	12.80	13.43	16.16	13.23	10.47	11.12	11.15	
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.51	6.61	7.46	9.09	11.01	11.85	14.47	11.91	9.68	9.73	9.63	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.20	7.57	8.41	10.70	12.50	13.28	15.97	13.03	10.54	11.01	10.90	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.04	7.17	8.03	10.66	12.24	12.78	15.22	12.33	9.82	10.57	10.41	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.29	7.40	8.30	11.14	12.57	13.32	16.07	12.65	10.20	10.71	10.59	
Manitoba.....	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.97	7.93	9.54	9.74	11.97	12.92	16.14	12.43	9.92	10.27	10.06	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.03	8.33	8.30	10.30	12.58	13.37	15.77	12.58	9.82	10.62	10.32	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.97	8.33	8.26	10.76	12.72	13.36	15.99	12.48	9.83	10.41	10.06	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	9.13	8.90	8.50	11.14	13.08	14.40	17.07	13.67	11.43	11.50	11.27	

\*December only. \$Kind most sold. †Revised for January, February and March by the inclusion in the average of omitted figures.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
Dominion (Average)...	cents 27.3	cents 22.4	cents 20.7	cents 15.1	cents 11.4	cents 17.9	cents 28.1	cents 26.0	cents 25.3	cents 40.0	cents 44.8	cents 59.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	30.3	25.6	21.6	16.7	13.2	14.6	23.5	26.6	25.3	39.9	42.7	58.5
1-Sydney .....	29.8	24	22.3	17	14.2	15.5	23.3	28.4	27.4	39	41.8	56
2-New Glasgow.....	26.3	24	19.3	15	11.7	13	19.6	25.4	25.4	38.8	42.5	55.6
3-Amherst .....	27	24.5	19.2	15.7	13.1	15	22	24.5	22.4	37	37.5	63.3
4-Halifax .....	33.3	25.3	25.3	17	13.1	14.5	27.5	27.6	25.1	35.5	42.5	54.1
5-Truro .....	35	30	22	18.6	14	15	25	27	26.2	45	49	63.3
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.	25	24	22.5	17	13.2	11.3	21.6	24.4	23.1	35.5	38.2	60
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	29.1	23.7	22.7	16.2	12.9	15.4	23.9	27.8	24.8	36.8	41.8	57.1
7-Moncton .....	30.6	22.5	20	16.1	12.7	18	28	32.5	26.1	36.4	42.1	60
8-St. John.....	34.1	26.6	26	16.7	12.4	17	26	28.3	22.1	37	43	57.2
9-Fredericton .....	31.6	25.8	27.5	18.5	15.1	15.6	21.6	27.5	26	35.6	38.2	61.2
10-Bathurst .....	20	20	17.2	13.4	11.2	11	20	23	25	38.2	44	50
Quebec (Average).....	23.3	22.4	20.7	14.5	9.7	13.2	24.5	22.5	23.2	37.3	41.3	58.3
11-Quebec .....	23	22.2	17.9	14.7	9	14.8	24.7	22.2	23.6	35.3	37.6	56.1
12-Three Rivers.....	24.2	24.8	24.4	14.6	10	10.3	28.3	24	23.8	38	45	57.5
13-Sherbrooke .....	31	26.2	27.5	20	14	14.7	25	25	23.1	37	39	65
14-Sorel .....	20	19	18	11	8	12.0	18.5	20	22.3	40	50	55
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	18.1	19.1	16.6	10.5	6.6	10.7	21.6	19.3	19.1	40	50	50
16-St. John's.....	24	26.5	24	16.5	10	16	30	22.5	25	35	38.5	61.7
17-Thetford Mines.....	20	20	14	17	12	17	20	20	24.7	40	38	65
18-Montreal .....	27	22.6	24.3	12.4	9.2	8.8	28.5	25	23.7	37.5	39.7	58.5
19-Hull .....	22.7	20.8	19.7	14.2	8.6	14.1	23.7	24.6	23.2	32.8	33.9	55.7
Ontario (Average).....	28.3	22.8	21.3	15.9	12.2	21.0	29.1	26.2	26.0	37.6	41.8	58.0
20-Ottawa .....	25.3	20.3	20	14.5	11	16.8	30.4	26.3	25.3	39.1	42.7	57.6
21-Brockville .....	26.2	23	22	14.2	10.8	16.8	25.6	24.6	24.4	34.6	40.1	53.5
22-Kingston .....	26.7	21.7	19.8	13	10.8	15.5	25	25.7	23.2	35.1	39.5	55
23-Bellefleur .....	25	18.5	24.3	14.6	10	22	32.3	26.5	25	39.4	45.3	59
24-Peterborough .....	29.5	24.5	20.9	16.7	12.5	21.6	26.2	26.7	27.3	40.1	47.3	55.3
25-Orillia .....	25.9	20.3	18.4	14.4	12	19.4	24.6	24.7	26.2	38	41.2	58.2
26-Toronto .....	29.7	21.7	22.7	14.2	12.5	20.7	28.3	25.5	26.8	38.1	42.8	56.6
27-Niagara Falls.....	28.9	24.3	22.6	16	10.5	24.3	32.5	28.3	25	34.9	39.5	56.8
28-St. Catharines.....	24.4	21.4	19.6	14	9.2	20.8	31.7	26.2	29	36.9	39.5	57.2
29-Hamilton .....	30.7	23.7	23.4	16.8	13.3	22.8	28.8	26.4	30	37.3	40.5	57.6
30-Brantford .....	28	23	21.8	16.1	12.3	19.8	34.9	26.8	30	37.7	40.5	58.7
31-Galt .....	32.5	27.5	25	18.2	15	22.5	32.5	29.5	27.5	38.4	43.4	61
32-Guelph .....	31	25	21.5	16.5	14.2	22.7	30	24.1	25	35.6	39.4	54
33-Kitchener .....	30.4	26.4	21.6	19.1	15.6	25.5	.....	26.7	25	35.8	39.6	57.7
34-Woodstock .....	25.6	20.4	22.4	15.7	13.2	19.5	25	26.2	25	37.2	39.1	55.2
35-Stratford .....	29.6	24.6	20	16.8	12.7	22	29.2	23.3	23.3	34.5	39.4	56.8
36-London .....	29.5	24	23.4	16.6	11.6	21.8	28.6	27.4	24.3	36.5	41.2	60.5
37-St. Thomas.....	25.7	21	19.6	14.1	10.8	17.9	26.2	26	24.3	35.8	38.7	57.8
38-Chatham .....	28.1	23.1	22.6	16.2	11.2	23	26.7	25.6	25.6	39.5	41.8	58.5
39-Windsor .....	24.2	19.1	18.6	14.6	11.5	22	29	24.5	22.3	35.4	40.2	57.4
40-Owen Sound.....	29.2	22.5	21.2	19	12.5	21.2	27.5	26.2	26.3	40.7	42.8	60
41-Cobalt .....	32.7	29	23.7	21.2	17.2	27.3	35	30	25.5	37.5	42.6	56.7
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	30	25	20	16.3	11.7	22.3	27.5	26.7	27.4	39.4	42.8	59.5
43-Fort Arthur.....	29.5	20.2	20.5	15.6	12.4	19	32.5	26.4	30	43.1	50	67
44-Fort William.....	29	20.7	17.8	14.3	11.1	18.8	29.5	25.9	27.5	39.3	44.2	63.1
Manitoba (Average)...	24.3	18.5	17.8	12.2	9.2	15.0	27.7	23.7	24.5	40.8	48.1	60.7
45-Winnipeg .....	26	19	18.6	11.6	9.1	14.4	26.8	23.8	29	40.2	45.2	58.8
46-Brandon .....	22.6	17.9	17	12.7	9.3	15.5	28.5	23.5	20	41.4	47	62.5
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	24.7	18.0	17.0	12.0	8.7	15.3	28.0	23.5	24.3	48.6	56.4	61.5
47-Regina .....	25.4	15	16.2	11	9.3	14.6	30	24	20	47.5	60	63.5
48-Prince Albert.....	20	17.5	15	10	8	12.5	28	22	22	48.3	55	57.5
49-Saskatoon .....	24	19	18.2	12.9	8.1	16.1	25	24.1	25	46.3	50	57.5
50-Moose Jaw.....	29.4	20.6	18.5	14.2	9.4	18	28.8	24	30	52.2	60.6	67.5
Alberta (Average)....	23.5	17.6	15.5	11.1	8.4	13.6	28.5	23.3	23.6	45.1	51.1	59.1
51-Medicine Hat.....	25	20	16	12.5	8	15	30	25	23	46.2	51	58
52-Edmonton .....	23.3	17.3	17.2	10.6	8.3	14.6	29.8	25.1	22.5	47.4	52.8	57
53-Calgary .....	20.5	14.6	13.6	10.2	8.2	13	25	21.5	21.8	41.7	50	61.8
54-Lethbridge .....	25	18.4	15	11.2	9.1	11.8	29.1	21.5	22	45	50.5	59.5
British Colum. (Aver.)	30.0	23.9	22.2	15.3	12.4	21.9	34.7	30.9	27.6	46.0	52.9	63.8
55-Fernie .....	25.7	21	20	14.4	10	16.5	34	28.3	28.3	43	55	61.4
56-Nelson .....	30	25	25	15	11.3	22	35	35	25	44	55	63.8
57-Trail .....	31.2	23.7	19.5	14.4	10.7	20	35	31.2	22.2	52.5	57.5	64.3
58-New Westminster.....	32.5	27.5	22.5	18.5	13	25	32.5	30	30.6	44.4	49.2	60
59-Vancouver .....	30.7	23.7	20.8	14.1	13.5	24.6	36.8	27.4	27.9	45.3	50.7	63
60-Victoria .....	27.7	20.1	21.4	13.6	12.8	22.9	34	28.9	23.9	42.2	48.7	62.5
61-Nanaimo .....	32	25	25	19	15.1	25	32.5	31.2	25	45.3	49.2	64.3
62-Prince Rupert.....	30	25	23.5	13.5	12.5	19	37.5	35	33.7	51.2	57.5	71.2



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1923.

Fish									Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb. tin			Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents 17.4	cents 29.0	cents 17.4	cents 12.9	cents 60.2	cents 21.0	cents 19.5	cents 36.3		cents 22.5	cents 36.3	cents 31.7	cents 11.8	cents 48.3	cents 55.3	
12.3	31.0	.....	.....	51.0	17.5	16.2	26.6		23.3	47.5	39.3	11.7	49.2	59.3	1
10	.....	.....	.....	60	18.1	15.6	23.5		24	49.4	.....	b13-14	50.8	59.7	2
15	35	.....	.....	50	16.1	18	29.4		21.1	44.3	40	13	47.6	59.5	3
12	23	.....	.....	45	17.7	16	30.8		24	48.6	.....	9	48.5	55.6	4
12	35	.....	.....	50	17.4	16.3	22.4		22.8	46.5	38.5	12	50	61.4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18.2	15	27.1		24.8	48.5	.....	11	49.1	60.5	5
12	35	.....	.....	66	17.5	18.5	41.2		23.5	32.2	28.5	8-9	43	54.1	6
12.3	30.0	.....	.....	52.5	17.2	16.7	31.1		22.3	46.7	40.2	10.5	49.4	57.8	
12	35	.....	10	60	17.9	17	31.3		22.3	44.5	38	11-13	53	62.1	7
15	.....	.....	.....	60	16	16	31.5		21.7	49.6	42.5	12	53.8	58.2	8
12	25	.....	.....	50	17.5	17.8	32.4		21.8	50.3	.....	a8	53.2	54.9	9
10	.....	.....	.....	40	17.5	16	29		23.5	42.3	.....	10	37.5	55	10
15.7	28.3	19.0	9.0	61.7	21.3	20.3	30.4		22.6	41.9	37.1	11.6	50.5	54.6	
10	20	.....	.....	50	22.5	23.6	26.3		23.1	40	34.8	14	49.8	54.4	11
12-15	25	.....	5	50	19.3	20	28.5		23	44.5	41	14	53	53.9	12
20	40	.....	12	.....	23.3	18.4	35.9		24.6	43.3	.....	a11.1	49.6	54.8	13
.....	.....	15	.....	70	.....	18.5	23.3		21.5	46.2	42.5	12	.....	54	14
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.3		21.2	39.7	35	10	.....	52.7	15
.....	20	.....	10	60	25	20	32		20.6	42.1	40	10	53.5	55.5	16
20	30	10-30	8	60-100	20.6	20.8	38		25	42.6	30	10	50	56.7	17
15	25	15	10	.....	17.1	16.3	35.9		23	38.1	36.3	10	48	55	19
19.4	30.3	18.2	11.1	65.6	20.1	19.0	39.6		21.6	34.9	31.3	11.6	50.7	56.7	
20	32-40	15	10	.....	19.7	17.1	40.4		22.7	40.9	36.1	10	50.3	57.5	20
.....	30	20	10	.....	20.3	19.2	32.1		22.1	32.7	.....	10-11	51.3	55	21
15	28-30	20-25	.....	.....	18.4	18	35.1		19.7	33.5	27.5	10	49.2	54.6	22
.....	30	18	6	22.5	19	19	34.3		21.8	29.7	25	a9	45.6	54	23
15	30	20	.....	75	19	23	36.2		21.5	31.3	.....	10	50.7	55.4	24
.....	25	20	.....	.....	20	19.4	30.8		22.2	31	30	9-11.5	53.8	58.3	25
18-20	30-35	15-18	.....	60	21.2	17.8	41.5		21.5	37.8	33.5	a12.5	50.8	57.7	26
22	30	23	12	.....	20	18	48.6		21.6	33.6	.....	12	55	60.3	27
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	20	18.8	42.3		20.7	33.8	.....	12	55	57.9	28
20	35	25	15	75	19.7	16.5	47.9		20.8	35.6	31	12	55.2	58.1	29
20-25	28	23	12.5	.....	19.1	17.8	36		20.8	32.5	30	11	51.5	56.2	30
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	19.1	39		21.6	29.8	.....	a11.8	51.7	55.2	31
.....	30	20	.....	.....	16.7	19	40.7		21.9	36	.....	10	50	55	32
20	30	.....	.....	75	20	20	34		19.9	34.1	.....	a11.8	49.2	54.4	33
20	30	22	15	50	20	21.7	40.6		20	30.4	.....	10	52	55.8	34
20	35	25	10	.....	20.4	20	39		21.4	30.5	29.3	12	51.4	55.4	35
20	28	18	.....	.....	20	17.5	43.1		21.7	33.6	27	10	53.5	58.3	36
20-25	30	18	10	50	19.6	21	47.1		21.2	31.3	25	12	52.7	56.2	37
18	30	18	12	.....	20.4	20.6	39.7		21.7	28.6	27.7	12	48.9	58	38
.....	18-20	.....	.....	20.6	20.2	43	21.4		21.4	33.1	27.5	12-19	51	57.9	39
.....	16	18	.....	16	18	31.5	31.5		21.5	29.7	.....	a11	52.7	56	40
.....	30	23	.....	70	21.7	21.9	35.9		24.7	46.8	45	17	.....	56.5	41
.....	25	20	9	.....	23.7	18.3	42		21.5	47.2	41.8	13	48	57.7	42
17-20	25-30	18	.....	70	22.5	17.4	43.6		24	43.8	.....	a12.5	40	57.7	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.2	16.3	45.4		22.4	46.4	33.7	a12.5	48	57.5	44
.....	30.0	14.4	.....	.....	23.4	16.9	40.0		22.7	32.5	27.4	10.5	42.5	52.5	
.....	30	15	.....	.....	23.1	17.4	44.6		22.1	34.6	29.7	11	49	53.8	45
.....	30	12.5-15	.....	.....	23.7	16.3	35.4		23.3	30.4	25	10	42	51.1	46
20.0	28.3	12.5	.....	.....	25.8	21.9	37.6		23.2	27.6	22.5	12.8	39.9	50.1	
20	25-35	.....	.....	.....	28	22.6	31.5		22	29.1	.....	13	37	48	47
20	25	10	12.5	.....	25	21.7	37.5		21.7	25.8	20	10	43.1	51.9	48
.....	.....	12.5	.....	.....	22.5	20.6	40		24.2	25.5	.....	13	41.4	49.8	49
20	30	15	.....	.....	27.5	22.5	41.5		25	30	25	15	37.9	50.6	50
20.6	23.7	14.4	18.3	.....	23.3	21.8	42.0		23.6	25.2	20.8	11.5	42.6	49.5	
25	25	15	20	.....	25	25	38		23.8	23	17.5	14	45	50	51
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15	.....	21.8	21	48		23.3	27.1	23.7	a11.1	43.5	49.6	52
.....	.....	15	18	90	20.6	20.8	42.7		24.5	27.5	21.2	11	40.7	49	53
18	22	15	20	.....	25.6	20.5	39.1		20.8	23.3	.....	10	41.2	49.3	54
19.1	26.3	19.3	16.8	.....	24.2	22.3	36.7		23.7	33.2	30.3	13.5	47.1	54.7	
20-22	30	18	18	.....	24	24	45		26.2	38	30	15	50	54.1	55
25	30	20	20	.....	23.3	26	37.2		26.3	33.7	30	a17	46.7	51.7	56
25	30	20	20	.....	30	25	32.5		25.2	37.5	32.5	15	40	53.9	57
18	20	.....	.....	.....	21.3	20.2	40		20.8	26.1	22.5	9	46	59.9	58
15	25	.....	15	50	20.7	19	29.8		21.6	29.9	29.3	a9	41.5	51.9	59
15	25	.....	12.5	.....	21.8	18.8	30.2		21.7	26.4	.....	10	49.8	57.7	60
15	25	.....	.....	.....	22.5	20	47.1		22.5	25.7	.....	13	55	55.5	61
.....	25	.....	15	.....	30	25	31.4		25	48	37.5	20	48	55	62

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c to 18c per quart.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
									Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can	Peas, standard 2½ s, per can	Corn, 2½ s, per can
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	cents 28.9	cents 35.8	cents 6.7	cents 18.0	cents 4.5	cents 5.6	cents 10.3	cents 12.8	cents 17.2	cents 17.8	cents 15.7
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	30.9	35.7	7.7	17.5	5.1	5.9	10.1	14.0	19.3	18.9	17.1
1-Sydney .....	31.2	36.6	8	18.3	5.4	6.1	10.4	16.1	20	19.4	17.8
2-New Glasgow.....	34	36.1	8	17	4.9	5.3	10.4	13.4	19	19	18.5
3-Amherst .....	25	34.2	8	18	4.9	6	10	12.5	19	18.4	15
4-Halifax .....	31.7	36.2	7.3	16.8	5.0	6	9.8	14	19.1	18.1	17.2
5-Truro .....	32.5	35.6	7.3	17.4	5.4	6	10	14	19.5	19.4	17
<b>P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>	30.8	6.1	18.4	4.6	5	9.9	15.2	17.4	17.4	17.1	
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	26.4	37.3	7.8	18.0	5.0	5.8	10.4	14.3	17.5	17.0	15.0
7-Moncton .....	39	7.3-8.7	19.1	5.0	6.1	11.8	15	18.1	18.1	16.1	
8-St. John .....	27.5	36.4	7.3	18.1	4.8	6	9	14.9	16	17	14.2
9-Fredericton .....	25.2	37	8	17	4.8	5.6	10.6	13.4	16.6	17	14.5
10-Bathurst .....	36.6	8	17.9	5.2	5.6	10	14	19.3	16	15	
<b>Quebec (Average).....</b>	28.5	34.7	6.1	17.2	4.9	6.2	9.4	13.7	15.3	18.8	14.5
11-Quebec .....	28.4	36.5	7.5	17.9	4.8	5.7	10	13.8	15.5	18	15.2
12-Three Rivers.....	28.2	35.4	6	18.8	4.8	6.7	9.3	15.6	15.9	19.2	14.3
13-Sherbrooke .....	28.5	37.2	7.3	18.7	4.6	5.9	9.8	13.4	15.6	19	14.5
14-Sorel .....	25	33	5.3	18.8	4.8	7	9	15.5	15	19.5	13.8
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	25	32.5	5.3	17	4.8	7	9.6	13.8	15	22	14.4
16-St. John's.....	36	35	4.7	17.2	4.9	5.7	9.9	12.3	15.1	18.7	14.7
17-Thetford Mines.....	29	33.3	6	20	5.1	6.5	8.7	14.4	16	20	15
18-Montreal .....	27.2	35.7	6.7-7	18.1	4.9	5.3	10.4	12.5	14.9	16.7	14.2
19-Hull .....	28.9	33.9	6	17.3	5.0	5.8	7.7	11.9	14.5	16	14.5
<b>Ontario (Average).....</b>	27.6	35.2	6.3	17.7	4.2	5.4	11.1	12.9	16.0	16.1	14.5
20-Ottawa .....	28.5	35.8	6.7	17.6	5.2	6	10.8	12.6	15.3	15.8	14.2
21-Brockville .....	26.7	32.6	6	16.9	4.3	5	9.9	11.9	15.6	14.5	12.9
22-Kingston .....	26.7	32.8	6	15	4.5	5	9.3	11.7	13.9	13.9	12.9
23-Bellefleur .....	24.7	32.2	5.7	16.8	4.3	5	11.3	12.6	15	15	14.6
24-Peterborough .....	25.7	35.2	6.7	17.8	3.9	4.8	12.2	13.1	15.9	15.7	15.1
25-Orillia .....	26.5	34.7	6	17.4	4.1	5	11.5	13	17	16.9	15
26-Toronto .....	27.8	34.5	6	17.7	4.4	5.2	10.1	11.9	15.2	15.1	14.1
27-Niagara Falls.....	28	36.5	6.7	17.7	4.3	5.3	12.8	13.9	17.7	17.8	14.8
28-St. Catharines.....	25.4	34	6.7	16.2	4.2	5	12.1	13.7	17.3	15.7	13.1
29-Hamilton .....	25.7	35	5.3	17.3	4.0	5.1	10.4	12.2	16	15.9	14.6
30-Brantford .....	26.4	35.9	6	17.6	3.9	5.1	11.7	12.8	15.7	15.5	14.6
31-Galt .....	29	36.2	6.7	17.8	4.0	5.1	11.8	13.4	17.2	17.5	14.5
32-Guelph .....	29.6	35	6	17.2	4.0	5.3	12.5	12.3	14.7	14.5	13.6
33-Kitchener .....	25.7	36	6	17.5	3.6	5.3	11.8	14.1	16.2	16.4	15
34-Woodstock .....	28.6	33.1	6	17.3	3.8	5	11.6	11.7	15.2	16.1	13.4
35-Stratford .....	28.3	34.4	6.7	17.1	3.9	5.8	12.4	12.9	16.1	16.6	14.6
36-London .....	30	34.1	6	17.6	4.1	5.1	11.1	11.8	15.7	15.8	14.5
37-St. Thomas.....	28	34.7	6	17.6	4.1	5	11.4	12.3	16.1	16	15.3
38-Chatham .....	28.4	35.7	6.7	18.2	4.4	5.4	11.2	12.1	15.8	16.3	14.6
39-Windsor .....	29.3	33.9	6.7	16.8	4.3	5.7	9.8	13.1	15.7	15.2	14.1
40-Owen Sound.....	28.3	34.8	6	17.4	3.9	4.9	10.1	12.5	15.2	15.1	13.8
41-Cobalt .....	26.9	38.6	7.4	19.2	5.0	8.2	10.9	15.4	18.2	19.9	18.3
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.1	37.8	6.7	21	4.8	6.6	10.4	14.1	15.2	16	14.2
43-Port Arthur .....	30	39.4	6.7	19.5	4.4	5.2	9.8	13.7	17.0	17.6	14.5
44-Fort William.....	29.6	36.1	5.5-6.7	20.3	4.6	5.2	11.5	13.9	17.6	17.4	15.7
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	29.1	38.2	6.6	19.6	4.2	5.3	11.0	13.3	18.3	19.3	18.0
45-Winnipeg .....	28.2	39.3	6	19.6	4.2	5.4	11.5	12.7	18.1	18.7	17.3
46-Brandon .....	30	37	7.2	19.5	4.2	5.1	10.4	13.8	19.4	19.9	18.6
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	32.2	38.2	6.5	18.5	4.2	5.0	9.6	12.1	19.5	20.5	17.6
47-Regina .....	37.5	6.7	17.5	4.0	4.5	8.5	11.9	17.9	18	16	
48-Prince Albert.....	30	37.9	6.7	19	4.0	5	9.6	12.9	20.4	22.1	18.8
49-Saskatoon .....	31.6	36	6.6	17.5	4.2	5	9.3	11.3	20	20.8	17.5
50-Moose Jaw .....	35	41.4	6	20	4.5	5.5	10.9	12.4	19.8	21.1	18.1
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	30.2	35.8	7.2	16.9	4.0	5.4	9.9	11.6	18.6	18.5	17.9
51-Medicine Hat.....	35	34.2	5.7-6.7	15.5	4.0	5	9.7	13	19.1	17.7	17.1
52-Edmonton .....	30	35.6	7.2	17.1	4.1	5	9.1	10.9	18.4	18.3	18.2
53-Calgary .....	27.6	36.2	7.2	17.3	4.1	5	10.4	11.1	18.5	19.6	19.6
54-Lethbridge .....	28.3	37.1	8	17.5	3.9	6.4	10.2	11.5	18.3	18.5	16.5
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	30.8	36.9	7.7	19.1	4.4	5.7	9.4	10.8	19.1	19.7	18.0
55-Fernie .....	33.7	36	7.7	16	4.2	6	10.4	10.8	20	20	20
56-Nelson .....	31.7	39.2	8.3	17.3	4.7	5.7	9.4	11.7	18.3	20	18.3
57-Trail .....	30	40	7.7	18.3	4.6	5.2	10	10	18.2	18.9	18.2
58-New Westminster.....	28.2	34.5	8.3	22.4	4.3	5.6	8.1	9.2	18.7	19.1	15
59-Vancouver .....	28.2	36.5	6-6.7	22.5	4.5	5.6	8.9	9.7	18.4	19.5	16.9
60-Victoria .....	29.3	36.2	7.4	19	4.3	5.7	8.6	9.8	19.2	19.7	17.3
61-Nanaimo .....	35	37.5	7.4	20	4.2	5.1	10.1	11.1	19.4	20	18.8
62-Prince Rupert.....	30	35	8.3	17.5	4.5	6.5	10	11	20.8	20	19.2

ND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1923—(Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	*Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Can syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents 8.7	cents 4.8	cents 1.214	cents 24.5	cents 29.4	cents 20.6	cents 18.8	cents 20.4	cents 23.6	\$ .989	cents 32.4	\$ .810	cents 49.9
8.7	5.1	1.307	25.2	21.4	19.8	19.5	20.6	25.3	.985	32.4	.860	55.8
9.2	5.1	1.50	29	.....	22.4	20.4	22.7	26.4	.96	31.6	.85	.....
8.4	4.6	1.41	25.5	.....	18.5	19	19.1	24.7	1.01	32.7	.758	53.3
8.5	5.2	.885	16.2	20	18	18	21.5	26.5	.90	31.5	1.00	45
9.3	5	1.38	30.5	23.1	19.5	20	19.6	25	.975	31.4	.79	75
8.1	5.5	1.36	25	21.2	20.4	20.2	20	25	1.08	35	.90	50
8.1	6	.962	16.3	24	19	20.8	19.6	23.3	1.07	33.3	.84	62.5
9.1	4.9	1.057	22.2	33.7	17.0	19.1	19.8	24.2	.960	31.8	.808	48.4
9.4	5.2	1.11	22.1	31.2	17	19.2	20.3	25	.933	30.7	.775	55
7.6	4.7	1.40	26.8	35	16	19.2	23.3	23	.908	32	.721	45
10.5	4.6	.933	21.4	35	17	19	18.5	24.5	.90	29.3	.786	43
8.8	5	.783	18.3	.....	18	19	22.4	24	1.10	35	.95	50.5
8.2	6.2	1.312	27.2	32.4	19.5	18.8	22.3	23.4	1.033	31.7	.960	47.2
8.3	5.7	1.30	26.9	35	19.4	18.2	21.2	22.8	.971	33.7	.906	46.2
8	7.5	1.51	31.4	27.5	20	21.8	24.8	22	1.01	27.5	.967	47.8
7.7	5.8	1.32	24.9	31	19.1	19.7	22.5	24.2	1.04	33.6	.895	49.5
8	7	.85	25	.....	18.7	17.8	23.7	28.3	1.05	28	.917	43.7
8.4	5.8	1.29	25	.....	20	16.7	25	21.7	1.07	35	1.40	47
8	7	1.21	26.7	.....	19	17.7	21	21.7	1.03	33.3	.95	50
7.5	5	1.52	27.7	.....	20	20	21.7	23.7	1.16	35	.....	46.7
8.9	4.9	1.49	28.4	38	18.6	18.3	21	23.7	1.08	29	.764	48
8.7	6.9	1.32	23.4	30.6	20.7	18.9	1.95	22.2	.886	30.4	.883	45.5
8.9	4.5	1.127	22.9	29.6	19.3	18.8	19.8	23.1	.958	31.1	.759	45.2
9	5.9	1.33	27.3	35.9	21.2	19.6	19.1	25.1	.961	30.1	.705	45.4
7.2	4.8	.95	18.5	33	20	19.3	19.2	22.9	.818	33.2	.713	44.4
7.9	4.2	.895	20.2	27.1	18.3	18.1	18.7	21.8	.937	27.8	.747	42.1
8.9	4.2	.908	22	22.5	.....	18.2	20	24.7	1.00	33.8	.713	44
9	4.4	.833	17.8	27.5	.....	19.5	18.4	22.1	.967	33.8	.76	44
8.6	3.8	.759	16.9	29.6	19	17.5	19.5	21.7	.92	27.9	.72	44.1
9.1	4.4	1.13	22.1	30.1	16	17.6	19	22.2	.851	26.6	.678	44.5
10.3	4.9	1.41	26.1	34	25	19.6	22.4	23.9	1.02	32	.79	48.3
9.1	4.3	1.26	24.1	24.4	.....	19	20.1	24.5	.935	27.3	.746	43.6
9.2	4.5	1.12	20.8	25.5	17	18	19.1	22.5	.914	24.8	.73	42.8
8.7	3.9	1.04	21.5	28.8	17.7	18.1	18.8	22.2	.879	27.6	.717	45.1
9.4	5.1	1.00	21.7	29.3	.....	18.4	20	23	.95	27.7	.76	45.7
7.9	4.4	.844	17.5	33.1	21.7	17.9	19.1	22.5	.899	28.6	.687	42.2
8.7	4.8	1.02	21.7	29.1	.....	19.2	19.9	22.7	.756	33.3	.787	42.7
8.9	4	1.21	25	26.3	16	20	19.8	22.2	.966	35	.756	44.6
8.6	4.7	1.27	26.9	27.9	20	19.3	20.8	22.1	1.08	31.1	.839	44.3
8.7	4	1.14	23.2	33.9	19	18.7	19.4	21.8	1.00	28	.753	46.4
9.4	4	1.26	24.7	25.7	19.3	18.4	19.8	21.5	1.01	32.8	.764	44.1
8.6	3.3	1.23	25	34.4	22.5	19	19.8	21.7	1.04	34.3	.806	44.6
9.1	4.4	1.25	23.4	28.8	.....	18.9	19.3	22.3	1.07	32.8	.80	50.6
8.5	3.9	.755	18.5	18.3	.....	16.4	19.3	21.7	.80	31.7	.745	43.1
10	6.9	1.51	23.7	.....	21.6	20.4	21.4	25.1	1.03	33.4	.908	53.8
9.4	5.2	1.53	31.1	35.5	20	19.4	21.5	26.1	1.05	32.5	.796	44.4
9.7	5.1	1.26	25.6	39.4	20	18.8	20	24.6	1.01	34.5	.767	48
9.7	4.8	1.26	27.3	32.5	21.2	19.7	20	27.8	1.09	35.7	.778	47.8
9.1	4.1	.831	18.1	.....	19.0	19.6	20.9	25.4	1.014	33.2	.747	48.3
8.4	4.1	.89	18.1	.....	18	18.7	19.9	24.7	.997	31.6	.723	48.4
9.7	4	.772	18.1	.....	20	20.4	21.8	26.1	1.03	34.7	.771	48.2
9.1	4.9	1.368	26.2	.....	25.3	18.8	20.5	24.4	1.015	33.5	.791	53.7
8.1	4.4	1.50	26.2	35	25	18	20	23	.92	34	.72	51
9.8	5.3	1.14	22	.....	26.3	18.5	21.3	26.3	1.04	36.7	.817	53.6
9.2	5.3	1.49	26.6	.....	25	20	20	25	1.03	29.1	.81	54.2
9.1	4.7	1.34	30	.....	25	18.8	20.8	23.3	1.07	34.2	.817	55.8
7.9	3.9	1.129	24.3	.....	23.0	17.9	20.5	25.3	1.003	34.7	.750	57.5
8.1	3.8	1.24	25	.....	25	17.9	21	26.5	.943	35	.771	56.4
7.6	3.8	1.21	24.2	.....	22.1	18	20.3	25	1.03	35.2	.777	59.4
8.1	4.1	1.27	26.5	25	21	18.4	20.4	24.1	1.01	36.1	.786	56
7.7	3.8	.797	21.4	.....	24	17.1	20.4	25.4	1.03	32.5	.825	58
8.5	4.4	1.481	30.5	.....	23.2	18.7	20.2	22.5	1.020	35.9	.825	58.3
8.8	4	1.50	.....	.....	20	19.1	20	22.5	1.18	43.3	.90	65
8.8	4.4	1.58	32.5	25	25	19.2	20	23.3	1.00	35	.80	56.7
8.2	4	1.48	32.5	.....	22.5	19.4	20	25	1.00	32.5	.80	56.7
7.7	4.7	1.15	26.3	.....	22.5	17.1	20.5	20.4	.893	37.1	.813	57.5
7.8	3.7	1.35	28.1	.....	22.5	18.8	19.3	20.9	.977	34.7	.82	58.3
8.5	3.9	1.31	31.1	.....	23.3	16.6	18.5	20.9	.967	35	.734	53.3
8.7	5.2	1.53	32.4	.....	25	19	20.8	23.6	1.06	38	.841	61.6
9.5	5	2.03	.....	.....	25	20	22.5	23.3	1.08	31.7	.883	57.5

\*Formerly per bag of 90 lbs. and per peck of 15 lbs.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	cents 12.0	cents 11.4	cents 53.7	cents 64.4	cents 28.1	cents 15.3	cents 3.8	cents 43.9	¢ .705	cents 12.1	cents 8.0
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	12.0	11.2	57.3	61.0	29.2	12.2	4.3	45.1	.497	12.6	8.6
1-Sydney .....	12.3	11.7	54	60	31.7	13.5	4.7	48	.60	13	8.8
2-New Glasgow .....	12	11.2	59	60.3	29	12	3.7	44	.401	13.2	8.8
3-Amherst .....	12	11	62.5	62.5	30	11	4	45	.55	11.5	8
4-Halifax .....	11.6	11.1	51	63.1	26.2	13.5	5	48.3	.566	12.6	8.5
5-Truro .....	12	11.2	60	59	29	11.2	4	40	.37	12.8	9
<b>6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>	11	10.4	58.3	57.5	27	16.1	3.7	49	.49	13	8
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	11.8	11.2	58.8	57.9	27.6	12.0	4.1	42.2	.446	12.1	8.3
7-Moncton .....	11.9	11.1	61.6	58.2	30.7	11.2	3.8	48.6	.45	13.2	8.9
8-St. John .....	11.7	11	57.5	56.6	25.5	11.6	4.4	40.7	.44	12	8.3
9-Fredericton .....	11.8	11.4	55	57.5	25.6	11.6	4.1	39.5	.426	11	8.1
10-Bathurst .....	11.9	11.4	61.2	59.4	28.6	13.6	4.2	40	.466	12	8
<b>Quebec (Average)....</b>	11.4	10.7	55.4	65.1	27.6	13.7	3.9	43.3	.793	11.4	8.2
11-Quebec .....	11.5	10.8	52.7	67.6	27.3	18.4	3.7	41.6	.833	10.3	8.3
12-Three Rivers .....	11.9	11.1	55.6	67.1	26.9	15	4.5	47.5	.983	11	8.5
13-Sherbrooke .....	11.2	10.6	56.2	66.9	27.1	13.9	4	39.4	.681	10.4	8.2
14-Sorel .....	11.1	10.5	52.5	54	29	12	4.1	45	.95	11.3	8
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	11.1	10.5	56.2	64.5	25.2	11.6	4.1	40	.80	10.7	7.9
16-St. John's .....	11	10.2	56.2	67.5	27.5	12	3.3	52.5	.683	14	8.9
17-Thetford Mines .....	12	11.4	61.2	65	28.3	13.4	3.5	41.2	.667	12	8.5
18-Montreal .....	11.1	10.7	54.4	67.4	26.8	15.8	3.8	39.9	.756	11.2	7.9
19-Hull .....	11.4	10.7	53.2	65.8	27.5	11.5	3.9	42.5	.783	11.5	7.7
<b>Ontario (Average)....</b>	11.9	11.5	53.2	65.7	26.6	12.9	3.4	41.9	.672	11.0	8.6
20-Ottawa .....	11.7	11.3	53.3	64.1	27.3	12.6	3.7	48	.685	11	7.9
21-Brockville .....	12.1	11.7	49	66.4	25.1	11.7	3.9	33.3	.548	10.3	8
22-Kingston .....	11.1	10.7	46.4	58.9	26.3	12	3.2	40	.594	10.2	8.1
23-Bellefleur .....	11.5	11.1	54	65.5	27	11.9	2.9	46	.60	12.1	7.8
24-Peterborough .....	12.2	11.9	57.9	62.3	26.7	14.7	2.8	42.9	.67	10.8	8.3
25-Orillia .....	11.9	11.8	54.1	62.5	26.1	13	3.7	40.2	.599	11	9.2
26-Toronto .....	11.6	11.1	53.5	67	25.3	11.7	3.8	40.8	.628	10.2	8
27-Niagara Falls .....	12.4	11.9	53.6	72.5	25.4	13.7	3.5	42.9	.618	10.6	8.6
28-St. Catharines .....	12.5	11.8	56.3	71.2	25.7	12.4	3.7	37.3	.65	10.4	8.2
29-Hamilton .....	11.6	11.1	54.7	64.8	26.5	12.1	3.4	38	.735	10.3	8.1
30-Brantford .....	11.9	11.7	50.8	66.4	25.2	11.4	3	43.3	.737	10.8	8.9
31-Galt .....	11.9	11.1	55	63.6	26.6	13.1	3.6	48.3	.658	10.2	8.8
32-Guelph .....	11.7	11.3	54.4	66.6	24.6	13.1	3.9	40	.70	11.8	8.4
33-Kitchener .....	11.7	11.6	41.9	65.3	26.9	12.3	2.8	40	.714	10.3	8.9
34-Woodstock .....	12.1	11.8	55	64.6	25	12.1	2.8	41.7	.63	11.3	8.7
35-Stratford .....	12	11.4	50.6	66.4	26	12.5	3.2	40	.664	11.1	8.9
36-St. Thomas .....	12	11.6	55.8	68.6	26.3	13.8	3.7	48.6	.607	10.6	8.8
37-Chatham .....	11.7	11.3	54.4	67.1	27.3	12.4	3.6	42.7	.614	10.7	8.8
38-Windsor .....	11.7	11.2	51.3	63.2	25	12.4	3.1	38.8	.639	10.5	8.6
40-Owen Sound .....	11.9	11.1	53.2	65.2	24.7	13	3.3	43	.60	10	8.4
41-Cobalt .....	11.7	10.9	56.1	62.5	25.6	12.8	2.9	35	.637	10.9	9
42-Sault Ste. Marie .....	12.4	12.1	57.9	67	32.1	15	3.6	45	.....	14.5	9.1
43-Port Arthur .....	12.4	12.3	52.5	64.8	28.9	14.7	4	39.4	.817	14.1	8.7
44-Fort William .....	12.4	11.9	50.0	67.2	28.3	15.8	2.8	46.7	1.00	10.8	8.7
		12.2	57.5	67.6	30	13.3	2.9	46.4	.80	11.6	8.9
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	12.6	12.2	46.2	66.6	29.3	13.4	4.1	40.2	.664	13.0	8.1
45-Winnipeg .....	12.4	12	41	67.6	29.2	12.6	4.1	43.3	71.2	12.3	8
46-Brandon .....	12.7	12.4	51.4	65.5	29.3	14.1	4.1	37.1	.616	13.7	8.1
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	12.8	12.1	54.8	66.6	32.3	19.4	4.2	43.6	.856	14.8	8.7
47-Regina .....	12.4	11.8	57	63	29	15	4.1	37.5	.775	11.8	8.2
48-Prince Albert .....	12.9	12.2	47.9	71.4	37.5	21.7	4.2	41	.70	15	8.8
49-Saskatoon .....	12.6	11.8	55	66	32	22	4.2	44.2	.95	15.6	8.7
50-Moose Jaw .....	13.2	12.5	59.2	65.9	30.7	18.9	4.2	51.7	1.00	15	8.9
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	12.8	12.1	51.6	64.4	30.6	21.1	4.1	44.6	.827	14.2	7.5
51-Medicine Hat .....	12.7	11.9	50	61.4	31	28.5	4.1	41	.925	14.1	7.5
52-Edmonton .....	12.5	11.8	53.7	67	30.6	17	3.9	45.7	.70	15	8
53-Calgary .....	12.5	11.8	55.3	64.3	30.6	17.8	4.4	49	.85	13	8.5
54-Lethbridge .....	13.5	12.7	47.5	65	30	21	4.1	42.5	.833	14.5	n5
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	12.1	11.3	50.6	64.2	29.7	23.5	4.5	51.0	.885	13.4	5.7
55-Fernie .....	12.8	11.5	56.6	70.8	26.6	21.6	4.8	55	.775	13.3	n5
56-Nelson .....	12.9	12.2	49.2	63	28.3	26.7	4.6	43.3	.917	14.2	6.7
57-Trail .....	12.2	11.4	45.7	67	28.7	28.7	4.6	46.2	.867	13.1	n5
58-New Westminster .....	11.6	11.1	48.6	58.2	30	20	4.2	54.3	.95	12.5	n5
59-Vancouver .....	11.8	11.3	50	62.3	28.5	22	4.5	52.5	.767	11.2	n4
60-Victoria .....	11.2	10.6	49.4	60.3	29.6	21.4	4.2	50	1.04	11.3	n5
61-Nanaimo .....	12.1	10.9	55	63.5	33.3	22.5	4.3	47	.75	13.7	6.2
62-Prince Rupert .....	12.3	11.2	50	68.3	32.5	25	4.6	60	.85	17.5	8.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.  
 d. Lignite. f. Jackpine. g. poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in the  
 costing 5c to 15c more per gallon than in bulk. n. Small bar. \*Welsh coal. †Semi-anthracite. ‡Scotch coal.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1923—(Concluded).

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500) per box	Rent	
Anthracte, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	6-roomed house with modern conveniences or more, p. m.
\$ 18.518	\$ 11.868	\$ 12.790	\$ 14.871	\$ 9.516	\$ 7.725	\$ 10.314	cents 31.5	cents 14.6	\$ 27.693	\$ 19.238
18.625	9.415	9.200	10.400	7.400	7.750	9.143	33.2	14.8	22.700	15.400
a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	b11.43	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
a7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30-34	30	14	25.00	18.00
*18.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	12.00	6.00	30	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00
18.50-20.00	11.75-13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	35.00	20.00-30.00
11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	35	35	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
24.50	12.00-12.50	15.00	16.00	9.00	10.00	b9.75	27-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
18.625	11.469	11.000	13.000	7.00	8.667	7.800	31.8	14.5	26.375	18.625
*17.25	11.00-12.75	12.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
20.00	10.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
12.00	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	7.00	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00
12.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	32	32	15	18.00	15.00
18.028	12.333	13.810	16.085	9.528	11.562	11.000	28.3	14.4	22.278	14.813
16.00-19.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
18.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.50	14.00	12.00	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	30	15	25.00	20.00
17.50	12.00	b16.00	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
18.00	15.00	12.00	b18.667	8.00	b14.667	10.00	28-32	12	22.00	12.50
20.00	15.00	12.00	12.75	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	22-28	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
20.00	9.00-14.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	9.00	9.00	27	15	15.00	12.00
17.50	9.00-14.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-16.00	30-35	15	22.00-37.00	14.00-22.00
16.50	16.00	b16.00	b17.846	7.50	9.00	9.00	28-30	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
17.620	13.203	14.050	16.193	10.882	13.548	11.742	27.5	14.2	29.400	20.480
16.50	13.00-13.50	15.00	17.00	8.00	10.00	8.00-10.50	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.00-18.00	10.50-12.00	12.00	b20.308	13.00	b18.461	b14.40	23-25	15	25.00	16.00
16.50	15.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
17.00	11.50	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
18.50	13.00-14.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	10.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	10.00	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	13.50	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	30-33	12	\$35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.50	14.00	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
18.00	13.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	13.50	30	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.75	13.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	27-30	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00	9.00-12.00	14.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	28-30	13	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00
16.00-18.00	14.00	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	25.00	16.00-20.00
16.00-18.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	28	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
17.00	13.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	30	15	40.00	30.00
18.00	14.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	30	15	20.00	15.00
18.00	15.00-18.00	17.50	19.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	25	15	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00
18.00	14.00	15.00-16.00	20.00	17.00	17.00	b18.667	30	15	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
18.00	14.00	b20.00	b20.00	16.00	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	28	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	c	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	10.50	10.50	5.00-10.00	30	15-18	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
21.50	16.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	27-30	15	22.00	14.00
18.00-18.50	10.00-11.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	30	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
19.50-20.50	11.25-14.50	11.50	14.00	9.50	12.00	12.00	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
19.50-20.50	11.50-14.00	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50	10.50	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
12.750	11.500	12.750	8.750	10.000	10.000	10.000	31.3	15.0	35.000	24.500
12.50	10.00	11.50	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	30-35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
25.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
25.500	10.469	10.500	12.000	8.750	11.500	12.667	35.9	15.0	35.625	22.500
25.00	12.00-13.50	f14.00	12.00	5.50	10.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
26.00	d10.00-11.00	f6.50	f8.00	12.00	7.00	7.00	32-35	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
10.00	d6.50-10.75	f11.00	b16.00	12.00	11.00	9.00-13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
10.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	b18.00	b14.00	35	15	35.00	20.00
7.917	10.500	12.000	8.750	10.000	10.500	10.500	36.7	15.0	30.625	20.125
d6.50	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25.00	17.50
d8.25-9.25	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	40.00	25.00
8.50	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
11.163	9.500	11.409	5.032	11.409	5.032	5.032	h41.3	15.4	25.500	19.813
7.75-8.25	12.00	16.00	16.00	12.00	16.00	16.00	50	15	20.00	13.00
10.50-13.50	9.50	12.75	12.75	9.50	12.75	12.75	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
9.50-12.50	9.00	11.25	11.25	9.00	11.25	11.25	45	15	30.00	20.00
12.00	12.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	47.5	17	29.00	25.00
11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	40	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
a8.30	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	35	15	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost

of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Retail Prices.

Beef, sirloin steak, averaged slightly lower at 27.3c per pound in April as compared with 27.5c in March. Advances, however, occurred in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Alberta. Round steak also was slightly lower in the average at 22.4c per pound. Rib roast declined in the average from 20.9c per pound in March to 20.7c in April. Stewing beef was up slightly from 11.3c per pound to 11.4c. Veal was down from 18.5c per pound in March to 17.9c in April. The decline was general in all provinces except Saskatchewan and British Columbia, which averaged slightly higher. Mutton advanced in the average from 27.6c per pound to 28.1c, but was slightly lower in Nova Scotia. Fresh pork, roast, averaged slightly lower at 26c per pound. The western provinces, however, showed some increases. Mess pork was down in the average from 25.7c per pound to 25.3c. Bacon also was slightly lower at 40c per pound. Boiled ham declined in the average from 59.8c per pound to 59.2c. Among fresh fish, halibut was slightly lower. Salt herrings declined from 13.3c per pound to 12.9c. Finnan haddie and canned salmon were unchanged. Lard declined slightly in the average from 22.8c per pound to 22.5c.

Eggs continued to decline, fresh averaging 36.3c in April as compared with 53.3c in March and 63.3c in Jan-



uary, and storage averaging 31.7c in April as compared with 41.9c in March and 46.6c in January. Milk was slightly lower at Brockville and Edmonton and advanced somewhat at Medicine Hat. Dairy butter averaged 48.3c per pound in April as compared with 45.8c in March, 41.2c in February, and 40.5c in January. Nearly all localities were higher. Creamery butter averaged 55.3c in April as compared with 53.5c in March, 47.2c in February, and 45.5c in January, and showed about the same general advances as dairy butter. Cheese was up from 34.3c in the average to 35.8c.

Bread was slightly lower at 6.7c per pound. Soda biscuits advanced slightly to 18c per pound. Flour was up in the average from 4.4c per pound to 4.5c. Rolled oats and rice were steady. Tapioca rose from 12.5c per pound to 12.8c. Canned vegetables were unchanged. Beans advanced from 8.5c per pound to 8.7c. Potatoes averaged \$1.21 per ninety pounds in April as compared with \$1.23 in March. Evaporated apples were down from 21c per pound in March to 20.6c in April. Prunes also showed a small decline from 19.2c per pound to 18.8c. Raisins and currants were slightly lower. Raspberry jam and canned peaches were steady. Granulated sugar was up from 11.4c per pound in the average to 12c, nearly all localities showing increases. Yellow sugar showed about the same general advance as granulated. Coffee was steady, while tea advanced in the average from 61.9c per pound to 64.4c. Vinegar was down slightly at 15.3c per quart. Cream of tartar declined in the average from 71.5c per pound to 70.5c. Laundry starch was slightly higher.

Anthracite coal averaged \$18.52 per ton as compared with 18.88 in March. Decreases occurred at St. John, N.B., Sorel, Belleville, Orillia, Hamilton, London, and Regina, and advances at Brockville and St. Catharines. Bituminous coal averaged slightly lower in April at \$11.87 per ton as compared with \$11.94 in March. Hard wood, four feet

long, averaged \$12.79 per cord in April and \$12.77 in March, most of the localities showing little change. Soft wood showed little change in the average at \$9.52 per cord. Coal oil averaged 31.5c per gallon in April as compared with 31.4c in March. Rent averaged slightly lower, declines occurring in Halifax and Calgary.

#### Wholesale Prices.

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, No. 1 Manitoba Northern at Winnipeg, advanced from \$1.14 per bushel toward the end of March to \$1.21 toward the end of April. Ontario winter wheat at Toronto rose from \$1.16 per bushel to \$1.22. Western barley was 2c per bushel higher at 58c and western oats also were up from 51c to 53c per bushel about the middle of April and then declined again to 51c by the end of the month. American corn advanced from 89c per bushel to \$1.00. Flax seed rose from \$2.51 per bushel toward the end of March to \$2.94 about the middle of April and then declined to \$2.70. Rye advanced from 79c per bushel to 81c. Bran and shorts each advanced \$3 per ton, the former to \$29 and the latter to \$31 per ton.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Western cattle at Winnipeg rose from \$6.25 per hundred pounds to \$7. Best butcher steers at Toronto also advanced 75c per hundred pounds to \$7.50. Dressed beef was steady. Veal declined from 16c per pound to 14c. Hogs showed little change. Sheep advanced from \$8 per hundred pounds to \$9. Dressed turkeys were slightly lower at 38c per pound.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter at Montreal, which had advanced to 53c about the beginning of March and then declined to 48c in the last week in March, showed a still further decline to 31c per pound by the end of April. Creamery butter at Toronto also declined sharply from 54c per pound early in April to 36c per pound toward the end. Dairy butter showed about the same decline as creamery and was quoted at 30c per pound toward the end

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR APRIL, 1923,  
MARCH, 1923, APRIL, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.  
(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

	Number of com- modities	INDEX NUMBERS.											
		April, *1923	Mar., *1923	April, *1922	April, *1921	April, *1920	April, *1919	April, *1918	April, 1917	April, 1916	April, 1915	April, 1914	April, 1913
<b>I.—GRAINS AND FODDER—</b>													
Grains, Ontario.....	6	184.8	182.0	186.1	203.5	418.9	309.0	438.9	330.3	182.9	216.9	143.8	136.6
Grains, Western.....	4	192.4	177.6	194.8	188.2	438.8	304.6	363.0	290.1	165.4	203.8	124.6	121.9
Fodder.....	5	178.1	169.1	244.6	240.0	343.4	279.0	216.5	200.0	179.1	188.6	163.9	144.8
All.....	15	184.6	176.5	207.9	211.6	399.0	297.8	344.5	276.2	177.0	204.0	145.4	136.0
<b>II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—</b>													
Cattle and beef.....	6	197.7	195.0	221.1	272.7	349.2	379.9	341.9	288.0	213.5	202.8	219.3	188.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	220.3	217.2	246.2	279.0	363.9	373.6	364.7	287.7	204.7	162.1	172.6	184.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	233.0	226.6	217.3	244.8	295.7	314.2	329.2	252.5	217.7	179.8	172.6	172.3
Poultry.....	2	367.8	381.6	453.5	554.6	476.6	476.2	409.9	297.3	272.8	211.4	221.8	179.3
All.....	17	231.9	230.4	256.6	303.2	359.9	377.4	355.7	282.7	218.1	185.4	194.8	183.1
<b>III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS—</b>													
<b>IV.—FISH—</b>													
Prepared fish.....	6	161.1	161.1	179.4	200.6	227.2	236.6	241.6	199.9	151.8	144.6	155.6	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	215.8	215.8	199.8	275.5	263.2	247.8	228.6	233.8	200.9	145.9	160.1	155.2
All.....	9	179.3	179.3	186.2	225.5	239.2	240.3	237.3	213.5	171.4	145.2	157.4	158.4
<b>V.—OTHER FOODS—</b>													
<b>(a) Fruits and Vegetables—</b>													
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	303.3	281.9	376.8	303.3	312.5	275.7	193.0	239.0	183.8	128.7	193.0	96.5
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	198.0	206.1	225.4	234.9	185.0	173.9	178.7	119.7	105.0	83.4	88.6	108.0
Dried fruits.....	4	186.2	190.9	210.4	192.3	238.4	249.0	275.6	198.6	150.9	121.9	121.7	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	200.2	195.8	294.1	162.0	678.9	275.3	299.7	542.9	271.5	132.8	190.0	122.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	149.5	149.5	170.6	171.7	216.3	202.4	258.3	202.2	105.5	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	193.2	193.2	242.3	193.9	377.8	286.1	256.6	294.6	173.5	114.7	136.8	116.5
<b>(b) Miscellaneous groceries—</b>													
Breadstuffs.....	10	181.3	180.5	192.2	236.4	311.9	246.1	261.2	226.7	147.5	164.9	125.4	126.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	183.6	187.1	179.4	182.7	222.7	199.3	151.6	142.9	125.4	113.3	107.7	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	224.0	216.3	177.3	241.2	407.7	280.9	250.5	197.6	162.9	146.8	101.2	115.4
Condiments.....	5	155.2	156.3	166.3	180.4	231.9	236.5	227.9	161.4	145.6	120.3	104.6	98.0
All.....	25	187.5	185.3	181.4	217.8	304.6	245.2	234.4	193.2	147.3	143.9	112.6	116.7
<b>VI.—TEXTILES—</b>													
Woolens.....	5	225.4	225.4	192.4	241.2	412.7	380.9	395.6	261.2	212.7	170.2	138.0	125.2
Cottons.....	4	301.3	304.4	245.9	219.9	400.1	359.2	290.3	203.7	151.6	125.6	146.1	143.4
Silks.....	3	193.0	193.0	171.4	158.8	246.2	145.8	134.1	112.1	111.2	79.7	93.2	86.7
Jutes.....	2	330.4	349.3	291.3	308.2	642.1	609.6	609.5	431.6	320.2	226.6	225.4	213.0
Flax products.....	4	222.1	222.1	285.9	331.0	568.7	471.8	391.1	286.9	205.5	168.7	114.7	120.4
Oilcloths.....	2	181.6	181.6	185.6	252.1	306.7	273.8	193.7	147.1	132.5	103.5	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	241.2	243.7	227.9	250.3	428.7	371.6	335.6	238.1	186.1	145.5	133.6	128.8
<b>VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—</b>													
Hides and tallow.....	4	138.4	138.4	94.8	148.4	507.6	300.2	257.4	291.9	248.5	202.7	206.4	177.3
Leather.....	4	166.4	166.4	171.6	194.6	315.0	265.0	265.0	268.5	187.1	172.2	151.4	152.7
Boots and shoes.....	3	207.7	207.7	213.2	232.0	359.7	244.4	231.9	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	153.9
All.....	11	167.5	167.5	155.0	188.0	391.8	272.2	252.9	264.1	179.7	179.5	172.6	161.9
<b>VIII.—METALS AND IMPLE- MENTS—</b>													
Iron and steel.....	11	206.3	201.6	182.5	215.8	273.2	205.1	278.0	221.2	144.0	103.9	102.7	106.1
Other metals.....	12	177.0	177.1	140.2	148.3	236.8	181.0	255.2	277.4	252.5	111.2	113.3	133.2
Implements.....	10	225.9	225.3	224.7	234.4	250.3	235.6	220.9	166.0	134.8	110.6	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	201.6	200.0	179.9	203.0	253.0	205.6	251.9	224.7	191.8	131.4	112.3	116.3
<b>IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—</b>													
Fuel.....	6	266.8	276.1	244.0	274.8	311.4	245.1	238.5	211.0	148.3	119.4	127.7	137.6
Lighting.....	4	212.1	242.1	242.1	256.8	258.7	240.4	122.4	106.9	88.5	90.0	92.7	92.2
All.....	10	256.9	262.5	243.2	267.6	289.3	243.2	192.0	169.3	124.4	107.6	113.7	119.4
<b>X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—</b>													
Lumber.....	14	350.0	337.8	314.9	414.7	485.0	277.7	268.3	204.8	182.4	176.7	182.4	178.4
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	222.9	219.9	205.1	250.0	256.7	219.9	222.0	191.2	152.5	111.2	113.3	111.8
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	292.5	286.6	260.8	302.6	473.5	330.7	297.9	255.2	198.9	150.4	140.8	146.9
All.....	48	280.3	273.7	253.4	313.4	386.6	269.1	257.6	213.8	174.8	141.7	141.5	141.6
<b>XI.—HOUSE FURNISHING—</b>													
Furniture.....	6	245.2	230.1	243.3	351.9	449.2	332.1	207.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	147.1	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	369.1	369.4	448.0	515.0	439.0	375.4	279.8	234.5	183.8	155.1	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	163.2	163.2	156.3	164.1	164.1	155.1	150.7	132.2	126.6	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	259.6	259.6	259.2	285.9	292.2	258.3	251.4	177.1	132.4	125.5	124.6	117.8
All.....	16	269.6	263.9	287.5	352.7	371.8	302.3	229.4	188.8	148.7	135.2	128.8	126.2
<b>XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—</b>													
<b>XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—</b>													
Raw furs.....	4	622.0	583.8	631.7	498.0	1779.7	887.4	535.4	412.4	225.7	133.8	241.3	246.5
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	264.6	264.6	264.4	270.1	316.3	256.2	209.0	159.0	143.5	135.8	138.4	134.5
Sundries.....	7	161.0	161.2	157.5	187.3	207.5	213.2	217.1	172.1	139.9	113.8	108.4	113.4
All.....	17	306.0	297.1	306.8	289.7	615.8	387.0	289.1	224.0	177.5	126.3	150.3	175.7
All commodities.....	†232	227.4	†226.0	225.0	253.7	353.1	279.6	269.4	231.1	181.0	146.4	136.7	136.3

\*Preliminary figures. †Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. ‡Revised.

of April. Fresh eggs at Montreal were quoted at 35c per dozen about the end of April as compared with 37c at the beginning and 48c at the beginning of March. Fresh eggs at Toronto advanced from 36c per dozen the last week in March to 39c about the middle of April and then declined to 36c. Milk was steady at Montreal and Victoria.

**FISH.**—The market for dried and pickled fish continued dull, and the demand for cod from the West Indies, South America, and Europe was reported to be very light. In canned lobsters not much improvement in the situation was reported.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**—Apples, No. 1 Spies, advanced \$1 per barrel, reaching \$9. Bananas at Toronto were slightly cheaper at 7c per pound. Lemons declined from \$5 per box to \$3.75. Oranges were up from \$3.75-\$5.80 per case to \$4.50-\$6.00. Potatoes at Montreal rose from \$1.05 per ninety pounds to \$1.30.

**MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.**—Rolled oats advanced from \$3.20 per ninety-pound bag to \$3.30. Spring wheat flour advanced 15c per barrel, reaching \$7.45. Coffee advanced slightly. Granulated sugar at Toronto was up from \$10.64 per hundred pounds to \$10.99. Glucose rose from \$3.70 per hundred pounds to \$4. Barbados molasses was up 3c per gallon to 86c. Maple sugar at Montreal was quoted at 20c-21c per pound.

**TEXTILES.**—Raw cotton at New York declined from 31.05c per pound to 28.75c. Cotton fabrics advanced from an average of 79.66c per pound to 84.52c. Other lines of manufactured cottons were steady. Jute fell from 9.78c per pound to 8.66c. Flax was steady.

**HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS, AND SHOES.**—No changes were reported.

**METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.**—Pig iron advanced \$1 per ton to \$38.95. Black sheets were up from \$5.00-\$5.25 per hundred pounds to \$5.20-\$5.35. Wrought iron scrap advanced \$3 per ton to \$18.

Steel billets rose from \$43.50-\$47.50 per ton to \$46.50-\$53.00. Aluminum, copper, tin, and nickel were slightly higher while antimony and quicksilver declined somewhat. Bar silver at New York was 1c per ounce lower at 66 5/8c. Soldering coppers were up from 40c per pound to 41 1/2c.

**FUEL AND LIGHTING.**—Connellsville coke showed a further decline from \$7.25 per ton to \$6.60. Gasoline and coal oil were steady.

**BUILDING MATERIALS.**—Pine, good sidings, at Ottawa, advanced \$10 per M to \$140. Shipping culls were up \$3 per M to \$65 and box boards also were up \$3 per M to \$35. White pine laths advanced from \$11 per M to \$12. Spruce lumber was up \$2 per M to \$30. Red oak rose \$10 per M to \$140. Building paper was up slightly at \$1.15 per roll. Coal tar advanced from \$9 per barrel to \$9.25. Red lead rose from \$9.75-\$11.50 per hundred pounds to \$11.25-\$12.50. Heavy strap hinges rose from \$2.95 per dozen pairs to \$3.62. Copper wire was up from 19 3/8c per pound to 19 5/8c. Linseed oil and turpentine advanced, the former from \$1.16 per gallon to \$1.38 and the latter from \$2.25 to \$2.30. Window glass advanced twenty per cent.

**HOUSE FURNISHINGS.**—Furniture showed an advance, ranging from 5 per cent on some lines to 10 per cent on others, the greater increase being in goods containing glass.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—Alum declined from 3 1/2c per pound to 3 1/4c. Bleaching powder was up from 2 1/2c per pound to 2 3/4c. Brimstone was down from \$3.50 per hundred pounds to \$3.25. Caustic soda was slightly lower at 4.4c per pound. Copperas declined from 1.5c per pound to 1.35c.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—In raw furs, muskrat skins advanced from \$1.10-\$1.20 per skin to \$1.25-\$1.45. Malt was steady. Sulphite, news grade, was unchanged at \$65 per ton. Raw rubber at New York declined from 29c per pound to 27 3/4c.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

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**T**HE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number for March (1913=100) showed an increase over the previous month's level of 1.7 per cent, reaching 160.3. In foods there was a total decrease of 1.7 per cent, cereals and meat and fish declining while "other foods" rose. In materials there was a total increase of 3.6 per cent. Iron and steel rose 8.5 per cent, other metals and minerals rose 7.2 per cent and cotton rose 1.5 per cent. Other textiles and the miscellaneous group declined slightly in price.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, was 132.7 at the end of March, or 0.6 per cent above the level at the end of February. In the foodstuffs division, vegetable food and animal food both declined slightly while sugar, coffee and tea rose 11 per cent, owing to high sugar prices. Materials rose 0.8 per cent, minerals and sundry materials showing increases, and textiles being 1.9 per cent lower on the month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour showed a decline in the cost of living during March, particularly in foods, the latter due mainly to a reduction in the price of eggs. Fish and bacon and other items also fell in price, but cheese, sugar and tea were dearer. There was also a slight decline in the fuel and light group, due to a decrease in the price of gas.

At May 1, the index number of food was 162, a decrease of 6 points; rent was 145-150; clothing, fuel and light, and sundries showed no change from the previous month, and the cost of living dropped 4 points to 170.

### Bulgaria

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The index number of retail prices of 47 articles (foods, with certain items of fuel, soap and tobacco), 1901-10=100 has been revised slightly by a change in the figure for annual consumption of fuel oil. The revised figure for December was 3642.7, and the average for 1922 was 3471.6. The index for January, 1923, was 3678.7, an increase of one per cent for the month.

### Belgium

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number calculated by the Ministry of Industry and Labour (April, 1914=100) was 474 for February, an increase of 9 per cent for the month. All groups increased except clay products and tobacco, which showed no change.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The index number for the kingdom compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour (April, 1914=100) was 408 for March, an increase of 2.8 per cent on the previous month. The weighted index of 30 foods declined 2 points to 434, following an increase in February of 11 points.

### Finland

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official cost of living index number of the "Socialministeriet" has been declining steadily since October and dropped 2 points or nearly 0.2 per cent in February from the January level. On the base July, 1914=100, foods were in February 1073.4; clothing, 1083.4; rent, 804.2; lighting and fuel, 1415.5; tobacco, 1294.0; newspapers, 1079.4; taxes, 2526.3; and all articles, 1130.8. During the month

under review, foods and clothing declined slightly and rent showed an increase.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the *Statistique Générale* (1901-10=100) was 490.2 for March, an increase of 0.5 per cent on the February level. This showed a falling off from the sharp rise which had been in progress almost without interruption since February, 1922, when the level was 354.2. For April, 1923, the preliminary figures show a decline of 2.2 per cent to 479.5. In March foods showed a slight decline, recorded in the animal foods group and in sugar, coffee and cocoa, while industrial materials rose 1.8 per cent although textiles declined slightly.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The peak of prices for the first four months of 1923 is shown by the index number of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to have been reached in February. This was true also of the first three groups—food, textiles and leather, and minerals. The remainder, however, the miscellaneous group, and manufactured products reached their peak in March and both declined only slightly in April. The index number by groups is given below for the first four months of the year.

Index number of Wholesale Prices in Germany according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, July, 1914=1:

1923	Food	Textile and leather	Minerals	Misc.	Ind. products	All
January 1.....	1758	3206	2622	1778	1518	2054
February 1.....	5550	14317	9312	5347	4766	7159
March 1.....	5361	9450	8298	6949	5514	6770
April 1.....	5350	8349	7822	6434	5315	6393

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office for cost of living (food, rent, heat and

light and clothing) was for the March average 2854 (1913-14=1) as compared with 2643 in February, a comparatively slight rise of 8 per cent. Rents were more than doubled in March. The index number without the cost of clothing rose 9.1 per cent to 2627. Foods rose 4.1 per cent to 3315 and clothing 3.8 per cent, to 4325 times pre-war prices. This slackening set in at the middle of February, and a number of foods became noticeably cheaper, especially fats, meat and fish as well as rice, pulses and potatoes, but butter, milk and eggs continued to rise in price considerably as well as rent, and heating and lighting.

### Poland.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of cost of living at Warsaw, according to the *Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics*, on the base fourth quarter of 1921=100 was 484.8 in December, an increase of 35 per cent on the level of the previous month. The index of foods was 430.9; of fuel and soap, 620.8; of rent, water and carfare, 700.4; of sundries, 609.2; and of clothing, 494.8. The item showing the steepest increase is rent, which was at 2099 in December, having increased by 10 times during that month.

### Spain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Institute of Geography and Statistics (1913=100) showed no change for February, remaining at 170. Foods rose one point and industrial materials fell one point.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The index number of retail prices at Madrid (1914=100) rose one point to 181 in February.

### Switzerland.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of retail prices compiled by the Swiss Co-operative Union showed early in the year, after 2½ years of gradual fall, indications of rising prices which may be merely a fluctuation or may be a more

# INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada	Great Britain	France*		Belgium	Hol land	Den-mark	Norway	Sweden	Fin-land	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities	21 foods 600 towns	13 articles chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	51 articles 44 towns	Cost of living	Cost of living 71 cities (g) (h)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-14
	(b)	(b)	(c)			(f)		(e)			
1910 .....	\$ 6.95	94	(d) 96.3	1000	1000		113				
1913 .....	7.34	99	(d) 101.6				114				
1914-January..	7.73	105				(p) 116					
July .....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100	100	100
1915-January..	7.97	107	118	(e) 1105	1295		123		(e) 113		
July .....	7.74	104	132.5	(e) 1235	1288		143	116	(e) 124	(e) 119	
1916-January..	8.28	112	145	(e) 1136	1439		153		143		
July .....	8.46	114	161	(e) 1420	1387		170	136	160	(e) 140	(e) 167
1917-January..	10.27	138	187	(e) 1547	1491		186			160	
July .....	11.62	157	204	(e) 1845	1971		212	155	261	177	
1918-January..	12.42	167	206	(e) 2120	2056					221	
July .....	13.00	175	210	(e) 2446	2210	(p) 223		182	279	268	
1919-January..	13.78	186	230	(e) 2794	2665	639		190	279	339	
July .....	13.77	186	209	(e) 2897	2811	354	(p) 239	211	289	310	725.0
1920-January..	15.30	206	238	(e) 3204	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4
July .....	16.84	227	258	(e) 3898	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0
1921-January..	14.48	195	278	(e) 4303	4404	477	236	264	334	283	1065.4
July .....	10.96	143	220	(e) 3516	3292	393	192	237	292	232	1139.0
1922-January..	11.03	149	185	(e) 3239	3424	409	187	212	257	190	1055.1
April .....	10.26	138	173	(e) 3163	3272	389	184		234	182	1086.3
July .....	10.27	138	180	(e) 3185	3188	388	177	199	233	179	1118.4
November ..	10.29	139	176		3191	406	165		216	170	1150.1
December ..	10.39	140	178		3276	407	166		215	168	1139.1
1923-January..	10.52	142	175	(e) 3320	3321	405	167	198	214	166	1132.8
February ..	10.53	142	173		3394	420	168		214	165	1130.8
March .....	10.79	145	171		3454	429				166	2637.00
April .....	10.64	143	168		3439						

Country	Switzer-land (i)	Austria (v)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Aus-tralia*	New* Zealand	United States	
	49 articles 23 (c) towns	Cost of living Vienna	Cost of living Rome (l)	12 articles capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and gro- ceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Mass. (i) (t)
Base period	June 1914	July 1914	1st semes- ter 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909- 13(r)	1913	1913
1910 .....						1000			(r) 991	93	
1913 .....						1163			(r) 1037	100	100
1914-January..						(p) 1148			1099	104	101.8
July .....	(j) 100	100		(n) 106.9	(n) 106.0		100	1164	1070	102	102.1
1915-January..	(j) 107			(o) 107.7	(o) 110.8	(p) 1228		1240	1177	103	102.9
July .....	(j) 119			(n) 113.8	(n) 117.1			1522	1200	100	101.7
1916-January..	(j) 126	(m) 108.63		(o) 117.6	(o) 118.4	(p) 1275		1504	1236	107	106.1
July .....	(j) 140			(n) 120.3	(n) 123.4			1516	1276	111	109.9
1917-January..	(j) 149	(m) 122.21		(o) 120.3	(o) 125.6	(p) 1418		1453	1359	128	119.6
July .....	(j) 180			(n) 136.1	(n) 139.8			1470	1357	146	129.3
1918-January..	(j) 197	(m) 162.74		(o) 145.4	(o) 149.3	(p) 1437		1505	1426	160	144.6
July .....	(j) 229			(n) 161.8	(n) 172.8			1523	1491	167	155.1
1919-January..	(j) 232		241.48	(o) 167.5	(o) 173.5	(p) 1559		1627	1553	185	167.5
July .....	238		188.32	(n) 180.0	(n) 190.9		186	1714	1539	190	171.5
1920-January..	244		235.45	(o) 192.3	(o) 208.1	(p) 2049		1862	1688	201	192.0
July .....	246		312.55	(n) 202.6	(n) 220.3		190	1909	1701	219	202.6
1921-January..	243		374.03	(o) 175.1	(o) 185.5	(e) 1904	169	2167	1796	172	179.6
July .....	214		387.28	(n) 193.0	(n) 198.0	(e) 1556	177	1876	1752	148	160.8
1922-January..	184	66900	429.69	(o) 173.5	(o) 185.7	1301	473		1574	142	157.3
April .....	167	87200	429.33			1384	162		1540	139	155.6
July .....	153	264500	428.97			1335	165		1537	142	156.2
November ..	160	670100	438.92			1377	169	1691	1492	145	157.7
December ..	160	937500	439.17			1360	161	1695	1479	147	157.5
1923-January..	161	945400	441.22			1348	156			144	157.1
February ..	160	960100	440.90			1344	155			142	158.5
March .....	158	1015100					154			142	157.5
April .....	161	1089700									

\*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of prices returned at three dates in the month. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns. (v) Paritätische Kommission; cost of living of one person at Vienna.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				Great Britain				France	Holland	Den- mark	Sweden
Authority	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Michell <i>h</i>	Bank of Commerce <i>g</i>		Board of Trade (new) <i>j</i>	Econo- mist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Statist- ique Géné- rale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statist- iques	Finans- tinde <i>f</i>	Svensk Handels- Tidning <i>g k</i>
Number of Commodities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 ex- ports	24 im- ports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period...	1890- 1899	1900- 1909	1909- 1913	1909- 1913	1913	1901- 1905	1867- 1877	1913	1901- 1910	1901- 1910	1914	July '13 June '14
1900	108.2					110.5	75					
1905	113.8					103.3	72		98.3			
1910	124.2					113.3	78		108.1			
1913	136.5				100	122.3	85	100	115.6	114		
1914-January	136.5					119.0	83.5		115.4			
July	134.5					116.6	82.4					
1915-January	138.9					138.5	96.4		143.9	a120	a100	a116
July	150.2					149.1	106.4		163.7	a165	a138	a145
1916-January	172.1					174.5	123.6					
July	180.9					191.1	130.5			a253	a164	a186
1917-January	212.7					225.1	159.3		249.2			
July	248.7					254.4	176.9		309.8	a326	a228	a244
1918-January	258.1					262.9	186.2		361.6			
July	284.0					278.5	193.1		389.9	a447	a293	a330
1919-January	286.5					265.9	190.7		401.8			340
July	294.0					293.2	206.4		403.0	a339	a294	320
1920-January	338.4					353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	327		319
July	346.8					358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	833	863
1921-January	281.3					255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	243	841	267
July	238.6					213.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
1922-January	227.7					194.1	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
July	225.3					199.8	134.0	158.8	375.8	185	180	166
October	219.8					193.6	130.1	158.8	390.0	178	176	155
November	221.7					194.7	130.6	160.7	407.0	180	180	154
December	223.0					193.8	129.1	158.6	418.4	180	182	155
1923-January	223.0					196.5	130.2	159.7	447.3	181	181	156
February	224.3					200.1	131.9	162.0	487.6	180	192	158
March	226.0					199.6	132.7	163.6	490.2		199	162
April	227.4							164.8	479.5		200	

Country	Ger- many	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Aus- tralia	*New Zealand	United States				
Authority	Federal Statistical Office <i>j</i>	Bach <i>f</i>	Dept. of Statist- ics	Census and Statist- ics Office	Dept. of Statist- ics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'n- wealth Statist- ician <i>h</i>	Govern- ment Statist- ician	Bureau of Lab'r Statist- ics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>j</i>	Brad- street <i>j</i>	Dun <i>f</i>	
Number of Commodities	88	100 <i>d</i>	23	188	75	56	92		404	100	106	200	
Base period...	1913	1913	Jan. 1 '13 Jul. 31 '14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913			
1900	88						894				\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.355	
1905	87						910				8.0987	99.315	
1910	91						1003	984			8.9881	121.301	
1913	100	100		1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576	
1914-January		102					b1085	b1045	98		8.8857	124.528	
July	a106	93		a1090	100	a126.3	b1185	b1073	97		8.6566	119.708	
1915-January		105					b1387	b1221	98		9.1431	124.168	
July	a142	131	a102	a1204	a112	a127.8	b1822	b1304	100		9.8698	124.958	
1916-January		184					b1502	b1323	113		10.9163	137.666	
July	a153	193	a124	a1379	a125	a154.9	b1505	b1403	123		11.5294	175.142	
1917-January		230					b1525	b1450	153		13.7277	169.562	
July	a179	304	a168	a1583	a142	a196.4	b1715	b1593	188		16.0880	211.960	
1918-January		363					b1877	1677	184		17.9436	222.175	
July	a217	429	a207	a1723	a178	a259.0	b1954	1808	196		19.1624	232.575	
1919-January		262	326				283.2	1959	1888	199	201	18.5348	230.146
July		339	362	a225	a1854	a200	326.8	2008	1788	212	216	18.8964	227.973
1920-January		1256	607	318		218	398.0	2311	1999	233	248	20.3658	247.390
July		1366	604	282	a2512	209	316.6	2671	2262	241	254	19.5228	260.414
1921-January		1439	642	214	2064	178	265.8	2235	2263	170	186	12.6631	198.600
July		1428	620	164	1688	183	259.8	1813	2035	141	145	10.7284	159.833
1922-January		1368	577	168	1472	178	272.5	1673	1918	133	142	11.5725	164.443
July		10659	658	138	1423	181	266.0	1789	1828	155	165	12.1669	173.743
October		56601	601	140	1451	177	252.0	1812	1796	154	165	12.5039	175.649
November		115100	596	144		178	248.7	1849	1813	156	164	13.3482	182.291
December		147480	580	147		176	241.8	1832	1781	156	164	13.7835	185.462
1923-January		278476	575	141	1470		243.7			156	165	13.7011	185.677
February		558470	582	137			253.9			157	166	13.7236	186.250
March		468800								159	169	13.9332	191.157
April												13.9304	193.087

\* For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For the years 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. e. The commodities in these two index numbers are in the one case, articles chiefly exported, in the other case, articles chiefly imported. f. First of month. g. Middle of month. h. End of month. j. Monthly average. k. New Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning.

deep seated change, resulting from the depreciation of the Swiss franc in March in foreign exchange. The index number as at April 1 (June 1, 1914=100) was 156 for foods and 161 for foods with certain items for fuel and washing materials, being in each case 102 per cent of the level as of March 1. During the month under review, 13 articles increased in price, 8 articles declined in price, and 26 showed little or no change.

### India

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Bombay Labour Office for cost of living at Bombay showed for March a further drop of one point, to 154 (July, 1914=100). Cereals rose 2 points to 127, pulses dropped 3 points to 150, and other foods dropped 5 points. Under this last head were included salt and onions, which rose considerably, and sugar and potatoes, which declined in price. "All foods" declined one point to 149, fuel and lighting declined 2 points, and clothing and house rent showed no change from the level of the previous month.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics in March advanced 2 points to 159 or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent on the February level. Building materials and metals showed the large increases of 3 and 7 per cent, and smaller increases were recorded for the groups of farm products, foods, cloths and clothing, chemicals and drugs, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities. Fuel and lighting material continued downward, by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

The index number calculated by the Federal Reserve Board rose 3 points during March to 169 (1913=100). Goods produced rose 2 points and goods imported rose 8, goods exported rising 6 points to 193. Raw materials and consumers' goods showed slight increases,

while producers' goods rose 9 points to 165, influenced by an advance in steel prices.

*Bradstreet's* commodity price index number continued to show a downward movement at May 1, reaching the level \$13.6665, a lowering of 2 per cent in April, as against only two one-hundredths of one per cent in March. The chief declines for April were in provisions and textiles, metals and naval stores also contributing. Six groups showed slight advances.

*Gibson's* average index number of wholesale prices of twenty-two articles of food rose again for April by 3 per cent, to 77.6.

The *Annalist* index number of wholesale prices of a food budget of 25 foods continued to decrease through April and into May, reaching at May 12 the level 180.150, the lowest since February, 1922.

*Dun's* index number of wholesale commodity quotations advanced 2.6 per cent at March 1 to \$191.157, and 1.0 per cent further to \$193.087 at April 1. It then declined 0.07 per cent to \$192.944 at May 1. This last movement is the first downward trend since last September. During May declines were shown in dairy and garden products, metals, and the miscellaneous class, and slight advances in the other groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living in the United States, compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics for March, 1923, showed the following percentages of increase from the 1913 average: food, 42.0; clothing, 74.4; housing, 62.4; fuel and light, 86.2; furniture, 117.4; miscellaneous, 100.3; total, 68.8. Electricity showed a decrease in price on December, 1914, of 2.4 per cent. The total cost of living index declined 0.4 per cent from the level of December, 1922, clothing, housing, and furniture showing increases, while food, fuel and light and the miscellaneous group showed declines.

The cost of living index number compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life for Massachusetts was 157.5 for March, on the base 1913=100, a decrease of one point from the

level of the previous month. The group index numbers making up the average for March were: food, 138.8; clothing, 182.8; shelter, 164.5; fuel and light, 178.2; sundries, 168.8.

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### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923.

**I**NFORMATION received by the Department for the first quarter of 1923 shows 291 fatalities in the industries and trades of Canada, as compared with 346 in the previous quarter and 176 in the corresponding quarter of last year. There were 20 fatalities reported during this period, which occurred in the last quarter of 1922. Of the fatalities reported 95 occurred in January, 118 in February and 78 in March, as against 53 in January, 58 in February and 65 in March of 1922. In February last, 33 deaths were recorded as due to an explosion at a mine at Cumberland, B.C. and 10 resulted from monoxide poisoning following a flow of gas in the valve house of the Consumers Gas Company, Toronto, due to the overlooking of a valve. During the quarter, there were 85 fatalities reported in the transportation and public utilities group, 48 of which occurred in the steam railway service; 62 in the mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying group, of which 52 were in the coal mine section; 45 were in the manufacturing group, 37 in logging, 21 in construction and 11 in agriculture.

Forty-six deaths were due to explosions of various natures, three were caused by material precipitated from blasting operations, one by a delayed blast, one by mistaking gasoline for coal oil, one was due to the explosion of a furnace, one to fumes igniting when a tank at a brewery was being shellacked. Another accident was due to electrical flames, while a switchboard was being remodelled. Fourteen deaths were due to catching in the prime movers of machinery (belts, shaftings, gears, etc.); four to catching in machinery, rolls and saws; one to being struck by machinery and one to the breaking of a knife on a machine, one to the breaking of a tool used in adjusting a revolving machine, one to being struck by a hook used to pull sticks out of a grinder, and one to being struck by a bar inserted in a blower fan. There were four deaths due to electricity.

The following table has been prepared from information received from all sources available, but it does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE—</b>				
Farmer.....	Near Kent Bridge, Ont..	Jan. 3	68	Fell from ladder when rung broke
Farmer.....	Peterboro, Ont.....	" 7	45	Struck by falling branch.
Farmer.....	Berwick, N.S.....	" 12	71	Perished in storm.
Farm hand.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 24	50	Fell from loft.
Farmer.....	Guysboro, N.S.....	" 26	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Celista, B.C.....	" 27	45	Struck by log.
Farmer.....	Garson, Ont.....	Feb. 2	.....	Thrown from wagon when horse bolted.
Farmer.....	Gonor, Man.....	" 6	.....	Buried under fall of earth at quarry
Farmer's son.....	Ouleppeville, Alta.....	" 7	20	Explosion—mistook gasoline for coal oil when thawing a well.
Rancher.....	Cypress Hills, Alta.....	March 3	.....	Kicked by a horse.
Farm hand.....	Clinton, Ont.....	" 28	17	Thrown from wagon when horse bolted.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Woodsmen.....	Windsor Forks, N.S.....	Jan. 1	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Hubbard, N.S.....	" 1	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Surge Narrows, B.C.....	" 4	.....	Struck by choker hook.
Woodsmen.....	Le Pas, Man.....	" 4	30	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Lakehurst, Ont.....	" 5	50	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Chancellor Channel, B.C.....	" 10	32	Struck by falling snag.
Logger.....	Myrtle Point, B.C.....	" 13	36	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Windsor Forks, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Near Massey, Ont.....	" 16	25	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Powassan, Ont.....	" 17	19	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 17	19	Caught under slide of logs.
Woodsmen.....	Bear's Pass, Ont.....	" 18	42	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Cartier, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Tobique River, N.B.....	" 25	19	Struck by falling log.
Tie maker.....	Rocky Mountain House, Alta.....	" 31	34	Struck by falling tree.
Tie maker.....	Leaman, Alta.....	Feb. 2	33	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Crow Rock Bay, Ont.....	" 7	55	(No particulars).
Sawyer.....	Lumberton, B.C.....	" 7	35	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 9	46	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 12	24	Struck by log which fell over cliff.
<b>Over</b>				
Woodsmen.....	Lotbinière Co., Que.....	" 13	21	Struck by falling branch.
Logger.....	Yahk, B.C.....	" 23	54	Picaroon was driven into body by tie which jumped from chute.
Woodsmen.....	Jonquière, Que.....	" 23	16	Crushed by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Brome, Que.....	" 25	17	Run over. (No further particulars).
Woodsmen.....	Sioux Lookout, Ont.....	" 28	58	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Michel, B.C.....	March 5	27	Crushed by falling tree.
Teamster.....	Westlock, Alta.....	" 5	46	Fell from deck of logs while they were being rolled.
Logger.....	Stillwater, B.C.....	" 6	78	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	" 7	39	Crushed by rolling log.
Woodsmen.....	Gore, Que.....	" 9	.....	Crushed by logs which fell when derrick broke.
Woodsmen.....	Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Que.....	" 10	28	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger.....	Lynn Valley, B.C.....	" 13	32	Crushed by rolling log.
Loader.....	White Rock, B.C.....	" 16	26	Thrown against rail when struck by jack line.
Logger.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	" 21	41	Struck by falling tree.
Foreman.....	Clo-oose, B.C.....	" 24	35	Crushed between logs when unloading.
Logger.....	Grouse Mountains, B.C.....	" 28	44	Trampled by horse.
Logger.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 31	.....	Fell from wharf.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Fishermen (6).....	North Atlantic.....	March 7	.....	Swept overboard in hurricane.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<b>Metalliferous mining:</b>				
Miner.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.....	Jan. 8	45	Delayed blast.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Crushed under rock which fell when timbers broke.
Driller.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.....	" 25	22	Crushed between wall plate and cage in shaft.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Feb. 9	.....	Cave-in of muck.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Coal mining:</i>				
Labourer.....	Springhill, N.S.....	Jan. 8	19	Slipped and fell between coal boxes.
Miner.....	Hillcrest, Alta.....	" 9	40	Struck by car.
Miner.....	Dominion, N.S.....	" 11	27	Struck by falling coal.
Miner.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 12	35	Fall of coal.
Rock picker.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 22	14	Foot caught in screw conveyor and caused fall.
Driller.....	South Porcupine, Ont....	" 24	44	Explosion.
Driver.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 25	.....	Struck by full trap.
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 30	.....	Fall of stone.
Miners (33).....	Cumberland, B.C.....	Feb. 8	.....	Explosion. Workman attempted to light a cigarette.
Brakeman on coal special.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 10	22	Slipped from top of car—run over.
Screenman.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 19	21	Caught between cars.
Cage runner.....	Thorburn, N.S.....	" 22	21	Slipped and fell under cage while it was in motion.
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 26	40	Fall of coal from roof.
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	March 9	.....	Fall of stone.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 9	46	Fall of rock from roof.
Teamster.....	Ravenscrag, Sask.....	" 10	29	Fall of clay from roof following blast.
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 14	.....	Fall of stone.
Screen foreman.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 23	68	Caught in belting.
Miner.....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 28	29	Overcome by gas.
Workman at mine.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 31	30	Crushed between timber and coal box
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying:</i>				
Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que....	Feb. 1	39	Traumatic shock from blow in abdomen caused probably by fall of rock underground.
Driller.....	Asbestos, Que.....	" 8	39	Cave-in from side of open cast pit.
Workman at gravel pit.....	Hamstead, N.B.....	" 28	.....	Buried under avalanche of gravel.
Foreman.....	Robertsonville, Que.....	March 1	45	Struck by bar inserted in blower fan.
Labourer.....	Black Lake, Que.....	" 13	.....	Fall of asbestos bags in store shed.
<i>Clay products and structural materials:</i>				
Labourer at brick plant.....	Inglewood, Ont.....	Feb. 6	56	Struck by machinery.
<i>MANUFACTURING—</i>				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>				
Workman at brewery.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Jan. 25	35	Burned while shellacing tank. Plug to electric heater became dislodged forming an arc which ignited fumes.
Workman at brewery.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 24	23	Struck by falling pulley.
Bottler at mineral water plant.	Kingston, Ont.....	Feb. 6	22	Throat cut by glass when bottle burst.
Employee at sugar refinery.....	Chatham, Ont.....	March 20	20	Struck by piece of tool machine which broke while adjusting revolving vat.
Employee at grist mill.....	Millhaven, Ont.....	" 29	19	Caught in shafting.
<i>Animal edible products:</i>				
Employee of milk company.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 20	55	Fell down elevator shaft.
Employee at canning factory...	Victoria, B.C.....	March 13	55	Caught in belt.
<i>Textiles:</i>				
Employee at woollen factory...	Campbellford, Ont.....	Jan. 30	56	Caught in shafting while cleaning machine.
Dyer at knitting factory.....	London, Ont.....	Feb. 21	35	Caught in shafting.
<i>Leather, fur and products:</i>				
Carpenter at tannery.....	Acton, Ont.....	Jan. 11	48	Caught in shafting.
Employee of leather company...	Bracebridge, Ont.....	March 27	43	Buried when pile of frozen edgings collapsed.
<i>Rubber goods:</i>				
Employee at rubber factory.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Feb. 16	25	Hands caught in calendar rolls.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>				
Workmen at paper mill (2).....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	Jan. 6	21	Asphyxiated.
Engineer at paper mill.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 11	37	Electrocuted while making test on high tension transformer.
Labourer at paper mill.....	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	Feb. 5	28	Struck on head by hook.
Labourer.....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	" 16	55	Buried when pile of pulp fell.
Employee at paper mill.....	Donnacona, Que.....	March 12	27	Caught by a belt while repairing it.
Employee at paper mill.....	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 13	42	Struck by train.
Operator at paper mill.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 18	67	Crushed fingers. (No further particulars).

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>				
Stockkeeper at printing works..	Toronto, Ont.....	Feb. 20	49	Fell down elevator shaft.
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Superintendent at sawmill.....	New Westminster, B.C....	Jan. 23	48	Arm caught between pulley and sprocket while repairing conveyor chain.
Timber marker.....	Marpole, B.C.....	Feb. 22	36	Fell between pulley and post.
Workman at planing mill.....	Essex, Ont.....	March 5	45	Struck by wood which rebounded from saw.
Employee at sawmill.....	Cowan, Man.....	" 11	34	Sleeve caught in shafting.
Employee at sawmill.....	North Vancouver, B.C....	" 13	32	Crushed between logs.
<i>Wood products:</i>				
Employee at beaverboard factory.....	Thorold, Ont.....	Jan. 13	18	Clothing caught in revolving shaft.
Employee at beaverboard factory.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 19	32	Struck by hook used to pull sticks out of grinder which caught in flange and flew back.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Feb. 6	52	Hand caught in saw.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>				
Ironworker.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Jan. 10	.....	Dropped when attending boiler.
Labourer at steel plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 28	39	Crushed by car which moved while being unloaded.
Foreman at implement plant...	Peterboro, Ont.....	" 5	75	Fell through floor.
Car repairer.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 5	62	Run over.
Machinist.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	29	Struck by knife which flew off machine.
Workman at furnace plant...	Zug Island.....	Feb. 2	35	Severely burned in fire.
Labourer at steel plant.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Crushed under girder.
Employee at metal factory.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	22	Burned. Hot tongs set fire to clothing.
Labourer at car shop.....	Cranbrook, B.C.....	" 20	30	Struck by car in yard.
Labourer at engine works.....	Galt, Ont.....	March 1	47	Fell from platform.
Labourers at implement works	Toronto, Ont.....	" 5	56	Caught in shafting.
Car carpenter.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 10	29	Struck by ballast trimmer.
Mechanic at steel factory.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 29	50	Stepped on loosened plate over pouring pit of furnace and fell with it to floor.
<i>Chemical and allied products:</i>				
Employee at carbide plant.....	Shawinigan Falls, Que...	March 10	52	Burned. Hit by pot full of melted metal being transferred by an overhead crane.
<i>Miscellaneous industries:</i>				
Factory employee.....	Portneuf, Que.....	Feb. 23	Over	Arm caught in machine.
Foreman.....	New Toronto, Ont.....	March 19	50	Poisoning.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Building and structures:</i>				
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 13	40	Fell from beam.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	23	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 21	35	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenters (3).....	Charlottetown, P.E.I....	" 23	Over	Collapse of roof.
Labourer.....	Point Grey, B.C.....	" 6	35	Struck by stump from blast.
Plumber's helper.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	19	Crushed by elevator.
<i>Railway construction:</i>				
Extra gang labourer.....	Tollerton, Alta.....	Feb. 7	.....	Caught between frame of car and boiler of excavator.
Bridgeman.....	Hornepayne, Ont.....	March 3	27	Struck by iron girder.
<i>Shipbuilding:</i>				
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Jan. 8	43	Fell down hatch in vessel.
Fitter.....	North Vancouver, B.C....	March 26	38	Fell from elevation when struck by plate which sprung out.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>				
Teamster.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	Jan. 9	27	Crushed against wagon when earth caved in.
Foreman with contractor.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Auto skidded on road.
Workman with contractor.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 1	.....	Electrocuted.
Foreman of sewer department	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	.....	Asphyxiation.
Bridge builder.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	Feb. 8	32	Blood poisoning caused by having arm caught in concrete mixer.
Rigger's helper.....	Great Falls, Man.....	" 10	35	Struck by rock from blast.
Workman with contractor.....	Welland Canal, Ont.....	March 11	.....	Drowned.
Bridge builder.....	Ymir, B.C.....	" 27	42	Struck by piece of stump while blasting.
Bridge builder.....	Fire River, Ont.....	" 20	28	Struck by falling stringer.
<i>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</i>				
<i>Steam railways:</i>				
Railway conductor.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Jan. 3	.....	Knocked down by passenger alighting from train.
Trainman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 5	62	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	44	Run over by train.
Lamp lighter.....	London, Ont.....	" 9	55	Run over by train.
Brakeman.....	Medeche, Alta.....	" 11	43	Collision.
Labourer.....	Chapleau, Ont.....	" 17	29	Caught in gear of coal chute.
Shop foreman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 18	35	Struck by crow bar which slipped from tender of engine.
Snow shoveller.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 19	67	Struck by shunting train.
Sectionman.....	Sussex, N.B.....	" 19	43	Struck by shunting train.
Brakeman.....	St. Lambert, Que.....	" 20	27	Caught between engine and flat car.
Trainman.....	Stickney, N.B.....	" 22	28	Deraiment.
Brakeman.....	Palmerston, Ont.....	" 26	21	Run over by train.
Engineer.....	(near) Bliss, B.C.....	" 27	50	Deraiment.
Foreman.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 29	50	Thrown—ankle injured.
Messenger.....	Fort Rouge, Man.....	" 31	15	Run over by train.
Car repairer.....	Mimico, Ont.....	Feb. 2	38	Run over by train.
Brakeman.....	South River, Ont.....	" 6	26	Crushed between cars.
Snow shoveller.....	North Wiltshire, P.E.I.....	" 8	32	Struck by train in a deep cutting.
Foreman shunter.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 8	54	Fell from top of box car.
Brakeman.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 9	.....	Fell from train—run over.
Trainmen (3).....	Openshaw, Sask.....	" 10	.....	Freight train crashed into stalled snow-plough, in blizzard.
Conductor.....	South Falls, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Crushed beneath wheels. Slipped when attempting to board moving train.
Hostler's helper.....	Chapleau, Ont.....	" 13	24	Run over by train.
Snow shoveller.....	near Hillsburn, N.S.....	" 15	56	Slid from bank on to track in front of train.
Conductor.....	Dumfries, Ont.....	" 15	44	Struck by train.
Engineer.....	Laurie Tunnel, B.C.....	" 17	52	Scalded when firepan blew out of engine.
Car shifter.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 19	.....	Caught between moving cars.
Watchman.....	Ashecroft, B.C.....	" 28	67	Shot.
Car inspector.....	McAdam, N.B.....	March 5	39	Rear end collision.
Labourer.....	Breslay, Que.....	" 8	52	Struck by a train.
Labourer at roundhouse.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 9	.....	Struck by a slamming door.
Switchman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 9	32	Fell from steps of train.
Sectionman.....	Eastray, Que.....	" 10	20	Run over by train.
Brakeman.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Crushed between freight cars.
Pumpman.....	Ignace Sd. Ont.....	" 13	56	Velocipede struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 14	23	Struck by freight train.
Section labourer.....	Leaman, Alta.....	" 14	23	Run over by train.
Brakeman.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 15	45	Caught between couplers.
Maintenance-of-way man.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	67	Struck by backing engine.
Watchman.....	Port Credit, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Edson, Alta.....	" 23	21	Struck by falling pole.
Sectionman.....	Mississauga, Ont.....	" 24	33	Struck by snowplough.
Fireman.....	Winthorst, Sask.....	" 26	40	Deraiment.
Flagman.....	London, Ont.....	" 30	33	Struck by train.
Yardman.....	Fairville, N.B.....	" 30	54	Caught between cars.
Sectionman.....	North Wiltshire, P.E.I.....	" 31	28	Struck by train in cutting.
<i>Electric railways:</i>				
Labourer.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	Jan. 3	36	Struck by train.
Employee.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 21	35	Fell from top of car.
Conductor.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Feb. 8	.....	Crushed between cars.
Poleman.....	Preston, Ont.....	" 19	40	Fell from motor of travelling car when placing pole on wire.
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 19	35	Fell from top of car while repairing trolley.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Water transportation:</i>				
Seamen (11).....	Pachena Point, B.C.....	Jan. 2	.....	Drowned at sea in storm.
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	Feb. 10	55	Struck by material being hoisted.
Ship's cook.....	Off California Coast.....	" 24	42	Swept overboard from schooner.
Officer on steamer.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	March 12	.....	Struck by swinging crane hook.
Longshoreman.....	Belrock Reef, B.C.....	" 14	35	Knocked off a lighter by sling of lumber and drowned.
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i>				
Driver.....	Kenora, Ont.....	Jan. 24	35	Crushed under load.
Teamster.....	Rocky Mountain House, Alta. ....	Feb. 12	.....	Fell off sleigh.
<i>Telegraphs and telephones:</i>				
Workman.....	Ville Lasalle, Que.....	Feb. 2	42	Struck by falling crossbar.
<i>Public utilities, n.e.s.:</i>				
Workman at transformer station.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Jan. 1	42	Electrocuted—Reinforcing rod being placed in running concrete came in contact with high voltage wire.
Employee remodelling switch-board.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 12	27	Burned by flames from electricity.
Employees at gas works (10).....	Toronto, Ont.....	Feb. 8	.....	Asphyxiated; workman overlooked closing of valve.
Lineman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	58	Fell off pole.
Engineer at gas works.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Burned by fire when flue in water tube boiler blew out.
TRADE—				
<i>Warehousing:</i>				
Dry goods employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 13	42	Crushed between elevator and floor.
Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	21	Fell through banister on stairs.
<i>Retail:</i>				
Labourer at ice plant.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	Feb. 9	31	Crushed against roof when elevator failed to work properly.
Sales clerk.....	Victoria, B.C.....	March 12	18	Fell down elevator shaft.
Manager at lumber yard.....	Rosetown, Sask.....	" 29	30	Ladder slipped causing fall.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public and municipal:</i>				
Land buyer with Highway Department.....	Near Chatham, Ont.....	Jan. 23	41	Automobile collision.
Fireman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	24	Overcome by smoke.
Constable.....	Montreal, Que.....	March 26	33	Shot while attempting an arrest.
Fireman.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 27	.....	Collapse of wall.
<i>Recreational:</i>				
Caretaker of golf links.....	Amherst, N.S.....	Feb. 15	53	Struck by falling ice conveyor; infection.
<i>Laundering, dyeing and cleaning:</i>				
Washman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Feb. 5	28	Fell off ladder.
<i>Personal:</i>				
Domestic.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Jan. 14	65	Fell down cellar steps; entered wrong door at night.
Janitor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	.....	Struck by metal when furnace exploded.
Window cleaner.....	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 27	64	Fell from third storey window.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Labourer.....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	Jan. 7	31	Crushed under machinery which fell from steamer to dock while unloading.
Snow shoveller.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 10	.....	Fell from roof.
Helper.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	30	Fell down stairs.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	38	Lacerated foot; blood poisoning.
Labourer.....	Vedder River, B.C.....	" 23	61	Drowned.
Night watchman.....	Quebec, Que.....	Feb. 21	73	Perished in fire.
Labourer.....	Copper Creek, B.C.....	March 2	29	While barring rocks on slope, slipped off edge of cliff.
Workman at supply company..	Windsor, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Fell from bin to ground.
Elevator operator.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 26	.....	Crushed between elevator and shaft.
Church sexton.....	Rockland, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Electrocuted. In fall from roof caught live wire.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Nurse.....	New Westminster, B.C....	Jan. 1	25	Tripped on edge of stairs and fell.
Carman.....	Westmorland Co., N.B....	May 16	31	Struck by maul.
Workman at mine.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	July	.....	Cave-in.
Workman with corporation...	Collingwood, Ont.....	Aug. 18	.....	Struck by truck.
Sawyer.....	York Co., N.B.....	Sept. 4	63	Injured internally while rolling logs on carrier.
Foreman.....	Nelson, B.C.....	Oct. 15	61	While boarding scow fell from gang-plank.
Workman at sawmill.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Caught in shafting and thrown on saw.
Labourer.....	Charlotte, N.B.....	" 23	21	Cut by axe.
Woodsmen.....	Nipigon Straits, Ont.....	Nov. 10	35	Struck by falling tree.
Sawyer.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 23	60	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Nedelac, Ont.....	About Dec. 1	.....	Kicked by a horse—infection. (Died Jan. 16, 1923).
Trammer.....	Premier, B.C.....	" 3	27	Explosion of temporary underground magazine.
Woodsmen.....	North Co., N.B.....	" 7	69	Fell from horse—pneumonia due to accident.
Switchman.....	McIntyre Lake, N.S.....	" 15	.....	Run over by cars.
Painter with transportation company..	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 16	57	Struck by plank which fell from scaffold.
Employee at iron factory.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	40	Fell with cage when hook became disengaged from plate.
Sawyer.....	Restigouche Co., N.B....	" 19	23	Struck by sliver from saw.
Fuelman.....	North Co., N.B.....	" 23	49	Crushed under coal car.
Helper at engine works.....	Galt, Ont.....	" 26	45	Fell off waggon.
Labourer.....	Madawaska Co., N.B....	" 27	59	Struck by falling bales of pulp.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1923.

THE following table compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization gives some details respecting the total number of immigrants into Canada during the first quarter of 1923. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1922 are also given.

The table on page 568 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants who entered

Canada during the quarter under review.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923.

Period 1923	Great Britain and Ireland	U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
January.....	1,057	642	903	2,602
February.....	1,356	723	1,211	3,290
March.....	3,570	1,662	1,516	6,748
First quarter, 1923..	5,983	3,027	3,630	12,640
Fourth quarter, 1922..	6,184	3,942	3,790	13,916
First quarter, 1922..	2,480	4,751	2,945	10,176





## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

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**T**HE three legal decisions which are summarized below relate respectively to a case of workmen's compensation in Quebec, and a case respecting the Quebec Municipal Strike and Lockout Act of 1921. Elsewhere in this issue reference is

made to a decision of the First Divisional Court of Ontario respecting combines in restraint of trade and a decision of the United States Supreme Court respecting the minimum wage law enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia.

**Quebec Workmen's Compensation law applies when wages actually received come within limit set.**

A workman in Montreal employed in making lasts met with an accident which caused the loss of his left arm and other severe injuries. He brought an action against his employer under the Workmen's Compensation law of Quebec claiming the sum of \$3,900. He declared that at the time of the accident his salary was about \$1,400 a year, and based his claim on total incapacity for two years, and permanent partial incapacity of at least fifty per cent.

The employer submitted evidence to show that during the twelve months before the accident the plaintiff had worked only 2,187 hours and had received from his employer \$1,327.25, but he could have worked 2,659 hours when he would have earned in the whole year \$1,651. The employer claimed that the salary which ought to serve as a basis was not only that which was actually received, but that which was allotted, and he concluded that the plaintiff could not therefore invoke in his favour the application of the Workmen's Compensation law, as it does not apply in cases where the yearly remuneration exceeds \$1,500.

The Court differed from the view of the employer and held the opinion that

the sum which ought to serve in this case to fix the application of the law and at the same time the calculation of the indemnity was \$1,327.25 the amount which the plaintiff actually received, for the reason that the remuneration serving as the basis for fixing the rent (or monthly payments) is that which was allowed to the injured workman during the twelve months before the accident, that is the wages which he had actually earned without counting what he might have earned if he had avoided the loss of time which he had voluntarily incurred; and the remuneration which serves as a basis for the fixing of rents is equally that which serves to decide whether the law of Workmen's Compensation applies or not. The Court therefore condemned the employer to pay to the workman the sum of \$27.64 per fortnight from January 20 to December 20, 1923 with the right of deducting an amount due to him by the latter on account of payments made by the employer after the accident, and instructed both parties to appear before the Court again next December for further adjudication of the case.

(Quebec—*Millette vs. Robin.*)

After appointment of Board under Quebec Municipal Strike and Lockout Act, question of technical irregularity cannot be raised.

On January 31, 1922, the Federal Union of Police of Montreal, requested the Provincial Minister of Labour to appoint a Board of Arbitration under the Municipal Strike and Lockout Act of 1921 to deal with certain differences which had arisen between the Union and the City of Montreal. The request for a Board was made in due form, but the applicants were informed by the Minister that matters which they desired the Board to deal with did not fall within the scope of the statute. At the suggestion of the Minister the application was amended so as to come within the scope of the Act and the Board was then constituted, both parties to the dispute naming an arbitrator and the two choosing a third. After the arbitrators had been sworn and before they commenced their work, the City applied in Court for an injunction in order to put a stop to the arbitration on the following grounds: (1) The Minister of Labour and Public Works had gone beyond the powers conferred on him by law; (2) The second request of the applicants had not been authorized by a new resolution of the Union; (3) The third arbitrator had been named after the time fixed by law.

The Superior Court refused to grant the injunction, and the City appealed to the Court of King's Bench. The sole question raised in the appeal was that inasmuch as the first application made by the Union requested the appointment of a Board of Arbitrators for the purpose of enquiring into cer-

tain differences concerning employees who did not come within the application of the law and also as to matters to which the law did not apply, it was beyond the power of the Minister of Labour and Public Works to allow a modification of the application and to create the Arbitration Board as it was created. In other words, because the Union did not hold another meeting and pass another resolution authorizing the officers to make a new application, all proceedings had by the Minister were illegal and the Board of Arbitration was without power or jurisdiction to proceed.

The Court held that the Board as finally granted and created was strictly in accordance with the law, and the matters and things into which the Board was called upon to determine existed between employees and employers covered by the Statute. The appellant acquiesced in the act of the Minister without protest or objection and named its arbitrator who with the arbitrator of the Union chose a third. Once the Minister was satisfied that the application was in due form and the Board was named and appointed according to the statute, and had jurisdiction, the appellant was without right to raise a question of technical irregularity.

The appeal was therefore dismissed and the judgment of the Superior Court was confirmed.

*(Quebec—City of Montreal vs. Hall et al.)*



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.  
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 23

JUNE, 1923

Number 6

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

**I**N addition to the regular monthly articles, this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains two articles on labour legislation, one being a summary of recent labour legislation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta, and the other a comparison of factory acts of the various provinces; a summary of the second annual report of the Department on organizations in industry, commerce and the professions in Canada; the text of an important legal decision respecting picketing recently delivered in the Superior Court of the District of Montreal; a summary of a judgment given by the United States Supreme Court on June 11 involving the validity of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations; and an article giving the fair wages in provincial public works in Manitoba, fixed by the government of that province.

### Monthly summary.

During May there was a decided improvement in employment conditions generally throughout Canada especially in building and construction, mining, and logging. At the beginning of May, the percentage of unemployment among members of the trade unions was 4.6 as compared with

6.8 at the beginning of April and 10.4 at the beginning of May, 1922. At the end of April, the volume of employment as reflected in reports from employers showed a marked increase. Firms in all except the Maritime Provinces reported largely increased staffs, the gains being especially pronounced in Quebec and Ontario.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was \$10.36 at the beginning of May as compared with \$10.64 in April, \$10.22 in May, 1922, \$12.25 in May, 1921, \$16.92 in June, 1920 (the highest point reached) and \$7.43 in May, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during May was greater than in the previous month, but less than during May, 1922. Thirty-four disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 4,707 employees and causing a time loss estimated at 65,188 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were 22 disputes involving 2,263 employees and a time loss of 34,333 working days, and for May, 1922, 31 disputes involving 13,433 employees with an estimated time loss of 279,857 working days. At the end of May there were 18 disputes in progress involving 2,101 employees.

**Proceedings  
under the  
Industrial  
Disputes  
Investigation  
Act.**

Five reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received by the Department in May.

Two applications for the establishment of Boards were received, and two Boards were established during the month.

**Validity of  
anti-combine  
section of  
Criminal Code.**

An outline was given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 453) of a judgment delivered on April 18 in the First Divisional Court of Ontario, in the course of which the Chief Justice expressed the view that section 498 of the Criminal Code, prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade, was *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. In the debate in the House of Commons, on May 7, on the second reading of a Bill to Provide for the Investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers, the Prime Minister announced that he had asked the Department of Justice for an opinion as to the possible consequences of this judgment, and that the Deputy Minister of Justice had replied as follows:

I have considered the judgments of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario in the case of Attorney General vs. Canadian Wholesale Grocers, herewith, with relation to its effect as to section 498 of the Criminal Code, and I find that it does not conclude any question as to the authority of parliament to enact that section.

The court was composed of the Chief Justice, Hodgins, Ferguson and Magee, J. J. The Chief Justice reluctantly considered that he was bound by the observations of Lord Haldane in the Board of Commerce case to hold that section 498 was *ultra vires*, as not relating to criminal law within that section of the British North America Act, 1867. Hodgins and Ferguson, J.J., however, expressly refrained from expressing any opinion against the validity of section 498, although they agreed with the Chief Justice for other reasons that the appeal should be dismissed. Magee, J. con-

curred in the result without any observations or reasons, and so it stands that the invalidity of section 498 rests only upon the opinion of the Chief Justice.

I do not think that it is at present necessary or advisable that our course of action should be in any wise modified by reason of the view which the Chief Justice expressed. I do not think that the question is governed by Lord Haldane's observations, and when it arises for decision we will have an opportunity to make good our claim for legislative authority. Meantime I would proceed upon the assumption that the enactment is *intra vires*.

**Adolescent  
school attendance  
in Ontario.**

By a proclamation published in the *Ontario Gazette* on May 19, 1922, the date on which section 7 of the Adolescent School Attendance Act will take effect was deferred for a further period of two years, namely from September 1, 1923, to September 1, 1925. The earlier date had been fixed for this section of the act in a proclamation of July 13, 1920. The Adolescent School Attendance Act became law at the legislative session of 1919 (chapter 78), to come into force and take effect on a day to be named by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council. The sections requiring the school attendance of adolescents between 14 and 16 years for an aggregate of at least 400 hours each year, with certain exceptions, took effect on September 1, 1921. Section 9, requiring every urban municipality with a population of 5,000 or over to establish and maintain part time courses of instruction for adolescents between 14 and 18 years of age, took effect on September 1, 1922. Section 7, the operation of which is now postponed, is as follows:

(1) Unless excused for reasons herein-after mentioned, every adolescent between sixteen and eighteen years of age shall attend part-time courses of instruction, approved by the Minister, for an aggregate of at least 320 hours each year, distributed as regards times and seasons as may suit the circumstances of each locality, when such courses of instruction are established in the muni-



city in which he resides or is employed.

(2) The obligation to attend part-time courses of instruction under this section shall not apply to any adolescent if—

(a) He is unable to attend such courses by reason of sickness, infirmity, or other physical defect;

(b) He has passed the matriculation examination of an approved university or has completed to the satisfaction of the Department of Education, a course of study which may be regarded as the equivalent of the requirements of such examination;

(c) He is in full-time attendance at a public or a separate school, a high school, a university, or other school approved by the Minister;

(d) He is shown to the satisfaction of the public school inspector in the municipality in which he resides to have been, up to the age of sixteen, under full-time instruction in a school recognized by the Department of Education as efficient, or under suitable and efficient full-time instruction in some other manner.

#### Quebec workmen's compensation commission not yet named.

The Quebec legislature at its last session enacted a measure providing for the appointment by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of

a commission to inquire into labour conditions in the Province with special reference to workmen's compensation, the commission to be composed of five members, two representing the employers, two representing organized labour, and a chairman named by the government (LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1923, page 265). Effect has not so far been given to the act by the appointment of a commission. The provincial branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is understood to have already submitted to the Government a list of names from which to select two as its representatives. Difficulty, however, is experienced in regard to the securing of labour representatives owing, it is suggested, to the division of organized labour in the Province into two sections, namely, the National

and Catholic unions and the unions having international affiliation.

Suggestions for the adoption in Quebec of a commission system similar to that in Ontario and other provinces, have mostly come from the side of the international unions. On the other hand, there is said to be considerable support for the policy of retaining the system of compensation now prevailing in the Province, and of bringing it into line with present conditions.

#### New plans of insurance for civic employees.

The Winnipeg City Council has under consideration a "sick pay" system under which permanent employees on a monthly salary are assured of continued pay for limited periods in the event of temporary incapacity resulting from sickness or injury arising out of or in the course of regular employment. Full pay is allowed for thirty days a year, and for a period of sickness or accident disability in excess of thirty days in any one year an employee is allowed 70 per cent of his regular salary. The certificate of the city medical officer is required in each case. If the employee is entitled to compensation under the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act the city makes up any difference which may exist between the amount so received and the amount which would otherwise be allowed under the new civic scheme. The action of the City Council in providing sick and accident pay is said to have been suggested by certain cases in the Fire Department, in which firemen had contracted serious colds while on duty, and could not be given pay during their illness.

Systems of group insurance for outside and inside members of the municipal staff were adopted by the City of Vancouver early in the present year. Members of the outside staff will be insured with a insurance company against sickness or accident, the city



bearing two-thirds of the cost of insurance. If the disability is not due to employment the employees will receive 70 per cent of their pay; if it is due to employment the employees will receive from the company the amount of the difference between the allowance made by the Workmen's Compensation Board and 70 per cent of their average pay. Further, the outside employees will be protected by life assurance to the extent of \$1,000. Inside employees on the permanent staff will be afforded life insurance with a private company on the group plan, but will themselves bear the cost of this protection. It is claimed that the new scheme will involve no increase in civic expenditure, as it was formerly customary to give employees an allowance during illness.

The City of Victoria has taken advantage of the British Columbia Superannuation Act of 1921 to provide superannuation benefits for City Hall workers, policemen and firemen to take effect from July 1. The City Council has contributed \$8,000 to meet the costs of the scheme for the last six months of the present year.

**Minimum wages in Alberta.** In connection with objections which had been made by employers to the recent orders of the Minimum Wage Board of Alberta Mr. Walter Smitten, Provincial Commissioner of Labour, informed the Calgary Trades and Labour Council on May 18 that employers almost without exception had fallen into line with the Board. Some employers, however, had laid off help as the result of the new orders. He knew of eleven girls who were thus thrown out of employment, but expressed the opinion that girls who received about \$30 a month after serving two, three, or four years in learning the work would be as well out of that employment. As has been noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE the minimum wage of \$14 per week is now in operation in regard to female employees in

offices, hotels and restaurants. The same minimum wage will be applied after September 1 to the manufacturing industries and retail establishments. The clauses in the minimum wage act relating to learning periods in factories, laundries, shops and stores, are now in effect, the minimum wages for learners ranging from \$7.50 to \$12 per week.

**Ratification of draft conventions of International Labour Conference.** In previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE mention has been made of the action of various countries with regard to the ratification of

draft conventions adopted at the sessions of the International Labour Conference. In a supplement to the issue of February, 1922, an account was given of action taken with regard to the draft conventions adopted at the first two sessions of the International Labour Conference. In the issue for March, 1923, on page 225 mention was made of further action taken in certain countries. Notice of the following additional ratifications has also been given.

The State of Denmark has ratified the convention concerning Workmen's Compensation in agriculture adopted at the Third Session of the Conference which met at Geneva on October 25, 1921. The Estonian Republic has ratified the three draft conventions adopted by the Genoa Conference which met in 1920. These conventions relate to facilities for finding employment for seamen, fixing the minimum age of children to be employed on ships at fourteen years, and concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of ship. The government of India has ratified the following conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session: (1) Fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers, and (2) Concerning the compulsory medical

examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

The total ratifications communicated to the Secretariat is at present 69, in addition to which 12 countries have adhered to the Berne White Phosphorus convention. The British policy respecting the conventions is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

**Report of Proceedings, Fourth International Labour Conference.** The final record of the proceedings of the fourth session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) held in Geneva from October 18 to November 3, 1922, is now complete and available for distribution from the International Labour office in Geneva. It contains a verbatim report of the proceedings together with the relevant discussions and reports submitted to the Conference and the resolutions adopted. The annual report of the Director appears as an appendix and contains an outline of the various matters which are engaging the attention of the International Labour Organization.

**Conference of countries of emigration.** Under the terms of a Convention drawn up by a conference of European countries of emigration held at Rome, a Permanent Committee has been established composed of representatives of the contracting states. This Permanent Committee is to meet from time to time at Rome under the presidency of the Italian representative. The object of the Committee is to further common action among European countries of emigration, with a view to their defence of their respective economic interests with regard to labour problems. The final instrument as drawn up by the Rome Conference has now received the approval of the following countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary,

Poland, Roumania, and Czecho-Slovakia. A semi-official statement has been issued in the case of three other countries of their agreement to the terms of the Convention. On December 22, 1922, the Italian Cabinet ratified the Convention.

**Attitude of Germany towards Recommendations of International Labour Conference.** It is announced that the German Reichsrat has approved of the introduction of a bill authorizing the adherence of Germany to the Draft Convention concerning Unemployment which was adopted at the first International Labour Conference, and also providing for the acceptance of certain of the Recommendations of the Conference. Pursuant to the Reichsrat decision the German Minister of Labour introduced a bill and draft resolution in the Reichstag for the foregoing purpose. The bill deals with the Unemployment Convention, and the resolution requests the German Government to give effect as far as possible by legislative or other measures to the following Recommendations which were adopted at the first session of the International Labour Conference:

1. Unemployment.
2. Reciprocity of Treatment of Foreign Workers.
3. Prevention of Anthrax.
4. Protection of Women and Children Against Lead Poisoning.
5. Establishment of Government Health Services.
6. Application of Berne Convention of 1906 on the Prohibition of the Use of White Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches.

It is pointed out in an accompanying memorandum that the proposals of these Recommendations are in various respects enforced in Germany at present.



**Proposed study  
of mine  
explosions.**

It is announced that a study of factors causing mine explosions will be undertaken at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., in the year commencing September 1923. The study will be divided into investigations of (a) modifications of Stokes law for settling of coal dust particles, (b) time-pressure relations in dust explosives; (c) conductivity and specific heat of coal; (d) static charges in coal mines; and (e) effect of electric field in propagation of explosions. Six college graduates will be appointed to Research Fellowships to conduct the investigations in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Mines and an advisory board of Pittsburgh coal operators and mining engineers. Other subjects for investigation during the coming year will be geology, acid mine waters, coal mining, coal washing, utilization of coal, safety and efficiency, and coal storage.

**Amalgamated  
clothing workers'  
plan of  
unemployment  
insurance.**

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America by agreement with employers of Chicago have adopted a plan for the creation of an unemployment insurance fund for the benefit of their members in that city. The agreement provides that the employers are to contribute a sum equal to not more than 1.5 per cent of their wage bills to this fund and each member of the union will contribute a similar percentage of his earnings. Any member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America who has been at work for a year will be entitled to receive unemployment benefits which will be up to the amount of 40 per cent of his full earnings, but not more than \$20 per week. He will begin to receive them at the end of his second week out of work, and may continue to receive them for five weeks of the insurance year. His unemployment of course must not be due to any fault of his own or

through the calling of a strike by the union. The details of the management of the fund have not yet been worked out, but they are to be embodied in a legal agreement which is to be ready by July 1.

**Vocational  
training for  
bricklayers.**

The acute shortage of bricklayers, plasterers and painters in Canada and the United States has forced employers and labour organizations to the conclusion that something must be done immediately to encourage boys to enter these trades and to provide means for the thorough training of apprentices. Several remedies for the existing situation have been suggested, including the Piggott Plan referred to in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and some steps have been taken to provide better training facilities for apprentices. It is understood that a class in bricklaying has been opened at the Toronto Central Technical School and that other schools in Canada are contemplating the operation of special apprentice classes for boys entering the building trades. The following brief description of a trade class for bricklayers opened last September in Salt Lake City, Utah, should be of interest to all persons wishing to study the problem of securing an adequate supply of skilled workers in the building trades.

About a year ago the Utah State Board for Vocational Education undertook to learn the facts regarding the shortage of bricklayers. After assuring themselves that a real need for a training class existed and that employers and employees were willing to co-operate in its organization and operation, they appointed an advisory committee to undertake the work. The members consisted of one representative each from the contractors, bricklaying union, building supply houses, associated industries, city schools, and the State Department of Vocational Education. The committee made a thorough study



of the situation and secured the co-operation of the local superintendent of schools who arranged for suitable quarters. They obtained grants and materials from various firms, and selected a suitable instructor. This man was sent to visit a number of successful bricklaying classes in order to collect material and ideas for the proposed class. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining students but a brief advertisement in the help-wanted columns of the papers secured more applicants than the committee could accommodate.

Classes are held daily from 8 a.m. until noon, during the fall and winter months. Whenever possible suitable work is secured for the students during the afternoons. All bricklaying is done in the school but it is hoped that arrangements may be made with the unions to permit the students to work on outside work. It has not yet been determined what the status of the students will be after completion of their course but they are receiving a through training in the making of foundations, walls, chimneys, openings, fireplaces, steps, walks, floors, assay furnaces, boiler-setting and in estimating. Each student pays a fee of ten dollars but is supplied with a set of bricklayers' tools which become his property on completion of the course.

A complete description of the work being done appears in the June issue of the Industrial-Arts Magazine, Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

#### Special course of study for pulp and paper workers.

In 1918 a joint educational committee of the pulp and paper industry in the United States and Canada undertook the preparation of a complete textbook for workers in the industry. Three volumes have been issued and it is expected that the remaining two will be in circulation before the end of the year. The books are written

in simple non-technical language for use in home study or special classes conducted in schools or mills. The first two volumes deal with the mathematics and general science necessary for an understanding of the processes and methods of the industry. Volume three describes the properties and preparation of pulpwood and the manufacture of all kinds of pulp. Volumes four and five cover the manufacture of paper. The text is also available in pamphlet form for the convenient study of workers.

Courses have already been organized in many plants in the United States and Canada. The Institute of Industrial and Domestic Arts of Gardenvale, Quebec, is endeavouring to introduce the textbook and organize classes in every pulp and paper mill throughout the Dominion, and the University of Wisconsin is organizing the work in the United States. The classes are conducted under the supervision and direction of local educational committees representing the industry.

#### Proposed Amendments to British Trade Boards Act.

A Government Bill was introduced in the British House of Commons by the Minister of Labour, on May 8, to amend and consolidate the Trade Boards Act of 1909 and 1918, and to substantially carry out the recommendations which were made by Lord Cave's Committee on Trade Boards. One of the chief of these recommendations embodied in the Bill is that, following the lines of the original Trade Board Act of 1909, Trade Board machinery should in the future be applied only to trades in which wages are unduly low as compared with those in other employments, and in which no other adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages. It is further proposed in accordance with another recommendation of the Committee that the full powers of a Trade Board to fix rates which are enforceable by criminal proceedings should exist only

as respects rates fixed with reference to the lowest paid grades of workers, but the Bill gives encouragement to the voluntary development of satisfactory organisation in trades by enabling the representatives of employers and workers to come together and agree upon the rates of wages to be paid to all grades of workers throughout the trade, and by making provision that when such organisation becomes effective in any trade it will be possible to withdraw the trade from the operation of the Bill.

**Labour Co-partnership in Great Britain.**

A Bill was introduced in the British House of Commons recently "to promote the more general adoption of co-partnership between capital and labour between statutory and other companies". The measure referred to was introduced at the instance of the Labour Co-Partnership Association in England and was supported on its introduction by several members of the House. The preamble refers to the great loss to the industries of the country by the opposition of capital and labour and to the resultant increase of cost of production and prices of all commodities, and further declares it desirable "to restore to the wage-earning classes human interest in life and work and to place them in a position of economic equality with every other class". Provision is made in the Bill for the establishment of a body to be called the Industrial Co-Partnership Commissioners, one of whom shall be appointed by the Trade Union Council, one by the Federation of Employers in British Industries, one by the Labour Co-Partnership Association, one by the President of the Board of Trade, and one, who shall be chairman, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Power is given in the Bill for companies engaged in production to submit schemes for the approval of the Co-Partnership Commissioners, to authorize the division of proceeds between the capital and labour employed in such ratio and manner in all respects as the Commissioners may

approve. It is declared that every such scheme shall provide:—

(a) for the payment to all employees of the company in addition to any share in profits (hereinafter called "the employee bonus") of wages at rates not being less than the rates commonly paid in the district where the company carries on business for work of a like nature to the work performed by the company's employees;

(b) for fixing a basic rate of interest upon capital invested in the company's business, such basic rate to bear relation to the risks involved in such business;

(c) for the investment of some part (not being less than one-half) of the employee's bonus in the capital of the company;

(d) that the employee's bonus, whether paid in cash or in stock or shares of the company, shall not be liable to forfeiture for any legal act or omission of the employee entitled thereto.

As a means of encouraging the adoption of co-partnership arrangements the Bill sanctioned a reduction of income tax and stamp duties to companies which have adopted such schemes and also a preference to co-partnership companies in the allocation of government and other public contracts.

**Order of Board of Railway Commissioners respecting eye tests for engineers.** Last November the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada was requested to render a decision on two points respecting the eye tests of locomotive engineers as set out in General Order No. 94. It was claimed that Rule 17 was inconsistent with the standard set out for re-examination, and that the final test of the fitness of an engineer should depend on the field test. In the judgment of the Board which was delivered on March 27, it was agreed that there was an inconsistency in the rules, as according to rule 17, a man with one totally blind eye, who by the aid of glasses could have his vision brought to 20-30 could pass the test, while under the re-examination statement he could not possibly do so.



With regard to the claim that final decision should depend on the field test, it was pointed out that this matter had already been decided by the Board. On June 20, 1912, a judgment was issued by the Board in which the following principles were laid down:

"1. No person shall be employed in railway service until he has passed the indoor test satisfactorily.

2. Any employee going up for a periodical examination or an examination for promotion, shall be examined by the indoor test; and in case he fails to pass the indoor test satisfactorily, he shall be given an outdoor test, according to the Uniform Rules submitted herewith; and in such case the latter shall be taken as the governing test; and, during the outdoor examination, the candidate shall be permitted to wear glasses, as provided for in the said rules, if he wishes to do so."

Subsequently the Railway Companies were instructed by Order of the Board to put into force a schedule attached to the Order, which is the present General Order No. 94. On April 14, 1913. Mr. Scott, Assistant Chief Commissioner, was requested to give a ruling as to whether upon periodical examination of engineers in the service, should they fail to pass the technical indoor test, they were entitled to receive the field test, the result of the field test to govern.

The reply was that an engineman who fails to pass the indoor test when going up for his periodical examination should be entitled to an outdoor test, and if he successfully passes this he should be permitted to retain his position.

The railway companies under the jurisdiction of the Board were therefore ordered to reprint their general instructions amending the re-examination statement to read as follows: "20-30 combined not less than 20-50 in either eye without glasses. When com-

bined vision without glasses is not less than 20-50, and either eye not less than 20-70, or nil, and by the aid of glasses combined vision can be brought to not less than 20-30, enginemen must wear glasses."

The opinion was also expressed that there should be a formal declaration that when an engineman, on his periodical examination, fails to comply with the requirements of the indoor test, as hereinbefore described, and wishes to take the outdoor test, an opportunity should be provided for the same, and if he qualifies on the outdoor test, he should then be permitted to remain in the service, subject to assignment as provided for by the rules.

**Industrial injuries to eyes,** According to information obtained by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics with

respect to the causes and cost of industrial eye injuries in the United States, based upon the accident experience of several insurance carriers for the policy year 1919, as reported to the National Council on Workmen's Compensation Insurance, the average compensation cost per compensable case was \$346, and the average total cost per case requiring medical treatment was \$20. These figures are based on 32,825 injuries requiring medical aid of which approximately 1,400 were for compensable injuries. It is estimated that these represent only about 10 per cent of the total industrial eye injuries in the country. The total cost of all injuries amounted to \$671,569, of which the medical cost constituted \$186,603 and the compensation cost \$484,967. Flying particles and objects accounted for 70 per cent of the total injuries and 50 per cent of the total cost. Abrasive wheels produced 10,210 or 31 per cent of the total medical-aid injuries, but only about 9 per cent of the total cost, objects flying from tools handled by the workers account for 9 per cent of the accidents, which represent 15 per cent of the cost;



and flying particles not otherwise classified account for 30 per cent of the accidents and 24 per cent of the cost.

**Report on  
use of lead  
in paints.**

A department committee was appointed by the British Home Secretary in August, 1921, "To re-examine more particularly in the light of further information which has become available since the inquiries of the Departmental Committees in 1911, the question of the danger, from the use of lead paints to workers in the painting trades, and the comparative efficiency and cost, and the effect on the health of the workers of paints containing lead and leadless paints respectively." The report of the committee has recently been issued.

The committee find that zinc base paints, used instead of lead paints have been found very deficient in durability for external painting and for internal painting when subject to rough usage. A process has also been recently discovered, the committee states, for the damp rubbing down of paint, which greatly reduces the danger of dust that is encountered in the old process of rubbing down with dry sand paper. For these reasons the committee do not recommend the entire prohibition of the use of lead paint, but they hold the statistics of lead poisoning from the use of lead paint are sufficiently serious to make it desirable to limit its use as far as practicable and make its use subject to statutory regulations. They accordingly recommend the passing of legislation to give effect to the principles of the draft conventions adopted at the third session of the International Labour Conference which met at Geneva in October, 1921. (The text of this draft convention was given in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for January 1922, on pages 49 and 50.) In connection with this Convention the Home Office in collaboration with the Painters and Decorators' Joint Council has already prepared a code of regula-

tions for the painting of buildings which has been unanimously adopted by both sides of the Joint Council and approved with only a minor reservation by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers. The code is printed as an appendix to the Report and its adoption is recommended by the committee. The committee recommend that the compulsory notification of suspected cases of lead poisoning be extended to suspected cases contracted in the painting of buildings.

**Bibliography of  
industrial  
hygiene.**

The International Labour Office (League of Nations) has begun the issue of a Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene as a quarterly publication, the first number being dated March 1923. A bibliography on the same subject was published by the Office in the *International Labour Review* for May, 1922. The material is arranged in four main groups of references according to the generally accepted classification of periodicals and treatises on industrial hygiene. The first group contains references on industrial hygiene in general in relation to the location, structural arrangements of establishments, and processes of manufacture. It also contains references to medical inspection and industrial hygiene legislation in general. The second group gives references on industrial hygiene for the separate industries and occupations. The third general group considers the hygiene of the individual worker in relation to his occupation, the development being from matters strictly related to the hygiene of the person in and outside the factory, to a consideration of general medical care and welfare work. The last group of references includes all questions of the physiology and pathology of work, covering such points as sickness statistics, fatigue, physiology of the special systems, poisonings, infections, other causes of disease, pathology of the special systems and accidents. In order to make it

accessible to the largest circle of readers, the headings under which the books and articles are grouped are given in three languages: French, English and German; at the same time titles are left in the vernacular. An alphabetical index of authors is added at the end of each issue. The International Labour Office requests experts interested in industrial medicine and public health to send directly to its Industrial Hygiene Section complete bibliographical information on books or articles, as they appear, accompanied, if possible, by a copy of such publications and asks to be notified of any errors or omissions.

**Trade disputes  
in Moscow and  
Petrograd.**

Until 1922, the principle of compulsory labour remained in force in Soviet-Russia, strikes

being illegal, but the new economic policy re-established relations between the workers and private employers, and, at the same time abolished the principle of compulsory labour. This led the trade unions to consider the possibility of resuming the use of the strike as a weapon against the employers. The question was settled at the session of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, and certain principles there laid down were adopted by the Fifth All-Russian Trade Union Conference in September, 1922. The number of disputes recorded by the trade unions in Moscow and Petrograd in the first nine months of 1922 was 6,250 and the number recorded by the Labour Sections was 1,835, making a total of 8,085, according to information published by the International Labour Office. The number of workers involved in the first case was 81,170 and in the second case 42,367, a total of 123,537.

Conventions of the following Canadian labour organizations and international labour organizations having affiliations in Canada will be held during the months of July and August:

American Flint Glass Workers' Union, at Baltimore, Md., on July 2 to 14.

Amalgamated Lithographers of America, at Cleveland, Ohio, in July.

International Jewellery Workers' Union, at Toronto, Ont. in July.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, in Kansas City, Mo., on July 9 to 19.

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, at Atlantic City, N.J., in July.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, at New York, N.Y., on July 9 to 15.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, at Chicago, Ill., on July 9 to 21.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union at Omaha, Neb., on July 16 to 21.

International Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union, at Philadelphia, Pa., on July 16 to 23.

Stove Mounters' International Union, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on July 17 to 21.

Canadian Electric Trades Union, at Hamilton, Ont., on August 1.

Federation of Catholic Workers, at Quebec, Que. in August.

United Garment Workers of America, at Detroit, Mich., in August.

International Typographical Union, at Atlanta, Ga., on August 13 to 18.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, of America, at Chicago, Ill., on August 13 to 20.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Montreal, Que. on August 20.

International Photo - Engravers' Union, at Milwaukee, Wis., on August 20 to 26.

By an order-in-Council issued during May under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act the existing bylaw of the



Pilotage District of Sydney, N.S., relating to Pilots' Eyesight and Hearing Tests, was revised. The new order permits any pilot who fails to pass the regular yearly tests to appeal to the Minister for examination, at his own expense, by a qualified oculist or aurist selected by the Minister. If the result of the re-examination is to confirm the first examination the license shall be cancelled, but if not, the Minister may continue the pilot's license until the next annual examination.

The Department of Labour has received a copy of the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, published in Edmonton under the authority of an act passed in that year to provide for the consolidation and revision of the public statutes of the Province. This is the first consolidation of the Provincial statutes since the province of Alberta was constituted in 1905.

The Department of Health of Canada has begun the issue of a set of publications under the general title of "The Little Blue Books". "The Canadian Mother's Book", Mothers' Series No. 1. of this set has recently appeared. This volume of 136 pages, prepared by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief of the Division of Child Welfare, is written in a popular style with numerous illustrations, and contains full information and advice on the care of infants during their first year.

The New Brunswick Health Department recently issued under the Public Health Act of 1918, a series of new plumbing and drainage regulations which, in addition to laying down rules to be followed in future plumbing work, require plumbers or others in charge to secure a permit from the sub-district board of health before commencing operations. The same Department has issued a new health regulation which requires contractors employing twenty or more workmen who reside at a distance from their work to provide sanitary conveniences which will

be considered by the Medical Health Officer or other local official to be satisfactory.

Acting on a request from representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen that the use of deckless engines in road service be restricted, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada recently issued a ruling that no more of this type of locomotive be put into service on railways under the jurisdiction of the Board, except upon application and approval; and that such locomotives as are now in road service on the different railways be worked into switching service as the opportunity offers. "Deckless engines" are those with boiler back to end of engine frame and wing casting, leaving no foot-plate for enginemen except that provided for on front of tender.

An association of mine operators embracing the coal mines north of the Red Deer River has recently been formed, under the name of the Northern Alberta Coal Operators' Association. It is understood that the new association will deal only with miners who are members of the Canadian Federation of Labour. A charter has already been issued by the Canadian Federation to a local union of miners in that district. The constitution of the local forbids affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America, even on a majority vote of the members.

It is announced that Major J. W. Clark has been appointed to go to London, England, under the Dominion immigration department and to act there in respect to British Columbia immigration.

Announcement has been made of the twentieth economic essay contest for prizes donated by the Chicago tailoring firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx. First and second prizes of \$1,000 and \$500 are offered to contestants in Class A, and prizes of \$300 and \$200 are offered



in Class B. The latter includes undergraduates of any college in the United States and Canada, while Class A includes any residents of the United States or Canada, without restriction; the possession of a degree is not required of any contestant in this class, nor is any age limit set. The topics proposed by the committee in charge of the contest are (1) A survey of the world's cotton situation (2) The theory and practice of ship subsidies (3) The sales tax (4) The theory and practice of unemployment insurance (5) What conditions limit the amount of wages that can be paid (6) A comparison of business cycles in the United States, Great Britain and Canada. It is stated, however, that a contestant is not confined to these topics, but any other subject chosen must be approved by the committee of which Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, is chairman.

A Norwegian law establishing a Compulsory Arbitration Court, which had been enacted for one year in the spring of 1922, lapsed on April 1, 1923. Last February the Government of Norway brought in a bill for the renewal of the Act, but it was rejected by both Houses of the Storting.

A law has been passed in Wisconsin legalizing peaceful picketing off premises where a strike or lockout exists.

The foundation of a labour college in New York has been authorized by the central trades and labour council of that city. Plans for the institution which is expected to open in the autumn, will be drawn by a sub-committee of the council and representatives of the Workers' Educational Bureau, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. It is stated that the council's decision to enter the educational field was hastened by the report of delegates to the recent convention of the Worker's Educational Bureau that "it is well to warn the workers that many established universities which stand for

the status quo will soon launch labour colleges in order to prevent the establishment of such institutions by labour and under their full control. The establishment of workers' education by those opposed to the best interests of organized labour must not go unchallenged."

A recent act of the Union Parliament of South Africa provides for the appointment of an apprenticeship committee in every industry in the district, composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees with an independent person as chairman, which will control the number of apprentices entering industry, determine the period of apprenticeship, and regulate the hours of employment and wages. A clause in the act which is in the form of a contract debars apprentices from joining trade unions till the last year of apprenticeship.

The Philadelphia Building Congress has announced the opening of classes for plasterers' apprentices as part of the trade extension courses at the South Philadelphia High School. The classes are held on Saturdays from 8 to 12 a.m. All apprentices who receive instruction in these classes must be indentured apprentices working at the trade. The employers have agreed to pay the apprentices for their time in attendance at these classes at the regular apprenticeship rate.

Under a decree of October 21, 1922, with regard to collective dismissals of employees in the Czecho-Slovak republic, employers who propose to dismiss a large number of their workers must give at least a week's notice of dismissal. The decree defines the term "collective dismissal" as dismissal within the period of one month of not less than ten per cent of the employees on the payrolls on the first working day of the month in question. The measure does not apply to seasonal workers or to agricultural labourers.

The question of the utilization of leisure by workers has been included in the agenda of the Sixth International Labour Conference to be convened in Geneva, Switzerland, in June of next year. In preparation of the discussion of this subject the International Labour Office is conducting an inquiry throughout the world and will prepare a technical report setting forth all activities for the utilization of leisure in use throughout the world giving examples of typical institutions in the various countries.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association at their recent convention adopted a resolution by which they refused to negotiate with the International Typographical Union under the terms of an amendment to the union's constitution which provides that union printers and mailers employed in the

same plants should negotiate jointly; that all agreements so reached should expire concurrently, and that abrogation of an agreement by a strike or lockout in one department should terminate the agreement affecting the other. They also decided to broaden the Association's support of printing trade schools, and made provision for the establishment of regional schools in several sections of the United States and Canada, the schools to be supported primarily by newspapers in the various regions.

According to a judgment given in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, London, England, it was decided that a member of the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union was entitled to inspect the union's books through a qualified accountant.

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## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices.

#### The Labour Situation.

**E**MLOYERS' reports at the beginning of May indicated a much more favourable situation than in the preceding month, there being a marked revival of activity in manufacturing, together with seasonal expansion in the outside industries. The level of employment was a great deal higher than at the same period of 1922, and 1921.

At the beginning of May the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 4.6 as compared with 6.8 at the beginning of April and 10.4 per cent at the beginning of May, 1922.

The employment Service of Canada report a gain in the daily business transacted during April, 1923, by the offices in the various provinces as compared with March, while compared with April, 1922, a slightly higher level of employment was maintained.

The following is a brief survey of employment conditions at the end of May, 1923, as noted by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

Conditions in the Maritime Provinces were much the same as previously reported. The demand in the farming group continued fairly active and in the building and construction groups the improvement was reflected in the increased number of workers placed. Logging showed a slight decline, although a few vacancies were still registered at St. John, New Glasgow and Amherst.

The demand for labour in Quebec was very active and was most marked in the offices at Montreal and Sherbrooke. Continued calls were received for bushmen and river drivers, while the mining and quarrying districts were busy. In the manufacturing industries



increased activity was noted especially in the steel, brass and textile industries. Road construction, railway maintenance, and the building industry showed expansion, the demand for tradesmen in the latter group exceeding the supply. Vacancies for household workers were received in large numbers with a shortage of applicants.

Ontario offices reported a decided improvement in employment conditions. The numerous demands for labourers and building tradesmen were filled easily while the increase in vacancies for railway maintenance and construction was noticeable. A problem peculiar to most of the offices is the difficulty in securing experienced farm workers in numbers sufficient to meet the demand. The manufacturing industries were active, especially the metal and textile trades. Continued demands were received for river drivers and loggers for Northern Ontario while the mining district near Cobalt showed increased activity.

The demand for farm labor in Manitoba, although brisk, was less urgent than during April and the early part of May. Substantial gains were shown in the building and construction groups although employment in these groups was not so brisk as at the same time a year ago.

In Saskatchewan, the seeding being near completion, the demand for farm workers slackened perceptibly although still very active in some localities. The majority of building tradesmen were employed and vacancies were available for all grades of carpenters and labourers as well as for railway construction and maintenance workers. The supply of women workers for farms was not sufficient to meet the demand.

In Alberta the calls for farm help continued fairly numerous while conditions in the building groups showed much improvement. Railway construction operations and the logging industry absorbed numbers of labourers.

There was renewed employment in the logging industry and allied trades in British Columbia while orders for muckers for quartz and metal mining were received. Fewer calls for farm labourers were registered. The construction groups continued to show improvement, especially in road and railway construction, but few vacancies for building tradesmen were offered.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The volume of employment at the close of April increased to a marked extent. The resumption of activity early in the month in railway car and other plants which had been closed down over Easter caused substantial expansion to be indicated in the manufacturing industry. This was supplemented by a decided revival in the construction and other outside industries and by considerable improvement in trade. Firm in all provinces except the Maritimes increased their staffs largely. The gains in Quebec and Ontario were especially pronounced, but in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia there were also substantial percentage increases.

In all these districts the manufacturing industries absorbed a large share of the increases and considerable improvement was also indicated in construction, transportation, communication and trade. The losses in the Maritime district were slight and were due to the closing of the winter ports, together with contractions in mining and logging.

Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Vancouver reported additions to staffs, while in Winnipeg a slight decline was indicated. Manufacturing in Montreal was considerably more active, largely but not entirely owing to the resumption of operations in locomotive shops. The construction, transportation, trade and communication divisions also employed larger working forces. In Toronto there was substantial recovery in biscuit factories and



the employment afforded in meat-packing, iron, steel, printing, gas, and other plants increased. Street railways and building contractors also reported improvement. The increases in Ottawa were general; lumber and paper mills recorded increased activity and construction and transportation also absorbed more men. In Hamilton, garment, hosiery, knitting, cotton, sheet metal, railway car and tobacco factories and building contractors registered larger payrolls. Sugar refineries, lumber mills and building contractors reported the bulk of the expansion in Vancouver. In Winnipeg the decline was mainly due to losses in printing and publishing and in the employment afforded on street railways. An analysis of the returns by industries shows that all branches of the manufacturing division recorded expansion except leather, in which there was a decline. The iron and steel industry, chiefly owing to the resumption of activity in railway car shops, accounted for a large share of the improvement. Automobile, general machinery works and rolling mills also absorbed more employees. Thread, yarn, cloth and knitting mills, pulp, paper, canning, biscuit, sugar, glass, coke, gas, tobacco, chemical, electric current and electrical appliance establishments were busier. The construction, transportation, trade and communication industries reported considerable improvement, the increases in construction, in particular, being pronounced. Further heavy seasonal losses were indicated in logging camps in every province except British Columbia, where large additions to staff were recorded. Coal mining in both eastern and western coal fields afforded considerably less employment, indicating chiefly seasonal curtailment of operations.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives the employment situation during April in some detail.

# TRADE UNION REPORTS

Better conditions prevailed among trade union members at the end of April than at the close of the preceding month and in comparison with the reports for April, 1922 employment was also on a higher level. Returns were tabulated from 1,368 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 149,536 persons, 6,902 of whom were out of work at the end of April, a percentage of 4.6 as compared with 6.8 per cent at the end of March and with 10.4 per cent at the end of April 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) More employment than in the previous month was reported in all provinces with the exception of Alberta where considerably less work was afforded coal miners. In comparison with the returns for April, 1922, smaller percentages of unemployment were reported in every district. In the manufacturing industries as manifested by 365 unions with a membership of 43,803 persons, improvement was reported over the preceding month, owing to greater employment for bakers, cigar and tobacco, pulp and paper, furniture, textile, garment, leather, jewelry, glass and iron and steel workers. In the iron and steel group blacksmiths, machinists, moulders and sheet metal workers were more active but boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, pattern-makers and railway carmen were slightly less fully engaged. The volume of employment in the printing trades was slightly less than in the previous month.

More employment was afforded in the manufacturing industries than at the close of April, 1922. Nova Scotia coal miners were more active than in March but in Alberta a less favourable situation was shown. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia and asbestos miners in Quebec reported no unemployment. Owing to seasonal activity, the situation in the building and construction trades was much more favourable than at the end of March. Steam shovel and dredgemen, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stonecutters and tile layers, lathers and roofers were busier. Improvement in lesser degree was shown among bridge and structural iron workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and plumbers and steamfitters. Electrical workers were slightly less active and hod carriers in Manitoba reported considerable slackness. In comparison with the returns for April, 1922 all tradesmen except plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers were better employed. Slightly more work than in the previous month was afforded by the 531 unions reporting in the transportation industries. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute over 78 per cent of the total membership reported in the industries were more fully engaged. In the shipping and stevedoring division more idleness was recorded and a nominal change only was reported by street and employment was registered by teamsters and chauffeurs. Employment for retail shop clerks remained on the same level as in the preceding month, but the percentage out of work was slightly higher than that reported at the end of April, 1922. British Columbia fishermen reported considerable improvement. Hotel and restaurant employees and theatre and stage employees were busier and barbers and stationary engineers were also more fully employed.

During the month of April, 1923, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 34,172 references to positions and effected a total of 32,933

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 24,047 (20,869 of men and 3,178 of women) and placements in casual work were 8,886. Vacancies reported by employers totalled 42,393 of which 31,811 were for men and 10,582 for women. The number of applications for work was 44,082, of which 33,977 were from men and 10,105 from women. A comparison of the reports for this period with the preceding month show a marked improvement in employment conditions generally and especially in the demand for workers on farms. In contrast with the corresponding month a year ago a slightly brighter outlook is shown, although placements were approximately in the same volume.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during April was higher than in the preceding month and also higher than in April 1922. The estimated value of the permits issued during the month was \$17,544,061 as compared \$8,544,228 in March and with \$14,047,198 in April, 1922.

According to the Canadian Building Review, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during April amounted to \$30,843,800 as compared with \$19,954,800 in March and with \$29,428,400 in April of last year. There was, therefore, an increase of 54.6 per cent in the former and 4.8 per cent in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month under review \$1,052,000 or 3.4 per cent, was to be spent in the Maritime Provinces; \$27,304,600 or 88.5 per cent in Quebec and Ontario and \$2,487,200 or 8.1 per cent in the Western Provinces. A further analysis of the total for the month shows that \$11,772,100 was to be spent on residences, \$9,324,900 on business establishments, \$1,176,600 on in-



dustrial buildings and \$8,570,200 on engineering contracts.

#### PRODUCTION REPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the output of pig iron during April amounted to 83,877 tons, which was in advance of all monthly records since November 1920 when 93,525 tons were produced. The production for March amounted to 65,297 tons. The output in April exceeded that of the corresponding month of last year by 51,305 tons or 157.5 per cent, and by 26.1 per cent the average for the corresponding month during the three-year period from 1919 to 1921, computed as 66,530 tons. The greatest advance in April was effected in foundry iron which increased from 4,603 tons in March to 22,839 tons; the production of ferro-alloys also increased slightly from 2,213 tons in March to 2,258 tons in April. The cumulative production for the first four months of the present year was 234,163 tons as compared with 140,061 tons during the same period of 1922 and 198,303 tons in the corresponding period of 1921. During April, one additional furnace was in operation at Sault Ste. Marie and one at Port Colborne resulting in a total of nine furnaces in blast.

Steel production in April amounted to 92,598 tons (88,649 tons steel ingots and 3,949 tons steel castings) as compared with 89,088 tons in the previous month and 21,935 tons in April of the previous year. The April output this year was greater than in any month since November, 1920, when the production was 97,120 tons. The monthly average for April during the period from 1919 to 1921 was about 65,000 tons. The cumulative production for the first four months of 1923 was 276,184 as compared with 176,036 tons in the same period of the preceding year.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that five cars containing approximately 326,501 pounds of ore were shipped during April from the Cobalt camp, (including one car from the Keeley Mine, South Lorrain containing 61,195 pounds) as compared with ten cars containing 746,345 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing mine shipped 264 bars containing 304,177.92 ounces of silver, and the Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 253 bars containing 254,979.42 ounces, making a total of 517 bars containing 559,157.34 ounces for the month of April as compared with 479 bars containing 514,430.85 ounces in the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 202,364,967 feet B.M. of timber was scaled in that province during April. The total includes Douglas fir, 92,021,648 feet; red cedar, 47,268,508 feet; hemlock, 24,651,593 feet; spruce, 9,946,909 feet; balsam, 4,316,458 feet; jack pine, 11,516,997 feet; yellow pine, 6,464,305 feet; white pine, 1,774,844 feet; larch, 4,168,944 feet; cotton wood, 198,965 feet; and other species, 35,796,798 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways (including Grand Trunk Railway and electric lines) according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$20,239,921. April the gross earnings of the first four months of 1923 amounting to \$72,978,908.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for April were given in a preliminary statement as \$13,651,494 in comparison with \$12,331,371 in the previous year; and for the four months ending April 30, 1923, as \$51,546,046 as compared with \$48,820,665 for the same period in 1922.



### Strikes.

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during May was greater than during April but less than during May, 1922. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 34 disputes, involving 4,707 employees and a time loss of 65,188 working days, as compared with 22 strikes in April, involving 2,263 employees and a time loss of 34,553 working days. In May, 1922, there were recorded 31 disputes involving 13,433 employees with an estimated time loss of 279,857 working days. At the beginning of May there were on record 17 disputes, involving 1,227 employees. Seventeen new disputes commenced during May involving 3,480 employees with a time loss of 35,108 working days. Four of the strikes commencing prior to May twelve of those commencing during May terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 18 disputes involving 2,101 employees.

### Prices.

The movement in wholesale prices during May continued upward, the index number again showing an increase over the previous month while the family budget in terms of retail prices continued to fall, being lower at the beginning of May owing to a seasonal fall in the prices of dairy products especially butter.

In wholesale prices the index number stood at 228.5 for May as compared with 227.4 in April; 226.1 for May,

1922; 247.3 for May, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 136.3 for May, 1914. The rise was due to seasonal changes in sugar, potatoes, cattle, and fish and there were seasonal decreases in dairy produce, while grain also declined. Important advances also occurred in textiles and in raw furs while fuel and building materials showed some substantial declines. Compared with a year ago the groups Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Fuel and Lighting, House Furnishings, and Drugs and Chemicals were lower. All the other groups were higher.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.36 at the beginning of May as compared with \$10.64 at the beginning of April; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.43 for May, 1914.

Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the figures averaged \$20.89 as compared with \$21.21 for April; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.21 for May, 1914. In foods butter declined violently while eggs, milk, cheese, mutton, bacon, and evaporated apples showed smaller declines. The chief advances occurred in sugar, sirloin steak, potatoes, and tea. Fuel was again slightly lower while rent advanced in a small number of cities and declined in others.

## CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING APRIL, 1923

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of April, 1922 and 1923, and the exports, domestic and foreign,

of similar classes of goods for the same period.

The following table shows imports, free and dutiable, and the exports, domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of April, 1923.

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	1,740,253	6,337,903	15,004,829	51,931
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	2,856,443	2,250,299	1,664,748	67,387
Animals and animal products.....	1,347,643	1,704,286	5,911,201	62,246
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	5,884,150	8,691,483	531,895	132,388
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,417,203	1,838,281	17,392,355	27,249
Iron and its products.....	1,357,864	12,831,970	5,164,116	152,833
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	1,417,147	2,224,250	3,645,091	29,720
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	5,625,130	5,563,400	2,153,207	21,391
Chemicals and allied products.....	890,730	1,144,338	1,072,445	14,104
Miscellaneous commodities .....	1,166,158	1,852,382	1,101,864	126,576

In April, 1923, the duty collected amounted to \$10,320,778 as compared with \$9,124,225 in April, 1922.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise entered for consumption and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of April 1922 and 1923.

	Month of April	
	1922	1923
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	\$ 47,695,454	\$ 68,181,320
Merchandise, domestic, exported	31,917,500	53,642,251
Total .....	79,612,954	121,823,571
Merchandise, foreign, exported..	734,541	685,825
Grand total, Canadian trade .....	80,347,495	122,509,396

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1923.

**D**URING the month of May the Department received reports of five Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) The Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, and certain of its employees being engineers, cranesmen, firemen and watchmen, members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, District No. 6; (2) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, and certain of its employees being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, District No. 6; (3) The Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and certain of its employees being street railway workers, members of local Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; (4) The Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; and (5) The Shipping Federation of Canada and Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain workmen being checkers and coopers, members of Lodge No. 927, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

### Applications Received

During the month two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows:

(1) From employees of the City of Calgary being policemen, members of the Calgary City Policemen's Protective

Federal Union No. 6. As this dispute did not fall directly within the scope of the Act, the consent of the employer was necessary before a Board could be established. The corporation of Calgary did not consent to the establishment of a Board, and the matter in dispute was instead referred to a local board of arbitration, and satisfactorily adjusted.

(2) From employees of the Canadian National Telegraphs, being members of the Canadian National Telegraphs, System Division No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. A Board was established and Messrs. F. H. Markey, K.C., Montreal, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of the employer and men respectively, were appointed members of the Board. The chairman of the Board had not been appointed at the end of the month.

### Other Proceedings Under the Act

In the case of a dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees being checkers and coopers, members of Lodge No. 927, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, members of a Board were appointed as follow: Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other members of the Board, Mr. Bernard Rose, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C., Toronto, nominee of the employees.



## Report of Board in dispute between the Canadian National Railways, (Western Lines) and its steam shovel and dredge men.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Western Lines) and certain employees being engineers, cranesmen, firemen and watchmen, members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, District No. 6. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. W. H. Trueman, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members Messrs. C. E. Dafeo and David Campbell, both of Winnipeg, nominees of the railways and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations as to a settlement of the dispute.

The text of the Report is as follows:

### Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Canadian National Railways (Western Lines), Employers, and certain employees being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, District No. 6.

Winnipeg, Man.,  
23rd May, 1923.

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

Sir,

The Board constituted herein begs leave to report as follows:

Sessions of the Board were held on January 29th, February 2nd, 19th and 23rd, March 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 8th, April 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 10th and 12th, and May 5th, 18th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1923. The employees were represented by Messrs. J. E. Sims, J. L. Driscoll and Alexander Robertson, and the Canadian National Railways were represented by Messrs. A. A. Tisdale, J. W. Crane and S. McElmoyle.

The main question in dispute, exclusive of certain differences as to working conditions, is one of wage reduction affecting engineers, cranesmen, firemen and watchmen employed on or in or about steam shovels, ditchers, clamshells and locomotive cranes. Related thereto is a submission that a differential rate of wage as between steam shovel and ditcher engineers adverse to the latter is without justification, and restoration of wages of both classes to the equal rates in force prior to May 1st, 1921, is asked. The employer among other contentions submitted that the railways represented by it had never had any schedule agreement or contract with the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, and that there was no schedule agreement covering the employees in question except ditcher engineers, who, it was said, are embraced in Wage Agreement No. 5 and supplements thereto entered into by the Railway Association of Canada and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

For the employees it was replied that the ditcher engineers were not a party to the agreement on the ground that they are not affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees who were unauthorized to represent them. It was also pointed out that the ditcher engineers represented an inconsiderable proportion of the employees concerned. The inclusion of ditcher engineers in the wage schedule in Agreement No. 5 is due to their inclusion in Wage Agreement No. 2 made between the Canadian Railway War Board and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, in respect to increase in rates of pay and certain conditions of service in conformity with the terms of Supplement No. 8, General Order 27 of the Director General, United States Railroad Administration, for

employees in the Maintenance of Way Department, and effective on the railways therein named, and to their inclusion in Wage Agreement No. 3 made between the same parties. By a ruling of the Canadian War Board dated January 7th, 1919, it was held that steam shovel engineers, cranesmen, firemen and similarly engaged employees are covered by Agreement No. 2. It was therefore the position of the employer before this Board that resting upon these facts the railways could properly apply to the employees in question the provisions of the Maintenance of Way Agreement entered into with the Railway Association.

The examination of the issue thus raised was represented in a great deal of evidence and discussion. Four general officers of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees gave testimony, in which they definitely admitted the Brotherhood did not represent the employees in question. This evidence was not refuted by the employer.

It is therefore the finding of the Board that the employees were not adequately represented at the conferences between the Railway Association of Canada and

the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers in which said Wage Agreement No. 5 was prepared. The Board therefore recommend that reductions in wages should only be made in conformity with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; that reductions affecting employees in question should be on the average and in the aggregate in accordance with reductions in wages of other employees made during and since 1921, having regard to the class of work performed, and that the consideration of said reductions and all matters pertaining to wages and working conditions be the subject of conference and negotiation between the railway management and a duly authorized committee of the employees.

It is considered that the findings and recommendations of the Board make it possible for the employer and employees to dispose of, in conference, all matters in dispute.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) W. H. TRUEMAN,  
Chairman,  
C. E. DAFOE,  
D. CAMPBELL.

### **Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and its steam shovel and dredge men.**

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and certain of its employees being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men District No. 6. The Board was composed of Mr. W. H. Trueman, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Mr. C. E. Dafoe, Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the Company, and Mr. David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominee of

the employees. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations as to a settlement of the dispute.

The text of the Report is as follows:

#### **Report of Board**

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees, being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, District No. 6.



Winnipeg, Man.,  
23rd May, 1923.

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

Sir,

The Board constituted herein begs leave to report as follows:

Sessions of the Board were held on May 7th, 9th, 10th and 23rd, 1923. The employees were represented by Mr. J. E. Sims. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company declined to attend sittings of the Board. Attached hereto is a letter of Chairman of Board notifying Canadian Pacific Railway Company of date of hearing and company's letter in reply. The questions involved in the dispute are the same as raised in dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Western Lines) and certain employees, also members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, District No. 6, referred to this Board and covered by its report of even date herewith. Certain portions of the evidence given on the hearing of the last mentioned dispute were relevant to the matters in issue herein and have been made use of by the Board in connection with its disposition of the subject matter principally in dispute herein.

The important question submitted to the Board, exclusive of certain differences as to working conditions, is one of wage reduction affecting engineers, cranesmen, firemen and wathmen employed on or in or about steam shovels, ditchers, clamshells and locomotive cranes. Related thereto is a submission that a differential rate of wage as between steam shovel and ditcher engineers adverse to the latter is without justification, and restoration of wages of both classes to the equal rates in force prior to May 1st, 1921, is asked. The employer by letter dated October 1st, 1922, addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Labour, submitted among other contentions that engineers and firemen on ditchers, clamshells, locomotive cranes

and steam shovels are specifically covered by Wage Agreement No. 5 and supplements thereto governing service of maintenance of way employees and shop labourers.

For the employees the position was taken before the Board that ditcher engineers are alone mentioned in the said wage agreement and supplements and that they are not a party to the agreement as they are not affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, who are therefore unauthorized to represent them. It is also pointed out that the ditcher engineers represented an inconsiderable proportion of the employees concerned. The inclusion of ditcher engineers in the wage schedule in Agreement No. 5 is due to their inclusion in Wage Agreement No. 2 made between the Canadian Railway War Board and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, in respect to increases in rates of pay and certain conditions of service in conformity with the terms of Supplement No. 8, General Order 27 of the Director General, United States Railroad Administration, for employees in the Maintenance of Way Department, and effective on the railways therein named, and to their inclusion in Wage Agreement No. 3 made between the same parties.

The examination of this issue, which was also the subject in large part of the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the same class of employees, was represented in a great deal of evidence before the Board on the hearing of the last mentioned dispute as well as in the proceedings herein. Four general officers of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees gave testimony, in which they definitely admitted that the Brotherhood did not represent the employees in question in negotiating said wage agreements. This evidence is not contradicted by the employer.



It is therefore the finding of the Board that the employees were not adequately represented at the conferences between the Railway Association of Canada and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers in which said Wage Agreement No. 5 (and Supplements) was prepared. The Board therefore recommend that reductions in wages should only be made in conformity with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; that reductions affecting employees in question should be on the average and in the aggregate in accordance with reductions in wages of other employees made during and since 1921, having regard to the class of work performed, and that the consideration of said reductions and all matters pertaining to wages and working conditions be the subject of conference and negotiation between the railway management and a duly authorized committee of the employees.

It is considered that the findings and recommendations of the Board make it possible for the employer and employees to dispose of, in conference, all matters in dispute.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) W. H. TRUEMAN,  
Chairman,  
C. E. DAFOE,  
D. CAMPBELL.

Winnipeg, 7th May 1923.

Re C. P. R. (Western Lines) and certain of its employees being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel Shovel and Dredge Men, District No. 6.

C. Murphy, Esq.,  
General Manager,  
Canadian Pacific Railway Company,  
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,

As Chairman of the Board of Conciliation instituted by the Minister of Labour in this matter, I have to advise you that I have fixed Wednesday, 9th May, 1923, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon at room on the second floor of the Legislative Building, Winnipeg which room is situate opposite the

office of Mr. Healy, Librarian, for the hearing of said matter.

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) W. H. TRUEMAN.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY  
Western Lines

Winnipeg, Man.,  
8th May, 1923.  
93326.

His Hon. Judge Trueman,  
New Law Courts,  
Cor. Kennedy & Broadway,  
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear Judge,

Referring to our conversation.

Following are copies of two wires forwarded by the Vice-President to the Deputy Minister of Labour, in connection with the request for a Board of Conciliation as applied for by the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men. These two messages fully set out the viewpoint of the company.

Message of January 12th:

"Your letter fifth instant, regarding appointment Board of Conciliation Steam Shovel and Dredge Men. Beyond two or three individual communications from employees regarding certain changes in rates of pay we have not had any application from employees making up steam shovel crews with reference at any alleged grievances with respect to working conditions or other matters. While we are always prepared to meet our employees or join in conciliation proceedings in such matters if proper negotiations have brought about any disagreement, under all the circumstances as they exist in this case, I regret that I cannot consistently agree to take any action towards appointment of representative for this company on proposed joint Board of Conciliation. In my opinion, as far as this company is concerned, a disagreement does not exist with our employees developed by negotiations as provided for by the Act."

Message of January 17th:

"Your telegram thirteenth regarding appointment Board Conciliation Steam Shovel and Dredge Men. We still take the position that we have not had any submission with respect to rates of pay after these employees were given explanations as to reasons for reductions applied. We submit that it is not the intention of the Act that a Board should be appointed in such circumstances and must respectfully decline to name a representative on any Board which may be appointed."

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) C. MURPHY,  
General Manager.

## Report of Board in dispute between the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and certain of its employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and certain of its employees, being street railway workers, members of Local Division No. 585, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C., Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan and James Simpson, both of Toronto, nominees of the Commission and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and was accompanied by the copy of an agreement signed by both parties.

The text of the Report and Agreement is as follows:

### Report of Board

Toronto, May 22nd, 1923.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission (Employer) and certain of its employees being street railway workers, members of Local Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, (Employees).

The Honourable

The Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in this matter beg to report as follows:

Meetings of the Board were held at Toronto on May 3rd, 4th and 22nd, and at Brantford on May 15th, 18th and 21st.

The following appeared before the Board to present the respective claims:

For the Commission: F. J. Calbeck, Esq., Chairman; C. H. Hartman, Esq., Member; J. Hill, Esq., Member; J. Foster, Esq., Manager.

For the Employees: Patrick Walsh, President of Local Division No. 685; C. B. Forsyth, Financial Secretary; F. S. Vinal, Executive Board Member; W. Jennings, Vice-President, Amalgamated Association.

The parties were heard at length, and as a result of the good feeling displayed by all parties, prompted as they were by a sense of fairness towards one another, the Board was enabled to bring them together in the agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto. Special circumstances that need not be referred to here governed both parties in their attitude towards each other. The net result will be found in the agreement.

We have the honour to be,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,

Chairman.

F. H. MCGUIGAN,

For the Commission.

JAMES SIMPSON,

For the Employees.

AGREEMENT made this twenty-first day of May A.D., 1923, between: the Brantford Municipal Railway Company and the Brantford Municipal Railway Employees' Union, of the City of Brantford.

The following rules and rates of pay become effective on the first day of April, 1923, and continue in effect for one year, and from year to year thereafter, except upon thirty days' notice in writing by either party of their desire for a change:

1. The Commission agrees to meet and treat through their proper officers with the representatives of the employees should any differences arise during the term of the agreement.

2. No objection or discrimination shall be made in case of employees who are or may become members of any organization.

3. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, and which shall be performed in nine consecutive hours, wherever practicable, but not to exceed twelve hours in any event.



4. Time and a half shall be paid for all hours worked in excess of nine hours.

5. Regular scheduled runs shall pay a minimum of nine hours per day, except when power is not available, or the Commission may be unable to operate cars due to causes beyond their control, in which case employee, shall be paid only for the time on duty.

6. The Commission will furnish yearly on or before the first day of October uniforms consisting of one coat, one vest and two pairs trousers to motormen and conductors who have been in the service continuously for two years and over. Men who have been in the service for less than two years shall pay half the cost of the uniform provided. Any employees voluntarily leaving the service within one month after receiving the uniform shall pay half the cost, and, if within two months, shall pay one-quarter.

7. Conductors shall be provided with \$25.00 for tickets and change and shall have the full amount upon his person at all times while on duty.

8. The assignment of regular runs shall take place every six months or oftener as may be found necessary. Senior men shall have the first choice of runs. For Bus line service men considered most suitable may be selected.

9. In the event of a reduction of force being found necessary, junior men shall be laid off in order of length of service and shall be re-employed according to seniority when vacancies shall occur.

10. In the event of any employee being suspended or discharged he shall have the right to a hearing at which he may be assisted by a Committee of his fellow employees, and, in the event of being found not guilty, he shall be reinstated to his former position and be paid for all time lost.

11. An extra three cents per hour shall be paid for the training of students.

12. The wages of motormen and conductors shall be:

1st year service 46 cents per hour.

2nd year service 48 cents per hour.

3rd year service and over 50 cents per hour.

Witness, Brantford Municipal Railway Commission.

(Sgd.) F. J. CALBECK, Chairman.

Witness, Brantford Electric Railway Employees' Union.

(Sgd.) PATRICK JOSEPH WALSH, President.

### Report of Board in dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Local Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed of Mr. J. T. Costello, Alexandria, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. George D. Kelley and Hal. J. Burns, both of Ottawa, nominees of the Company and employees respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Hal. J. Burns, and contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. A minority report signed by Mr. George D. Kelley, representative of the Company, was also received.

The text of the Board's report is as follows:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees, members of Division 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Ottawa, June 1st, 1923.

To the Honourable James Murdock,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:—

The Board of Conciliation appointed in this matter and consisting of F. T. Costello, Barrister, Chairman, Geo. D. Kelley, Barrister, representing the company, and Hal. J. Burns, Barrister, representing the employees, met at the



City of Ottawa on the 4th day of May, 1923, and has been in daily session since.

The company was represented by Major F. D. Burpee and Mr. A. J. Tobin, and the employees by Messrs. William P. Jennings, International Officer, F. W. McRae, President, and Ed-O'Connor and J. C. Davidson of the local Association of Employees.

Through the courtesy of His Worship Frank H. Plant, Mayor of the City of Ottawa, the Board held its open meetings in the City Hall.

At the first open meeting held by the Board on May the 8th, the Chairman read the instruments under the seal of the Department of Labour appointing himself, Mr. Kelley and Mr. Burns as members of the said Board.

The matter of the demands of the men was then proceeded with.

On Wednesday, May the 9th, when the Board again resumed its sittings, the Chairman took the occasion of pointing out to the representatives appearing before the Board that this Board was a Board of Conciliation and not of Arbitration and that it was apparent that a great number of difficulties existed between the employees and the company that could be amicably arranged by a conference between them, and suggested that the spirit of conciliation should exist as far as was possible and reasonable in their conference and recommended that the representatives of the company and employees meet together and arrange as far as possible what might be agreed upon.

On Tuesday, May the 15th, the Board again resumed its open sittings, and the representatives of the company and the employees reported that they had agreed in all matters excepting on the hours of labour and working conditions and wages.

It developed early in the presentation of evidence on behalf of the employees that some suggestion should be made by

this Board in order to remedy the length of time which an employee was forced to work in order to complete the required number of hours for his day's work. It was submitted that strong recommendations were to be found in the reports of previous boards advocating that a reduction be made in the number of hours of the spread, but seemingly no serious effort had been made to do so. In fact the company's representatives admitted that in the case of a nine-hour working day it was practically impossible to arrange the spread differently, although admitting that the long spread would not exist in the case of an eight-hour day. This at this meeting of the Board and at subsequent ones, led to the discussion of the demand of the employees for an eight-hour day which was really the main question in dispute.

It was submitted that the eight-hour day was a provision incorporated in the recommendations of the League of Nations as a matter of importance as a standard to be arrived at where it has not already been enforced; that at a great number of international and national industrial conventions it was very strongly advocated and endorsed.

On behalf of the company it was represented that the nine-hour day was ideal for the operation of a street railway, as practically speaking there was eighteen hours of operation. The only other objection was the matter of the increased expense to arrange for the inauguration of the eight-hour day. The representatives of the company further pointed out that there has been for some time a ten-minute-paid-for allowance for "Pull Out" and "Pull In", making an allowance of twenty minutes per diem for which the company paid but which was not actually worked. This Board recognizes the necessity, particularly with respect to street railways, of the employees arriving at their work promptly on time so that they may take out the car which they are to operate for the day strictly according to schedule, and consequently recognizes the

necessity of the men being at the sheds before the time allotted for the commencement of their run. In view of this and in view of the evidence submitted on behalf of the company and on behalf of the employees, this Board recommends the establishment of the principle of the eight-hour day on the Ottawa Electric Railway, but would recommend that this be actual platform time, i.e., to be from the actual time a run is started from the shed until the run is completed at the shed. This Board further recognizes that in the business of a street railway it is impossible to adhere to a strict eight-hour day, and in view of this further recommends that, where a run can be completed within twenty minutes in excess of the eight hours, the same shall be worked by the men and shall be paid for by the company at only regular rates. Only where a man works a period in excess of eight hours and twenty minutes shall he be paid overtime, and then he shall be paid time and one half over the eight hours.

The question of the spread of time is another case where the Board feels that the company is experiencing considerable difficulty, having regard to the fact that at certain times of the day it is necessary to provide a great number of cars for the convenience of the public which are not used at other times during the day when the traffic is light in comparison, and for that reason the Board does not consider the demand of the men that the work be completed in ten consecutive hours feasible and would therefore recommend that the work, where possible, be completed in ten consecutive hours, but in no case is the spread to exceed twelve hours. This recommendation is made particularly in view of the fact that the representatives of this company have stated that the establishment of the eight-hour day would do away largely with the spread which exists to-day and which in some cases extends over a period of fourteen hours.

In regard to the demand of the employees for an increase of 25 per cent in wages, the Board, from the evidence submitted, finds that the cost of living has increased somewhat, but, because of the financial burden which the inauguration of an eight-hour day would impose upon the employing company, would recommend an increase only of six cents per hour, which would bring the older employees up to the daily wage which they are at present receiving for a day of nine hours, and we would suggest the following table of wages:

*Motormen and Conductors*

1st Year.....	.50
2nd Year.....	.52
3rd Year.....	.53
4th Year and after.....	.54

This increase of six cents an hour should apply to all employees excepting those now receiving less than 44 cents, and as to these the rate of wages should be increased in proportion only.

One point stressed by the representatives of the company was that the establishment of the eight-hour day and increase in hourly wages would entail such a financial burden on the company that the profits of the company would be cut down to nothing or they might meet with serious loss. The company is now obligated to the City for five years to maintain the five-cent fare generally. In our opinion this is not a matter for our consideration. These are matters that may be adjusted by an appeal to the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada. The company have already appealed to the Board of Railway Commissioners on other occasions. If necessity is shown for an increase of fares, such may be granted on proper evidence. In such an application the public may be amply protected by representation before the Board of Railway Commissioners.

This Board would recommend that the finding of this Board be retroactive from



the first of May, 1923, when the agreement of 1922 between the Company and the employees lapsed.

This Board recommends that the draft agreement as submitted to us be amended so as to include the above recommendations and findings and be entered into by the company and employees for a period of one year from the first of May, 1923.

(Sgd.) F. T. COSTELLO,  
Chairman.

H. J. BURNS,  
Member of Board.

#### Minority Report.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees, members of Division 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

To the Honourable James Murdock,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:—

I have given careful consideration to the evidence and arguments submitted before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees and I am unable to agree with the other members of this Board in their findings made thereon.

Practically nothing new was laid before this Board. The employees submitted a draft of a proposed agreement containing a number of clauses in regard to which no real dispute existed. After different meetings, the only matters left for the Board to dispose of were those having reference to wages and hours of labour (including therein working conditions). It was not seriously argued that there had been any appreciable change in the cost of living since the

report of the last Board appointed to deal with the relations between the parties to the present Board. At the time that the wages of the employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway were last reduced, although the cost of living had fallen 24 per cent, the employees were only asked to accept a reduction in their wages of 12½ per cent. Before this Board the employees fell back upon the argument that even if their wages had not been decreased by a percentage equal to the percentage shown as being the decrease in the cost of living, the wages received by them had not at any time been wages that were commensurate with the cost of living.

The company in its argument submitted figures showing that the increases granted to the employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway, taking the Dominion of Canada as a whole, were higher by some 7 per cent than relative increases granted elsewhere. Bearing in mind that conductors and motormen of the Ottawa Electric Railway are furnished with certain clothing and equipment and with free transportation, the following analysis of the payroll of the company for the year ending March 31st, 1923, should be of interest as showing the earnings of conductors and motormen:—

Number of Conductors and Motormen	Average Age	Years of Experience	Average earnings with clothing and transportation
93	32	Under 5 years	\$1,427
109	36	6 to 10 years	\$1,444
86	40	11 to 15 years	\$1,488
55	44	16 to 20 years	\$1,480
41	55	Over 20 years	\$1,462

The above table includes all of the men who are in regular employment; it does not include spare men. It was emphasized by the company that while



its staff of conductors and motormen was generally recognized as being courteous and capable, the duties which they were called upon to perform were of a very light nature. It can scarcely be argued that the employees should be considered skilled workmen since a training period of from sixty to one hundred hours is sufficient to enable any of them to enter upon the active performance of their duties.

The company also submitted a table showing that the wages of its conductors and motormen taken on a yearly basis were higher than those actually received by the different skilled classes of workmen in this city including carpenters, bricklayers, etc. No attempt was made to controvert the statement so submitted.

During the progress of the present Board a peculiar situation arose, and which has a considerable bearing on the present dispute. An adjournment of this Board was granted in order that the representative of the employees who was presenting their case might proceed to Brantford, Ontario, to there present the case of the employees before a Board constituted to deal with a dispute between the employees of the Electric Railway operated in Brantford and the Commission operating it. The same evidence as presented to our Board was thus available for the Brantford Board, the Chairman of which was J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C. of Toronto, who has for many years acted as legal representative of different labour bodies and who should not be considered as prejudiced in favour of any body of employers. Mr. O'Donoghue and the other two members of this Board, after full consideration, fixed the wage rate for the employees in Brantford at 50c per hour. These employees operate what are commonly known as one-man cars. Employees in such an occupation usually receive five cents per hour more than that paid on cars operated by two men. Deducting this extra allowance would leave the wage rate

unanimously agreed upon in Brantford at 45c per hour. If the employers, employees and three members of the Brantford Board were mutually agreeable to this settlement, it is difficult to see why on the same evidence and with no suggestion of different existing conditions the present Board should advise that an increase should be granted of 6c per hour in Ottawa.

From the material before this Board it would appear that an increase of one cent per hour in the wages of the employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway is equivalent to an increase of \$19,239.94. The increase recommended by the majority report therefore takes from the company a sum of in the vicinity of \$120,000. While the income of the company is not the only standard by which wages should be governed, yet it is fair to consider what is its financial position. As is shown by different reports of experts, the present value of the company's assets is somewhere between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000 the actual cash investment as of March 31st, 1923, being \$4,220,762.52. The net profits for the company for 1922 were \$278,914; for 1921 \$235,615; for 1920 \$282,250, making an average for these three years of \$265,593.

The company further submitted a statement showing that for the twelve months preceding March 31st, 1923, in eleven months there had been a decrease in revenue, and in only one month has a small increase been shown. Subtract the additional financial burden that will be placed upon the company from the net profits as shown above and it is seen that the company, if it is to continue to operate and to make any returns to those who have invested their capital therein must obtain an increased revenue, and this can only be done by increasing the fares to be paid by the public of the City of Ottawa. The company cannot put such an increase in force unless the municipal corporation of the City of Ottawa agrees thereto. The members of this

Board presenting a majority report realized this, and, though they pass it over very lightly, it seems to me that the general public of the City of Ottawa are entitled to have this phase of the present dispute given most serious consideration. The interest of the general public as I pointed out at the Board sessions appeared to be almost entirely disregarded. I venture to say there are many thousands of men engaged in different callings of life in Ottawa whose incomes are not as high as those at present paid to motormen and conductors of the Ottawa Electric Railway. The statement submitted by the company before this Board covered many classes of such persons. Is it to be thought for a moment a suggestion would be welcomed by these men to further tax their present earnings by levying a higher rate for street car transportation? Nothing is easier than for any Board of Conciliation appointed to deal with a dispute to consider it has settled the same simply by granting the demands made. The interest of the public should enter into all decisions and especially where a public utility is concerned and practically the Ottawa Electric Railway is such a public utility.

The question of wages is difficult to separate from the question of hours, and the eight hour day was discussed in a very general way. It was admitted that such a work day does not prevail upon the electric railways operated in Canada except in a few isolated cases. The employees argued that (a) postmen, civic firemen and civic policemen in Ottawa had an eight hour day and therefore street railway employees should also have it; (b) that the work done by motormen and conductors of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company was of such an onerous nature that it tended to shorten the lifetime of those engaged in it. Neither of these arguments appear to me to have very much weight. The latter one is scarcely borne out if reference is made to the table set out earlier in this report which

shows that forty-one of the company's conductors and motormen have been in the service over twenty years, their average age being over 55 years; that 55 have been in the service from 16 to 20 years with an average age of 44 years and that 86 have been in the service of the company from 11 to 15 years with an average age of 40 years. It was also established that on a percentage basis the number of men leaving the employment of the company in Ottawa was lower than the percentage that prevailed in almost all the other cities in Canada. Many of the employees over 45 years of age had actual earnings running up to, in one case, the sum of \$1,901, which figure includes allowance for clothing and free transportation.

The Brantford Board hitherto referred to, which had the advantage of the same evidence as that presented to our Board, unanimously agreed that the eight hour day was not necessary. The representative of the employees presenting their case before our Board also appeared before the Brantford Board and it is difficult for me to appreciate how he can seriously argue urgent necessity of the eight hour day being established in Ottawa, when during the sittings of this Board the parties whom he represented in Brantford and who belonged to the same Association as those whom he represented in Ottawa were satisfied to accept the nine hour day. Surely a certain amount of consistency should be shown.

The representative of the company pointed out that the establishing of an eight hour day meant a heavy additional expense to the Ottawa Electric Railway that could not be met of current revenue, and, as is pointed out earlier herein, this revenue could only be obtained by increasing or endeavouring to increase the fares to be paid on the Ottawa Electric Railway. While the eight hour day does prevail in certain industries it is not by any means a work day that is generally in force.



It is possible that it will come to be more generally recognized, but I cannot feel that the time has yet arrived when the general public should be asked to take up the burden of paying for such a work day in an occupation similar to that engaged in by conductors and motormen of the City of Ottawa.

A considerable time was taken up by the Board in discussing the spread of hours during which an employee performs his duties. The representative of the company suggested that by altering certain runs this spread could be reduced and he advised the Board that he would work out a plan to bring this about. I am of the opinion that every effort should be made in this direction. If this spread could be substantially reduced, it seems to me that the only real dispute between the company and its employees will be settled. While certain runs must of necessity carry with them a longer spread than others the following information based on platform time will show that the company is endeavouring to adjust its schedule:

Number of runs.....	176
Average for 83 runs.....	8 hours 24 min.
Average for 4 runs .....	9 hours
Average for 89 runs.....	9 hours 30 min.

Taking the average work day as nine hours, the following result is shown by the above:

Overtime each day.....	44 hours 57 min.
Undertime each day.....	49 hours 48 min.

The runs which extend beyond the nine hours receive for such extra time payment at the rate of time and a half;

all runs on which, however, less than nine hours are worked receive full pay for the nine hours.

The majority report of the Board is in error in stating that the representative of the company admitted "that in the case of nine-hour work day it was practically impossible to arrange the spread differently although admitting the longer spread would not exist in the case of the eight-hour day." On the contrary the company's representative stated that he would endeavour to prepare a schedule which would show a much reduced spread, and no doubt this will be worked out. The eight-hour day in itself, it was pointed out, would not any more destroy the spread than would a six hour day or a four hour day were these to be established.

As the wages of conductors and motormen have always been the basis on which the wages of other employees have been adjusted, I do not deal with these in detail.

Having regard, therefore, to existing conditions in the city of Ottawa as they affect the company, its employees and the public, I am of the opinion that it would be fair to all parties if the hours and wage rates at present existing were to continue in force, provision being made, if at all possible, for the adjustment of the spread of hours to which I have referred. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) GEORGE D. KELLEY,  
Member of Board.

Ottawa, June 6, 1923.



**Report of Board in Dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain workmen being checkers and coopers.**

A report was received from the Board established as above stated, to deal with a dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain workmen, being checkers and coopers, members of Lodge No. 927 Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute.

The text of the report is as follows:

**Report of Board**

Report of the Board of Conciliation named in virtue of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the purpose of inquiring into differences between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, and certain workmen being checkers and coopers, members of lodge No. 927, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Montreal, June 1st, 1923.

The Honourable James Murdock, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,

The members of the Board appointed by you under date of May 22nd, 1923, to inquire into the above dispute, and composed of Messrs. E. McG. Quirk, Chairman, Bernard Rose, employers' representative named by the Minister, J.

G. O'Donoghue, K.C., employees' representative, have the honour to report.

The Board made every possible effort to get the parties to meet and effect an adjustment. Notwithstanding such efforts, and as a result of the contentions of the employers, they regretfully were compelled to make an award without the parties to the dispute reaching a settlement that was mutually satisfactory.

In brief, the position of the employers is that, owing to conditions now prevailing, and the low rates paid for freight and business being carried on at a loss during the past two seasons, they cannot afford to pay more than they are presently paying.

The Board finds itself in a quandary owing to one very important fact, and that is, during the course of their investigation, they ascertained that checkers employed on the wharves by the railroads are paid a rate even higher than that which the applicants for the Board demand from the shipping interests.

We are unanimously of the opinion, without going into the merits of the matter any further, that the employees are entitled to consideration in the matter of an increase.

The Board held sessions on May 28, 29, 30, 31 and June 1st.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) E. McG. QUIRK,  
J. G. O'DONOGHUE,  
BERNARD ROSE.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1923.

THE following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada at some time or other during May, 1923, reported to the Department, together with the number of employees involved and the time loss in working days, as compared with the previous month, and with May, 1922.

	Disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
May, 1923.....	34	4,707	65,188
April, 1923.....	22	2,263	34,553
May, 1922.....	31	13,433	279,857

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together.

A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The printing and publishing group and the buildings and structures group showed the greatest time loss during the month, 25,246 and 16,874 working days respectively. Seventeen new disputes were reported to the Department during May, twelve of which were terminated by the end of the month. Three of these were where employees on piece rates demanded and secured more favourable

working conditions affecting their earnings.

Information was received during May relating to two strikes beginning during April, namely those of coal miners at Blackstone and at Foothills, Alberta, not recorded in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Both of these strikes commenced April 1, and both terminated May 17. Information was also received in the Department relating to disputes causing interruptions to industry during April and May, which were not strikes as above defined. On April 20, 264 coal miners at Inverness, N.S., ceased work for one day owing to objections to the appointment of a new mine manager, whom they refused to allow to take up the duties of his office. On May 18, some 38 asbestos miners at Thetford Mines ceased work when their demands for contract or pieces rates of wages instead of hourly rates were refused. The following day the men resumed work under the same conditions as existed prior to the cessation of work. At Hamilton several blanket weavers ceased work on May 18 for one half day in a textile establishment, claiming that their piece rate earnings were reduced by a reduction in the speed of the machinery, made by the management on account of excessive breakage. It was agreed to increase the piece wage rates by five per cent, and work was resumed. A dispute occurred at the Vetcraft Workshops at Toronto (operated by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment to provide employment for certain classes of disabled ex-soldiers) in which the men left work on May 1, in protest against a reduction in the allowances paid. On May 15, they returned to work pending a final settlement. At Montreal on May 3, a cessation of work occurred for one day when 65 labourers went on strike, demanding an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour to 40



cents per hour. A compromise was effected at 35 cents and work was resumed. Labourers engaged on railway construction work at St. Thomas went on strike against a decrease in wages from 40 cents to 37 cents, a rate in force sometime previous. Most of the workers returned to work within a few hours while a small number sought work elsewhere. Messenger boys in the employ of a telegraph company at Edmonton ceased work on May 3, over the re-arrangement of delivery zones, but most of the boys returned to work the following morning while the places of the others were filled. Three electric light linemen at Saskatoon, employed by the municipality ceased work April 4, owing to a reduction in wages, but were replaced.

Seventeen disputes involving 1,227 workpeople were carried over from April. Four of the strikes commencing prior to May and twelve of those commencing during May terminated during the month. At the end of May, therefore, there were on record 18 disputes:—coal miners, Maccan, N.S.; brewery workers, Toronto; clothing workers, Montreal; rubber workers, Montreal; photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; mill workers, St. Romuald, Que.; builders' labourers, Quebec; plasterers and cement finishers, Halifax, and motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls.

#### Disputes by Industries.

The following is a review of disputes by those groups of industries in which strikes and lockouts occurred during the month in the order in which they appear in the statistical table.

#### LOGGING

A strike of some 460 lumber workers employed by several companies throughout the Kootenay District in British Columbia, occurred on May 1. They demanded a change in the minimum rate of wages from \$3.25 per day to \$4 per day, as well as other changes in working conditions. After being on strike several days they resumed work May 22, under the same conditions as existed prior to the strike.

#### MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING

Twenty coal miners of Blackstone, Alta., and seventy at Foothills, Alta., went on strike April 1 against a reduction in rates of wages, the employers refusing to renew the District 18 agreement. As a result of negotiations, settlements were reached on May 17, at the previous rates with the contract miners on the day rate of \$7.50 per day pending agreement to be drawn up later. At Glace Bay, N.S., 1,103 coal miners on contract rates went on strike May 2, on the ground that the company refused to install a new type of machinery, or pay them higher wages for running the machines then in use. Negotiations were carried on with the result that the company agreed to install the new machinery as soon as procurable and in the meantime to increase the rate of pay per ton. Work was resumed May 7. At Inverness, N.S., when the operator of a coal mine changed to day rates instead of contract rates, for certain work 196 miners ceased work on May 17. The question in dispute was referred to arbitration and workers resumed May 22. The investigators reported that under the agreement contract rates should be paid, but recommended certain changes in operations on the part of the employees. On May 23, some 36 coal miners at Maccan, N.S., went on strike for increased wages. This strike remained unsettled at the end of the month.



## MANUFACTURING

*Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.*—

The strike of brewery workers at Toronto which commenced April 16, remained unsettled at the end of May. A strike of 135 workers in a cereal factory occurred on May 16, at Goderich, the men demanding an increase of five cents per hour. The company offered an increase of three cents per hour, which the men accepted and work was resumed May 21.

*Textiles.*—Twelve loom-fixers at Montreal went on strike May 15 against the dismissal of one employee and the division of his work between two others. The employees also objected to women and girls being allowed to work at the noon hour. As the plant was closed down three hundred and three employees were indirectly affected. The company agreed to make a better distribution of work and operations were resumed May 23.

*Clothing.*—On May 11, a strike of 38 clothing workers occurred at Montreal for recognition of the union. This strike remained unsettled at the end of May. The strike of rubber workers at Montreal carried over from the April record was still in existence at the end of the month.

*Leather, fur and products.*—The strike of shoeworkers at St. Hyacinthe which occurred April 17, against the dismissal of employees was terminated May 3, when the men resumed work on the employer's terms.

*Printing and publishing.*—The ten strikes in the printing and publishing group carried over from 1921 and 1922, remained in existence at the end of the month. During May, 971 employees were involved resulting in a time loss of 25,246 working days.

*Saw and planing mills.*—On May 23, a strike of 380 mill hands occurred at St. Romuald, Que. The men demanded an increase in wages from \$2 to \$2.50

per day of 10 hours. This strike remained unsettled at the end of May.

*Iron, steel and products.*—On May 16, some 52 brass finishers at London went on strike for improved working conditions. The men had been working on hard metal which broke their tools easily and so much time was lost on the repair of them, that they asked for either softer metal or an increase in wages to make up their losses. After negotiations had been carried on an arrangement was made whereby an increase of ten per cent on all piece work rates was granted to be paid until the supply of hard metal was exhausted and softer metal was secured. Work was resumed May 21. About 120 lathers in the employ of several firms went on strike at Toronto on May 14 for an increase in wages from 87½ cents per hour and \$1 per hour to \$1.25 per hour. Negotiations were carried on with the result that work was resumed May 18 at \$1.12½ per hour. Twenty moulders in the employ of a locomotive manufacturing company at Kingston went on strike May 16 for an increase in wages from 60 cents per hour to 75 cents per hour. After negotiations work was resumed May 31 under an agreement that 70 cents would be the rate in effect from June 1, and 75 cents per hour after September 1. Thirty-six moulders' helpers went on strike at Sydney May 9, against the employment of a particular person. The men resumed work May 11, without attaining their object.

## CONSTRUCTION

*Buildings and structures.*—A strike of builders' labourers occurred at Quebec on May 1 for increased wages from 30 and 40 cents per hour to 45 cents and 50 cents per hour, some 550 members involved. This strike remained unsettled at the end of May. Some of the strikers returned to work at 40 and 45 cents per hour. On May 1, some 170 bricklayers and masons at Quebec went

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MAY, 1923.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time lost in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to May, 1923.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Blackstone, Alta.	20	280	Commenced April 1, against reduction in wages on contract work. On May 17, men resumed work pending a final agreement.
Coal miners, Foothills, Alta.	70	980	Commenced April 1, for renewal of 1923 agreement. On May 17, agreement was made to resume work at previous rates pending a final settlement.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>			
Brewery workers, Toronto, Ont.	52	1,352	Commenced April 16, against introduction of open shop conditions. Unterminated.
<i>Clothing:</i>			
Rubber workers, Montreal, Que.	53	1,378	Commenced April 24 for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
<i>Leather, fur and products:</i>			
Shoeworkers, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	29	58	Commenced April 17, against dismissal of employees. Work was resumed May 3, employees returning on employers terms.
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.	30	780	Commenced May 2, 1921 for shorter hours. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	13	338	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	21	546	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	205	5,330	Commenced July 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	25	650	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	384	9,984	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	157	4,082	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N. S.	38	988	Commenced May 2, 1921 for shorter hours with same weekly wages. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	87	2,262	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B. C.	11	286	Commenced May 2, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>			
Steam shovel men, New Welland Ship Canal.	23	552	Commenced April 16, for monthly rates of wages and increased rates. Settled by negotiations and mediation May 29. Men secured semi-monthly rates and increased wages.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	9	234	Commenced July 2, 1922, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MAY, 1923.—(Continued.)

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during May, 1923.</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b>			
Lumber workers, Kootenay District, B. C.	460	8,280	Commenced May 1, for increased wages and other changes. Men returned to work May 22, under same conditions as existed prior to the strike.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners (puncher men), Glace Bay, N. S.	1,103	2,596	Commenced May 2, for the installation of new machinery. Work resumed May 7, wages rates to be increased pending installation of new machinery.
Coal miners, Inverness, N. S.	196	784	Commenced May 17, against change from contract rates to datal rates. Settled by arbitration May 22, contract rates to be restored.
Coal miners, Maccan, N. S.	34	272	Commenced May 23, for increased wages. Unterminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>			
Cereal workers, Goderich, Ont.	135	540	Commenced May 16, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations May 21, an increase of 3 cents per hour being granted.
<i>Textiles:</i>			
Textile workers, Montreal, Que.	12	78	Commenced May 15, against the discharge of employees. Settled by negotiations May 23, the company agreeing to a better distribution of work.
<i>Clothing:</i>			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	38	684	Commenced May 11, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>			
Mill workers, St. Romuald, Que.	380	3,040	Commenced May 23, for increased wages. Unterminated.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products:</i>			
Brass finishers, London, Ont.	52	208	Commenced May 16, for improved working conditions or higher wages. Settled by negotiations May 21, the men securing their demands.
Lathers, Toronto, Ont.	120	480	Commenced May 14, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations May 18, a partial increase being granted.
Moulders, Kingston, Ont.	20	280	Commenced May 16, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations May 31, an increase being granted.
Moulders' helpers, Sydney, N. S.	36	72	Commenced May 9, against employment of particular persons. Settled by negotiations May 11. Men returned to work without attaining their object.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>			
Bricklayers and masons, Quebec, Que.	170	2,210	Commenced May 1, in sympathy with the builders' labourers who were also on strike. Strike called off May 17.
Builders' labourers, Quebec, Que.	550	14,300	Commenced May 1, for increased wages. Unterminated.
Plasterers and cement finishers, Halifax, N. S.	14	364	Commenced May 1, for increased wages. Unterminated.
<i>Railway construction:</i>			
Pile drivers, Vancouver, B. C.	60	720	Commenced May 1, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations May 15, the demands of the men being granted.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Water transportation:</i>			
Coal trimmers, Montreal, Que.	100	200	Commenced May 27, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations May 29, a partial increase being granted.



on strike in sympathy with builders' labourers on strike in Quebec. After being out a few days they demanded an increase in wages. This was refused and about May 17 the employees agreed to return to work. On May 1, 14 plasterers and cement finishers at Halifax went on strike for increased wages from 75 cents to \$1 per hour. This strike remained unsettled at the end of the month.

*Railway construction.*—A strike of 60 pile drivers for increased wages from \$6 to \$7 per day, occurred on May 1, at Vancouver. The employers offered an increase of 50 cents per day but this was not accepted by the men. After further negotiations the demands of the men were granted and work was resumed May 15.

*Miscellaneous construction.* — The strike of 23 steam shovel operators,

which began on April 16 on the New Welland Ship Canal, was terminated May 29. The men demanded monthly wages and increased rates. They were granted semi-monthly rates and a bonus sufficient to bring the wages up to the amounts demanded.

#### TRANSPORTATION

*Street and electric railways.* — The strike of motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls carried over from the previous month's record remained unsettled at the end of May.

*Water transportation.* — On May 27, about 100 coal trimmers at Montreal went on strike for an increase in wages from 50 cents per hour to 90 cents per hour. After negotiations had been carried on work was resumed May 29 at 70 cents per hour for day work and 80 cents per hour for night work.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING APRIL, 1923.

**T**HE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during April, 1923, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

#### NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.

—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 52, as compared with 52 in the previous month and 38 in April 1922. In these new disputes 56,000 workpeople were directly involved and 4,000 indirectly involved (i. e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred though not themselves parties

to the disputes). In addition 50,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 38 disputes which began before April, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 90, involving 110,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during April of 1,077,000 working days.

**CAUSES.**—Of the 52 disputes beginning in April, 19, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 16, directly involving 12,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 39,000 workpeople, on questions of unionism and non-unionism; and 11, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—Settlements were effected during April in the case of 22 new disputes, directly involving 41,000 workpeople, and 17 old disputes, directly involving 13,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 12, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 10, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 17, directly involving 45,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 7 disputes, directly involving 40,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of Industries	Number of disputes in progress in April			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in April	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in April
	Started before April, 1	Started in April	Total		
Building .....	5	3	8	5,000	73,000
Mining and quar- ring .....	5	5	10	47,000	222,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	9	7	16	12,000	27,000
Textile .....	3	....	3	31,000	493,000
Agriculture and fishing .....	3	1	4	8,000	179,000
Printing, paper, etc. trades.....	4	4	8	1,000	26,000
Food, etc., trades	2	6	8	2,000	13,000
Other trades.....	5	20	25	2,600	21,000
Employees of pub- lic authorities.	2	6	8	2,600	23,000
Total, April, 1923	38	52	90	110,000	1,077,000
Total, Mar., 1923..	27	52	79	83,000	762,000
Total, April, 1922	58	38	98	*247,000	*5,261,000

\*Disputes involving over 200,000 workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding industries were in progress in April, 1922.

## CONVENTION OF AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF IRON STEEL AND TIN WORKERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE forty-eighth annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America was held at Warren, Ohio, on April 3 to 18, under the presidency of Mr. M. F. Tighe.

Provision was made for joint committees to prepare wage scales where two or more lodges are working for the same company under a local scale agreement. The convention favoured the adoption of the memorandum of agreement with respect to the scale of 1922-23 but recommended certain changes with respect to various scales and in other cases left them for local adjustment.

With regard to strikes and lockouts, it was resolved that before a lodge or lodges

can be called out on strike the proper official must first ascertain by secret ballot the attitude of the members on the situation. It was also decided that the entire membership should be assessed one per cent of their earnings to provide a strike and lockout fund, from which each member in good standing on strike or lockout would be paid weekly amounts of \$5 if there was not less than \$10,000 in the fund, \$10 if there was not less than \$200,000, \$15 if there was not less than \$400,000, and \$20 if there was not less than \$1,000,000.

Among other resolutions adopted was one in which it was decided to launch a woman's auxiliary in which any mother, wife, daughter or sister of a



member shall be eligible for membership. The convention decided to refer to the American Federation of Labour a resolution calling upon all labour organizations to come together and establish a labour college. It also decided to introduce a resolution at the next convention of the Federation calling upon

the organized labour movement of the United States to unite their political strength into one independent political party. A resolution was also adopted in favour of holding all future conventions of the Association at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, so long as that place remains its headquarters.

### CONVENTION OF UNITED CLOTH HAT AND CAP MAKERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE fourteenth (eighth biennial) convention of The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America was held at New York, N.Y., from May 1 to 9, with 51 delegates representing 26 locals present. It was stated at the convention that one of the most pressing problems which the organization had to face was trade deterioration caused by jobbers who in many cases were really manufacturers but who gave out their cut goods for manufacture to so-called social or attic shops, instead of keeping plants of their own. To check this deterioration a plan for an extensive organization campaign was adopted under which the field would be divided into four districts with a social organizer for each district.

A resolution was presented from the United Hatters of North America expressing its desire of relinquishing its claim of jurisdiction over the millinery trade to the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America and requesting that they be given control over the men's hat industry. The convention expressed its appreciation of this resolution and authorized the incoming executive to enter into conferences with the United Hatters of North America and the American Federation of Labour to bring about a complete settlement of the question. The convention endorsed the efforts of the General Executive Board to bring about the permanent and organized co-operation of the needle trades, and requested the continuance of the work. It favoured the introduc-

tion of a minimum wage for all the branches of the trade, at the earliest possible time, and instructed the incoming executive to take all the necessary measures to make the decision effective. The executive was also instructed to work out a detailed plan for the establishment of an unemployment fund and to submit the plan within six months to a referendum vote of the membership for approval. The convention expressed itself in favour of urging the United States Government to recognize the Soviet Government of Russia and make provisions for the re-establishment of trade relations with it. The release of all political prisoners was demanded. It was also decided that a committee should be appointed to prepare a plan of educational activities for the organization. Another resolution was in favour of more active propaganda for the union label. It was also decided to participate in the Federated Bank which is organized by the Central Trades and Labour Council of the City of New York.

The following officers were elected: President, M. Zaritsky, and general secretary M. Zuckerman (re-elected). The Executive Board included: M. Berger, Toronto.

On May 10, following the convention, the first meeting of the executive board was held. A delegate from Toronto and a delegate from Montreal expressed their opinion that the Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada could be re-



vived and made very helpful in the coming organization campaign. Mr. P. Ginsburg was appointed to meet the Executive Board and the locals at Toronto and report back on the Canadian situation. Five shares for \$1,000 in the Federated Bank were bought by the

organization. The executive approved a promise made by the president and secretary that when the bank which is being organized by the International Ladies' Garment Workers is complete they will subscribe for \$5,000 worth of stock.

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### CONVENTION OF BROTHERHOOD OF DOMINION EXPRESS EMPLOYEES

**T**HE fourth convention of the Brotherhood of Dominion Express employees was held at Toronto on April 6 to 19 under the presidency of Mr. Allan Paton, with about 30 delegates and nine Grand Lodge officers present.

The convention decided that there should be provided and maintained a schedule committee consisting of representatives, one each from the following provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, and one representative from the three provinces New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Grand President was empowered to select the members of this committee subject to the approval of the locals concerned. Several resolutions with regard to seniority rights, hours, wages, etc. were referred to this committee for consideration. A resolution was adopted requesting that the incoming executive draft a plan of group insurance to be submitted to the next convention, and it was also de-

cided that they should take up with the higher officers of the Company the matter of annual passes and the free transportation over foreign lines especially with regard to obtaining for the employees of the Dominion Express Company the same privileges as are now enjoyed by employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. A report of the ways and means Committee was adopted which estimated receipts for the coming year at \$31,177 (including cash in bank on March 31, 1923, \$18,996) and expenditures \$27,124. A committee was appointed to secure legal advice with regard to the purchasing of bonds to the amount of \$10,000, such amount to be invested from Grand Lodge funds. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Mr. Allan Paton as Grand President and Mr. C. J. Driscoll as Grand Secretary-Treasurer. A governing head was also appointed for the Women's Auxiliary and locals where auxiliaries exist were asked to finance them in so far as organizing expenses were concerned.

## CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

### Women's Educational Federation of Ontario

THE twenty-first annual convention of the Ontario Labour Educational Association was held at Hamilton, Ont. on May 24. There were present about 120 delegates representing 70 international trade union locals, including eleven central labour unions. President Tom Moore and secretary-treasurer P. M. Draper of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were also present. The auditors' report showed the Association to be numerically and financially flourishing. A resolution in favour of starting a provincial labour paper was adopted. The delegates voted to assess themselves one dollar, being one year's subscription to the proposed publication and decided that the paper would be published when 2,000 paid-up subscriptions were forthcoming. A resolution was also adopted requesting the abolition of the Colonization Branch of the provincial Department of Agriculture and also the abolition of all private employment agencies, and requesting that all employment activities in the province be carried on through the Employment Service. It was claimed that about 50 immigrants from the Hebrides who had been brought to Canada through the activities of the Colonization Branch, to take up farming, had failed to secure employment on Ontario farms and had been placed in industrial employment at Toronto by the Employment Service Bureau. It was also stated that some of the new immigrants had undertaken positions as strikebreakers in a Toronto brewery. The convention also decided to submit a questionnaire to candidates at the coming provincial election to ascertain their stand on various matters, including the eight-hour day. A resolution in favour of political action was defeated. It was also decided to hold the next conven-

tion at St. Catharines and that May 24 should in future be the convention date.

The following officers were elected: president, James F. Marsh, Toronto, (re-elected); vice-president, James A. Sullivan, Local 55, International Cigar-maker's Union; and secretary-treasurer, Joseph T. Marks, Toronto, (re-elected).

### Women's Educational Federation

The Women's Educational Federation of Ontario was also in session at the same time. The women's convention strongly opposed the closing of the Brant Military Hospital. The question of affiliation with the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party was placed on the table. It was reported that a Kingston firm was employing young boys in an effort to defeat the Ontario Minimum Wage and a resolution was adopted requesting the provincial government to include boys within the scope of the Act. A resolution was also adopted calling upon the Provincial Department of Education to include proportional representation as a branch of simple mathematics in the curriculum of Ontario schools.

The convention decided to be represented at the annual provincial educational conference of Ontario. It also decided, in view of its rapid development during the past year, to meet quarterly.

The next meeting of the Federation will be held at Bartonville, on August 18.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. W. F. Singer, Toronto; financial corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. G. Fester, Hamilton; treasurer, Mrs. Jean Ingles, Bartonville.



## RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

### Measures enacted in Nova Scotia New Brunswick, and Alberta in 1923.

THE following article contains an outline of acts having special relation to labour which were enacted at the recent sessions of the legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.

#### Nova Scotia

The third session of the thirty-seventh General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia began on February 22 and concluded on April 25, 1923. In his opening Speech from the Throne the Lieutenant-Governor stated that "the Workmen's Compensation Act during the six years that it has been in force has proved of great benefit to those engaged in the industrial life of the Province. During the past year over one half million dollars was paid to injured workmen and to the widows, children and dependents of deceased workmen. An Accident Prevention Association has been formed, the efforts of which, it is believed, will have a very material effect on reducing the number of preventable accidents." Among other references to existing conditions the Lieutenant-Governor mentioned the growth of technical education in the Province. "The technical college", he said, "has the largest registration of engineering students in its history. Short courses have been reorganized and are providing technical training to more of our workers who could not afford complete college training. Evening technical classes have been organized and have a growing enrolment. The newly established correspondence study courses are rapidly reaching out to the remotest parts of the Province. All the technical college extension work bears evidence of continuous healthy growth, and is achieving noteworthy results in making many of our men and women more competent in their chosen vocations".

During the past session legislation was passed prohibiting without condition the employment in mines of boys under 16, and giving school districts the option of raising the age of compulsory attendance at school from 14 to 16 years.

Several amendments were made in the Education Act of 1918, among these being one to authorize the establishment in school sections of free public libraries "for the continued education of those who have completed their attendance at school as well as for those attending school," such a library to be considered part of the school system in the section.

In regard to the employment certificates which are required, under the same act, for children under 13 who are obliged through necessity to go to work, an amendment permits the issue of certificates, not only by the Board, as formerly, but also through the school principal, secretary, or some other authorized person. It is further provided that certificates shall be good only for employment with the person or firm mentioned and for the work specified therein, and that they shall be issued only on condition that the children obtaining them attend the evening technical or other classes approved by the Board, or conducted under the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, while such classes are in session. On the violation of any of these conditions the certificate may be cancelled by the Board or the official who issued it. School sections were given authority, by a majority vote at the annual meeting, to make the provisions of the act, including compulsory attendance at school, applicable to children from 6 to 16 years, instead of from 7 to 14 years. The Technical Educa-



tion act of 1907 was amended by defining The Nova Scotia College as a corporation constituted by "the members of the teaching staff of the institution having the rank of professors, and such representative of any university of the Province or elsewhere as the Council may select, and a member of the N. S. Technical College Alumni Association who shall be appointed by the Council."

Important amendments were made in the Coal Mines Regulation Act. The age limit for the employment of boys in mines was raised from 12 to 16 years. Boys under 16 could formerly be employed on securing school certificates, their working hours being limited to 10 in the day and 54 in the week. The rule providing that travelling roadways in mines shall be of reasonable height was enlarged to make provision that in the event of a dispute between the owners and the inspector as to the capacity of the roadway the matter shall be settled by arbitration. Roadways must also be wide enough to permit draft animals to pass without rubbing the roof or sides. Where mechanical hoisting or lowering appliances are used in a mine the brake straps or drums must be lined with asbestos or other non-inflammable material. The two latter amendments were suggested by a delegation of miners which waited on the Provincial Government in March (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1923, page 353). Mine managers were declared to be competent to act as mine examiners, and a previous clause absolutely forbidding the use of electric lamps for the purpose of examination for the detection of noxious gas was repealed; all such lamps, however, must still be of a type approved by the Commission of Public Works and Mines.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915 was amended to provide that the salaries of the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board shall be payable out of the Accident Fund, in-

stead of Provincial revenue, as formerly. A special act was passed instructing the Workmen's Compensation Board to pay compensation to the dependants of a certain workman who lost his life while descending an unused mining shaft for the purpose of rescuing his son, to the same extent as if the accident had arisen "out of and in the course of employment."

A compulsory and contributory system of retiring allowances was established for persons employed in the public service of the Province who are not otherwise provided for in that respect. Superannuation benefits under this act are for employees who have had ten years' continuous service and have reached the age of sixty-five years and been retired, retirement being required at that age except in the case of an employee whose continued service is desired in the public interest. Monthly deductions are made from salaries of amounts fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and these amounts are paid into a superannuation fund. The amount of benefit payable to the employee is calculated upon average yearly salary for the last three years of employment, and is according to the following scale; for 10 but less than 11 years of service, ten-fiftieths of such average salary; for eleven years of service, eleven-fiftieths, and a further addition of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to 35 years, but no annual allowance is to exceed \$3,000. If at any time the superannuation fund is not sufficient to meet all due payments the Provincial Treasurer is authorized to pay into the fund, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, an amount sufficient to permit such payments to be made. Provision is made for the payment of half benefits to dependents in the event of the death of an employee who would be entitled to allowance, and for the return of contributions, with 5 per cent interest where an employee dies or leaves the service before completing ten years of employment.

A "public utility" under the Public Utilities Act was declared to be entitled to earn eight per cent of the fair value of its property, in addition to operating expenses, taxes, and all just allowances made according to the regulations of the Public Utilities Board.

The Public Highways Act of 1917 was amended in the section defining the powers of an overseer to requisition local labour for work on highway when snow-bound. The original act declared all residents subject to poll-tax to be liable to this duty; the amendment limits this liability to male persons physically fit between the ages of 16 and 60, and exempts youths in regular attendance at public school during school hours and provides penalties for those who fail to work when called on by the overseer.

#### New Brunswick

At the third session of the eighth Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, which opened on March 8 and concluded on April 13, 1923, several measures were passed in the interest of labour. The opening speech from the Throne alluded to the depression in the lumber industry during the past year, causing a loss in provincial revenue, and to the heavy losses sustained by the farm workers during the past two years. Reference was made, as in Nova Scotia, to the progress of education in the province. Vocational education had made steady progress, it was stated, and many communities were taking advantage of the assistance offered by the province, especial interest being shown in the establishment of day schools for industrial training. The aim of the Government, the speech declared, is "to aid in promoting a training in vocations that will place this province on a competitive basis with other provinces and states." To this end educational surveys had been made in many of the larger cities and towns, and reports laid before the citizens for their consideration. A marked

increase in the number of teachers now available in the province was attributed in part to the present policy of government loans to student teachers (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1923, page 352). The Speech also stated that the health of the Province had benefited by the recent activities of the Department of Health in conducting a service of all-time medical school inspection, and in work carried on through clinics and lecture courses by specialists in social hygiene.

During the session the Vocational Education Act of 1918 was revised and consolidated, control of vocational education being brought more directly than formerly under the provincial Board of Education, and the extent to which the province reimburses local committees being increased as regards the country vocational schools from 66 2/3 per cent in respect to salaries paid, to 75 per cent. School boards were authorized to extend free school privileges in the kindergarten department to children between the ages of four and six years. The teachers so employed have no claim upon the provincial school fund, but are to be wholly paid by the Board of School Trustees in the district where they are employed; such teachers are not at present required to hold teachers' licenses.

The Early Closing Act of 1917, which authorized municipal councils in cities and towns to order the closing at 6 p.m. of stores in a particular line of business, upon receipt of a petition signed by two-thirds of the persons engaged in that line, was amended, the required proportion of signatures being raised from two-thirds to three-fourths of the persons engaged, and action by the Council following the receipt of such a petition being made compulsory instead of optional. The same section was further extended to include unincorporated villages within these provisions, in addition to city and town municipalities.



The City of St. John was authorized to establish a fund for the payment to permanent employees of superannuation or retiring allowances, or of a gratuity to the dependents of employees dying while in the service of the city.

Pensions payable by the Dominion to members of the Canadian naval, military and air forces were by a special act exempted from assessment or taxation for any and all purposes.

A Farmers' Relief Act was enacted for the purpose of relieving farmers from financial embarrassments and to encourage agricultural developments by providing for loans upon farm mortgages at reduced rates of interest.

The amount of the Province's guarantee for the bonds of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Company, Limited, was increased from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

The legislature also passed an act to make uniform the law respecting Warehousemen's Liens this being similar to acts which have been enacted in various other Provinces of Canada.

#### Alberta

The third session of the fifth legislature of Alberta, which began on January 23 and ended on April 21 of the present year, produced several measures affecting labour. Among these may be mentioned an act to amend the Mothers' Allowances Act, for although it does not fall strictly within this class its subject is often included in the general group of labour legislation. The amendment makes the act more widely applicable throughout the Province. The act of 1919 established local machinery for administering the act in

cities or towns only, the remainder of the Province being dealt with directly by the Provincial Superintendent. Under a new amendment all municipalities, and not only those of cities and towns, are required to appoint inspectors to receive and report upon applications, and otherwise carry out the purposes of the act in the district concerned. If inspectors have not been appointed, the clerk, secretary or secretary-treasurer of the district is to be considered as an inspector. In improvement districts applications are to be made directly to the Provincial Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children. This official, when he makes a recommendation otherwise than as a result of the report of a local inspector, is required to report full particulars of the case to the municipality affected, or in the case of a resident of an improvement district, to the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs. Monthly, instead of quarterly reports, upon each case must be forwarded by the Attorney-General's Department (which is at present in charge of the administration of the act) to the local authorities. Amounts charged against improvement districts will be reimbursed to the Provincial Treasurer out of the district funds. Another amendment to the same act provides that the wife of an inmate of a hospital under the provisions of the Mental Diseases Act is eligible for an allowance (The act originally required that the husband in such cases should have been committed to a hospital for the insane under The Insanity Act).

The responsibilities of employers in regard to the local taxes of their workers were redefined in an amended sec-



tion of the Town Act as follows: the employer must, on the request of the secretary-treasurer of the municipality, furnish a monthly list of employees, and this official may require the employer to deduct from the next payment of wages the amount due for taxes from a stated employee (unless the latter has paid at least \$4 for school taxes for the year), and to remit this amount to him. An employer who fails to comply with this requirement is liable to a fine, and after non-compliance for two weeks to seizure of the amount due by distress and sale of his goods. The duties of employers under the School Assessment Act were similarly restated.

Instructors in manual training and other special courses were by an amendment to the School Grants Act, declared to be entitled to the wage scale of regular grade teachers.

Two measures were enacted affecting the coal mining industry. Under one of these acts mine owners in the Province were made subject, as from May 31, 1918, to a tax of two per cent upon their gross revenue from the mine. By the other act, which will remain in force for one year, coal shipped or sold in the Province must be graded, the grades to be fixed by order-in-council after investigation by advisory grading committees; operators are further required to register a name for the coal they take out in accordance with the official classification.

Two measures passed during the session had reference to Provincial civil servants. By an amendment to the Superannuation Act of 1922 (LABOUR

GAZETTE, March, 1923, page 269) a further annuity was provided for retiring employees who had not made the contribution now required under the provisions of the act, with the limit that the total amount of annuities received by the retiring employee must not exceed one-third of the amount of the salary he received prior to his retirement. The Civil Service Garnishment Act was amended so as to provide that no debt due to any employee from the Crown shall be liable to attachment, unless such debt exceeds \$75 (in the original act this figure was \$25), and then only to the extent of the excess; but this provision does not apply in cases where the debt owed by the employee is for board and lodging.

An amendment to the Direct Legislation Act of 1913 gives the legislature new powers in connection with the submission to popular vote of suggested legislation which has been petitioned for under the provisions of the Act. Formerly the draft bill prepared by the petitioners had to be submitted to a vote of the electors as it stood, but under the amendment the legislature, if it already favours the submission of a similar question, may submit to popular vote the principle or subject matter of the proposed act, the ballot providing for the expression by the voters of as many choices as there are questions to be submitted, and the votes being dealt with in accordance with the principle of the single transferable preferential vote. The measure asked for by the petitioners will then be deemed to have popular approval if the final count shows that its underlying principle has received a majority of the votes-cast.

## FACTORY LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

### A Comparison of the Factory Acts of the Various Provinces.

THE factory laws form one of the most important groups in the body of legislation affecting labour. Most of the existing rules governing industrial employment, particularly the regulations relating to the health and safety of the workers, the age of admission of children to industry, and the working hours of women and children, have been issued under the authority of the various provincial factory acts. An outline of the principal provisions of these acts was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, 1920, forming one of a series of articles suggested by the Report of the Dominion-Provincial Commission on Uniformity of Labour Laws which was issued earlier in the same year. The reader is referred to that article for a full comparison of the provincial acts as then existing. The special recommendations of the Commission were that the various acts be made uniform in regard to the classes of industrial establishments covered; that smaller factories at present exempt in some provinces be made subject to inspection throughout Canada; that all provinces agree on the same age limit for the employment of boys and girls in industry, namely 14 years for boys, and 15 for girls; that the hours of employment for women and for children be generally brought into line with the draft conventions of the Washington conference of the International Labour Organization; and that safety and health provisions be more widely extended in their application.

The present article summarizes the provisions of the several acts in regard to those points on which greater uniformity as between the provinces was desired by the Commission.

#### Scope of Provincial Acts

The provincial acts vary considerably in their scope. The Factories, Shop and Office Building Act of Ontario and the Factories Act of Alberta are perhaps the most comprehensive in their operation. The former act, as its title implies, covers not only factories, but also buildings used for office purposes under control of a separate employer, and places "where goods are handled or exposed or offered for sale", as well as places where manufactures are carried on but which do not come under the definition of "factory" as used in the Act. The Alberta Act covers all factories in the province and in addition applies to shops, offices and office buildings in cities and towns having a population exceeding 5000, with the exception of chemists' shops, but including restaurants.

The term "factory" is employed in a practically identical sense in the acts of all the provinces, but in some there are limitations and restrictions which involve marked differences in practice. Factories are generally defined as premises in which mechanical power of some kind is used for the purpose of manufacture. The acts of Ontario and the four western provinces also cover buildings to which the employer has the right of access and in which manual labour is carried on in connection with the manufacture of articles for sale, the purpose of the clause "to which the employer has the right of access" apparently being to exclude domestic workshops from the definition. Domestic work is excluded also in the Nova Scotia Act, and the Industrial Establishments Act of Quebec exempts domestic workshops, unless the work done in them is classed by order-in-council as dangerous, and unless, fur-



ther, it is performed by means of mechanical power.

Lists of industries to which the acts severally apply are given as schedules to the acts of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, the Lieutenant Governor in Council having authority to add new industries lists. The acts of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are less precise, furnishing no such lists of industries, but in Quebec and Nova Scotia industries which are not already covered by the definition of factory may be included by order-in-council.

The provincial acts, however, while they employ similar definitions of the term "factories", differ in their application owing to certain individual features. These are briefly noted in the paragraphs which follow.

The Nova Scotia act is restricted primarily to factories employing mechanical power, though by order in council the act may be declared to apply more generally.

The New Brunswick act applies, without limit as to the number of employees, to all factories employing mechanical power, and to all laundries where employees work for wages, but other types of "factory" are not covered unless they employ at least ten workers. Fish and fruit canning establishments are exempt.

The Quebec act exempts domestic workshops, with the exceptions already mentioned, and, in addition, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may also exempt other premises by regulation.

The Ontario act is applicable only to factories in which more than five persons are employed and where power other than manual labour is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on therein.

Factories employing less than three persons are exempted from the opera-

tion of the acts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

### Employment of Children

The Commission on Uniformity of Labour Laws, in the report already mentioned, recommended that "no boy under 14 years of age and no girl under 15 years of age shall be employed in an industrial establishment." It will be seen from the accompanying table that the age limits recommended by the Commission are the rule in most of the provinces of Canada. Saskatchewan was the latest province to fall into line by enacting an amendment last year in accordance with the recommendation.

The New Brunswick act forms an exception among the Factories acts in prescribing no definite age limit for the employment of boys and girls in industry, but the School Attendance Act provides that no child under the age of 13 years shall be employed in any mechanical, manufacturing or mercantile establishment; and in cities and towns where Part II of the same act is enforced by annual resolution no child under 16 may be employed during school hours except by permit. Moreover, the provincial Factories Act creates machinery for checking abuses of juvenile employment. The Factory Inspector in that as in several other provinces may require the employer to keep a birth certificate, or furnish an affidavit, of the age of all his employees under the age of sixteen, and "failure to produce the same," the section reads, "shall be *prima facie* evidence that the employment of such child or young person is illegal." Further, the Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers the act, is authorized to forbid the employment, in occupations deemed by the Board to be unwholesome or dangerous, of girls under eighteen and boys under fourteen years,



TABLE SHOWING SOME PROVISIONS OF FACTORIES ACTS OF THE VARIOUS PROVINCES OF CANADA.

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario (b)	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta (c)	Br. Columbia
1. Minimum Age for Juvenile Employment.	14 for boys and girls;* special permits for younger children for employment in fruit preserving during season (a) Birth certificates required for employees under 16.	No age limit specified. Birth certificates required for employees under 16.	14, with educational test up to 16 years. Age certificates may be required for all boys and girls employed, and a physical examination may be ordered.	14, but school attendance, full or part-time, is required up to 16 years.	14 for boys and 15 for girls. Birth certificates required for employees under 16.	14 for boys and 15 for girls.	15.	14 for boys and 15 for girls (special permit for younger children in fruit and vegetable industry during season).
2. Dangerous or unwholesome occupations.	Boys under 16 and girls under 18 not to be employed.	Boys under 14 and girls under 18 not to be employed.	Boys under 16 and girls under 18 not to be employed.	Boys under 16 and girls under 18 not to be employed.		Boys under 16 and girls under 18 not to be employed.		Boys under 16 and girls under 18 not to be employed.
3. Hours of work of men and young persons.	For women, not fixed, for boys and girls under 16, 8 hours per day and 4 hours on Saturday. For girls under 18, 9 hours per day.	For women and girls 14-18, 10 hours per day, unless different appointment is made to give shorter Saturday.	For women, girls and boys under 18, 10 hours per day or 60 hours a week but an employer may make different appointment of hours to give shorter Saturday. In textile factories, 10 hours per day and 55 hours per week.	For women and girls, and boys under 16, 10 hours per day, unless different appointment of hours for on shorter day in week; 60 hours per week.	For women and girls, 15 to 18, 9 hours per day or 54 per week unless different appointment of hours to give shorter Saturday.	For women, girls and boys, 14 to 16, 48 hours per week.	Day shift for all persons must be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. (i.e. 10 hours). No special rule for women or young persons.	For women and girls, 15 to 16 years, 8 hours per day, 48 per week, unless different appointment for women or young persons made to give shorter Saturday.

4. Night work.	Women and girls in emergencies, under special permits not to work before 6 a.m. or after 9 p.m.	Working day between 7 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., women and girls in emergencies under permit not to work before 6 a.m. or after 10.30 p.m.	Working day between 7 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. (London) regular hours permitted in shops on Saturday, etc.) In emergencies under permits hours are 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.	Women and girls, in emergencies, under permit not to work before 7 a.m. or after 10 p.m.	No work after 6 p.m. except by special permit in emergencies under permit not to work before 7 a.m. or after 10 p.m.	Women (except by permit) not to work between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. Night shift for any employee not to exceed 8 hours.	Women and girls, in emergencies, under permit not to work before 7 a.m. or after 8 p.m.
5. Hours in special circumstances, cases of emergency, etc., on permit.	For women and girls of 14 to 18, 12½ hours per day, 72½ hours per week for 36 days in year.	For women and girls, 14 to 18, 13½ hours per day, 81 hours per week, for 26 days in year.	For women and girls under 16, 12½ hours per day, 72½ hours per week for 36 days in year.	For women and girls, 12 hours per day, 60 hours per week for 36 days per year.	For women, girls, 15 to 18 and boys 14 to 16, 12½ hours in day, 72½ hours per week for 36 days in year.	For women and girls, 15 to 18 years, 9 hours per day, 54 per week, for 36 days in year.	For women and girls, 15 to 18 years, 9 hours per day, 54 per week, for 36 days in year.
6. Provision for meals.	For women, girls and children, 1 hour for meal at noon, and 45 minutes extra for evening meal between 5 and 8 p.m. in emergency employment.	For women and girls, 1 hour for meal at noon.	For women, girls and boys under 16, 1 hour for meal at noon and 45 minutes extra for evening meal, between 5 and 8 p.m. in emergency employment.	For women and girls, 1 hour for meal at noon and 45 minutes extra for evening meal, between 5 and 8 p.m. in emergency employment.	For women, girls, 16, 1 hour for meal at noon and 45 minutes extra for evening meal, between 5 and 8 p.m. in emergency employment.	For all employees, 1 hour for meal at noon.	For girls and women, 1 hour at noon and 45 minutes extra for evening meal between 5 and 8 p.m. in emergency employment.

TABLE SHOWING SOME PROVISIONS OF FACTORIES ACTS OF THE VARIOUS PROVINCES OF CANADA. (Continued).

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario (b)	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta (c)	Br. Columbia
(6) Provision for meals (Contd.)	Inspector may direct employer to forbid women and children to take meals into workroom, and to provide suitable room for meals.		Inspector may direct employer to provide suitable place for meals, to forbid workmen to take meals in workshop, etc. Workers must in all cases have place to warm food and take meals in shelter.	Inspector may direct employer to forbid women, girls and boys under 16, to take meals into workroom, and to provide suitable room for meals; no person to take food into room where deleterious matter is exposed; attendant to be in charge of eating and dressing rooms where 35 employees.	Inspector may direct employer to forbid women and girls to take meals in workroom and to provide suitable room for meals. (The former rule is not applicable to home employment, or where young girls are not employed in a factory.)	Inspector may direct employer to forbid women and girls to take meals in workroom and to provide suitable room for meals. (The former rule is not applicable to home employment, or where young girls are not employed in a factory.)	Inspector may direct employer to forbid any employee to take meals in workroom and to provide suitable room. No person to take food in to room where deleterious matter is exposed.	Inspector may direct employer to forbid men and girls to take meals in workroom and to provide suitable room for meals. (The former rule is not applicable to home employment, or where young girls are not employed in a factory.)
7. Seats for employees.			Chairs to be provided for all employees whose work allows them to be seated.	Chairs to be available for shop employees.			Chair to be available for shop employees.	
8. Occupations forbidden for women and girls.	May not clean gearing machinery, etc., in motion. No girl may work between fixed and traversing parts of machine.	May not clean gearing machinery, etc., in motion nor work between fixed and traversing parts of machine.	May not be employed on belting or other transmission operations.	May not clean gearing machinery, etc., in motion. No girl may work between fixed and traversing parts of machine.	May not clean machinery in motion. No girl to work between fixed and traversing part of machine.	May not clean machinery in motion. No girl to work between fixed and traversing part of machine.	May not clean gearing machinery, etc., in motion.	May not clean machinery in motion. No girl to work between fixed and traversing part of machine.



9. Prevention of over crowding.	Health of employees not to be impaired by over crowding.	300 cubic feet of air space for each employee.	Health of employees not to be impaired by over crowding. Notices on doors to state number of workers allowed in room.	300 cubic feet of air space for each employee.	Health of employees not to be impaired by over crowding. Notices on doors to state number of workers allowed in room.
10. Ventilation and heating.	Air of work-room to be kept reasonably free of gas, etc. Special provisions for foundries.	Air of work room to be kept reasonably free of gas, etc., (applies to all factories, irrespective of numbers employed, where injurious dust is generated) minimum heat of 60 degrees. Special provisions for foundries.	Air of workroom to be kept reasonably free of gas, etc. (Applies to all factories, irrespective of numbers employed, where injurious dust is generated) Adequate heating required.	Air of workroom to be kept reasonably free of gas, etc. (Applies to all factories, irrespective of numbers employed, where injurious dust is generated) Special provisions for printing offices, bakeries, foundries.	Air of workroom to be kept reasonably free of gas, etc. (Applies to all factories, irrespective of numbers employed, where injurious dust is generated) Adequate heating required.

(a) The place where such children are employed to be separate from that in which the business of canning, cooking, etc., is carried on.

(b) Applies to shops as well as factories.

(c) Applies to shops and offices as well as factories.

\* An amendment of 1923 to the Education Act enables school authorities to raise the age for children coming under the act from 14 to 16 years in towns or cities.

and in the event of an accident causing the death of any boy under fourteen or of any girl under sixteen the employer, if blame is shown, "shall be liable to the same extent and in the same manner as the Board would be if such girl were of the full age of sixteen years or such boy were of the full age of fourteen years."

The provisions of the various factory act relating to the age of employment, hours of work, night employment, and in respect to the health and comfort of employees, are shown in the accompanying table, from which it will be seen that considerable diversity continues to exist in the practice of the several provinces of Canada.

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### THE SCOPE AND AIMS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

IN order to assist the provinces in their efforts to develop adequate training systems for industrial workers, the Dominion Parliament, in 1919, passed the Technical Education Act setting aside the sum of ten million dollars to be expended over a period of ten years. Under the provisions of this Act the Dominion Government shares equally with the provincial governments all grants in aid of secondary vocational education in Canada. Vocational education which may be defined as that part of the training for life which has to do with one's present or future occupation is still in the early stages of its development in Canada, and it is difficult to predict the changes which will take place in the near future. The purpose of the Act is to promote any form of vocational, technical or industrial education or instruction deemed necessary or desirable in promoting industry and the mechanical trades, or in increasing the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein. Under the Agricultural Instruction Act, 1913, provision had been made for assisting the provinces to develop all forms of agricultural instruction. The Technical Education Act was enacted to provide similar assistance to other branches of industry for which adequate training facilities did not exist. Evidently it was intended that special efforts should be made to develop practical vocational training for boys and

girls intending to enter industrial occupations and for those persons, already employed, who needed special training to fit them for promotion or to increase their efficiency and earning capacity.

Since training schools for the professions, including teaching, engineering and nursing, had already been provided by provincial colleges and universities, and special assistance was being given by the Dominion government to agricultural education, it was agreed to confine grants under the Technical Education Act to vocational education of less than college grade, the controlling purpose of which is to fit young people for useful employment in skilled industrial occupations other than agriculture. The term "skilled industrial occupations" is interpreted to include all branches of work in trades, manufacturing, distribution, transportation, printing, applied art, homemaking and other human activities which require special training. Accordingly, the work which may receive assistance under the provisions of the Act includes industrial or trade training, commercial courses of less than college grade, homemaking courses, training in commercial or industrial art, and technical courses leading to industrial, commercial, household science and engineering courses in colleges and universities. Much valuable work along these lines is being done by industrial, private and religious schools throughout the Dominion but, as these schools are not part

of the publicly controlled system, they do not receive federal grants.

The scope and aims of the work being done by secondary vocational schools in Canada is indicated by the following list of courses which are eligible for grants under the Technical Education Act.

(1) Technical courses of secondary grade, conducted in technical schools, the purpose of which is to fit boys for entrance to engineering departments in universities or colleges.

(2) Industrial courses of secondary grade, the purpose of which is to fit each student for entrance into a previously selected trade or skilled occupation, either as an apprentice or improver or skilled worker.

(3) Commercial courses of secondary grade, the purpose of which is to fit young people for earning a livelihood in commercial occupations such as:—Bookkeeping, stenography, salesmanship, accounting, secretarial work, business administration, etc.

(4) Home economics or homemaking courses of secondary grade of at least two years' duration, the purpose of which is to fit girls for the duties and responsibilities of homemaking.

(5) Applied arts courses of secondary grade, the purpose of which is to produce skilled workers in the various branches of applied art, including commercial design, illustrating, poster work, show card writing, interior decorating, art metal work, etc.

(6) Prevocational courses of two or more years' duration commencing not earlier than grade VII, the purpose of which is to provide a variety of occupational experiences and information, while continuing the general training in English, mathematics and science, to boys and girls who do not intend to enter universities, in order that they may wisely select, after careful guidance and supervision, the most suitable

vocational training for their future life-work.

(7) Part-time vocational courses provided under compulsory school attendance laws and conducted during day working hours for the special benefit of young people who are employed.

(8) Continuation classes provided under compulsory school attendance laws, in which the training offered is directly related to the occupational needs of the students.

(9) Evening classes conducted for adults who are employed during the day and the purpose of which is to fit students for advancement in their occupations or to train them for other occupations.

(10) Short-term courses and special industrial courses—Day, short-term, unit courses for industrial workers or special students in secondary schools, the contents of which are confined to practical work and related subjects of direct vocational value to the students.

(11) Apprenticeship courses (other than part-time classes). Organized training for indentured apprentices in any occupation, which training should be supervised by a specially appointed official in the employ of either the school board, or an industrial corporation or an industrial organization responsible for apprenticeship in the industry.

(12) Foreman training courses — Organized training in industry or school for the purpose of improving the efficiency of foremen or for training competent workmen for the position of foreman.

(13) Teacher-training courses — Courses of various kinds (part-time, evening, short-term, summer school, etc.) which are conducted for the training and improvement of teachers and instructors in any branch of secondary vocational education.



## REPORT ON MINE EXPLOSION AT CUMBERLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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**A** REPORT on the explosion in No. 4 Mine, Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, at Cumberland, British Columbia, on February 8, has recently been made by Mr. George Wilkinson, formerly Chief Inspector of Mines in British Columbia, who was appointed to investigate the disaster. This report states that "indications are that the cause of ignition was a match lighted for some illicit purpose, close to where the body of the Chinaman Jung Tow was found, in the return air from No. 2 East Level and in the vicinity of where explosive gas was known to exist." Nineteen out of the thirty-three who lost their lives were overcome by afterdamp, some being within seventy feet of safety when overcome, after they had travelled distances varying from 80 to 1,100 feet.

No. 4 Mine, it is said, is very extensive, and has been in operation for twenty-five years. It consists of two haulage slopes, which converge at a point about 50 feet from the portal. The explosion was in No. 1 Slope. An accident also took place in No. 2 Slope on August 30, 1922, in which 18 lives were lost (See LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1922, page 1,113). The ventilation of the mine is maintained by two fans, each slope having a separate intake and return airway.

The report says that no men escaped out of No. 2 East Level and that explosive gas had been found and reported on the rise side of this level, intermittently for over two weeks, and had existed there practically steadily for five days prior to the explosion. Evidence given at the inquest by firebosses in charge of this section went to show that the amount of gas in this particular place at times assumed serious proportions. Mr. Wilkinson in commenting on the reports of firebosses states that no idea is given as to the size of a gas cap, if such is found, or the percentage of methane that may be in the air. The report adds:

From the evidence given at the inquest it is apparent that the officials actually in charge of operations at the faces do not give enough serious thought as to the danger of allowing miners to continue at work at the face when accumulations of explosive gas are present in the vicinity. This was brought out very plainly at the inquest by the cross-examination of the fireboss in charge of this district. The evidence of the fireboss on the morning shift would indicate that there was at least 236 cubic feet of methane, the inner end of which was within twelve feet of the working face, when he visited No. 2 East Level on his rounds, yet he admits in his evidence that he allowed the men to remain at work. What the conditions were during the afternoon of the explosion unfortunately cannot be ascertained. It would seem advisable that in a place where conditions arise such as those in No. 2 East Level, no one but the most skilled and careful miners should be allowed to work.

It has been already demonstrated both at this explosion and the one previous that small accumulations of explosive gas are very dangerous in this mine when working on the long-wall system, as no doubt the explosion is fed by gas drawn out of breaks in the roof, which are incapable of examination.

If the evidence of the two firebosses as given by themselves at the inquest is to be credited, it is very apparent that they are not making reports showing the actual conditions, and these reports are misleading to their superior officers. Some of them are not carrying out the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act at times regarding blasting. The night-shift fireboss admits in his evidence that he fired a shot on the high side of No. 2 East Level, at half-past four on the morning of February 8, and that after firing this shot he found explosive gas about twelve feet away, and he further admits he did not examine so far back before he fired the shot. The 'Coal Mine Regulation Act' requires that he shall examine all places contiguous thereto for a radius of twenty-five yards.

With regard to the practice of employees taking matches and smoking materials into the different mines in the province, the report points out that it is becoming so serious that drastic methods should be taken to stamp it out. During 1922 there were fourteen convictions, one being against an oriental, one against a coloured man and twelve against white

men. In 1923, up to the time the report was issued, three orientals and eight white men were convicted of offences against the Coal Mines Regulation Act, most of them having to do with the carrying of smoking materials and matches while at work in the mines.

Most of the accidents occurring in the coal mines of British Columbia, Mr. Wilkinson claims, are readily traceable to laxity or indifference on the part of the officials locally in charge of the workings, or to the employees themselves. "It may be charitable to give verdicts of accidental death, misadventure, and error of judgment", he says, "but the fact remains that they could better be classed as downright carelessness or indifference". With the object of eliminating to some extent the indifference and carelessness, he makes the following recommendations:—

That the Coal Mines Regulation Act be amended to increase the maximum pecuniary penalty for violations, to one hundred dollars instead of ten dollars, as at present.

That regulations be prepared and issued by the Department of Mines to standardize the form of fireboss reports, so that the conditions with regard to inflammable gas will be described by a compulsory statement, in cubic feet, of all explosive gas found; and that the length of gas caps be stated in inches or fractions of an inch.

With regard to mine rescue apparatus, it is pointed out that by the time crews are organized and transported to the scene of the accident, valuable time is lost, and employees who have been unin-

jured by the explosion rush out to try and reach safety, with the result that many are overcome by the deadly afterdamp. In rare cases, it is stated, rescue is effected where men have stayed in their working places or near the face. "If any large effectual life saving is to be done", the report states, "it will have to be done through some type of portable apparatus that can be carried around by a miner and donned quickly after an explosion occurs, in a manner similar to that employed by the soldiers at the front. An apparatus of this kind would be ineffective in an atmosphere where the oxygen content is completely destroyed or very low; but in the case of the escape of men from districts that have not been affected, except possibly by a limited quantity of smoke or afterdamp, it would be very effective. With some apparatus of this type, it is highly probable that nineteen of these men would have escaped from this explosion, as no doubt the oxygen content was sufficient to sustain life."

The report draws attention to a portable mask called the "Self Rescuer", which is now being thoroughly investigated by the Department of Mines, it being stated that if it can be perfected and if it will last for one hour in an atmosphere containing afterdamp but with sufficient oxygen to sustain life, a similar loss of life might be avoided.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO IN 1922.

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**T**HE Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario recently issued their report for 1922, the eighth year of the operation of the Provincial act. It is pointed out that the statement is necessarily provisional, being in part made up of estimates. Adjusted figures for the previous year also are given, the actual cost of all accidents happening during 1921 having been determined and the assessments accordingly adjusted since the publication of the previous report.

In a general review prefacing the report the statement is made that "though the Ontario Act is now providing, it is believed, the most liberal benefits of any compensation law upon the continent, it is very far from being the most expensive upon employers. This is largely because very little of what the employers pay goes for administration, or other expenses, and because the immense overhead and profit loading which are inevitable in ordinary insurance are absent. Apart from the cost of accident prevention or safety associations, nearly \$98 out of every \$100 which employers pay goes directly for the benefit of injured workmen or their dependents. And there is no litigation and a minimum of trouble and expense for both workmen and employers." It will be recalled that under the Ontario Act most of the industries covered, including all those enumerated in Schedule 1, are upon the collective liability principle, but a smaller number, including railways, navigation companies, municipalities, etc., (Schedule 2) are under individual liability, paying for accidents as they occur, instead of being assessed, as are industries under Schedule 1, to provide a general fund out of which the Board pays the cost of accidents. Showing the volume of business now handled by the Board it is stated that in 1922 the

number of accidents reported daily averaged 168, the number of cheques issued per day averaged 496, and the benefits awarded averaged \$18,967 per day. About 3,000 pieces of mail are handled by the Board each day.

Measured by the number of accidents which were dealt with and by the total benefits awarded during the year, the work of the Board showed some increase in 1922 over 1921. Reports of 50,411 accidents were received as compared with 45,191 in the preceding year and 54,851 in 1920. These figures, however, include some accidents not serious enough to require compensation or medical aid. The number of accident cases in which compensation or medical aid was awarded was 42,509 in 1922, 40,266 in 1921, and 47,851 in 1920. The number of fatalities reported in 1922 was 418 (of which 331 had been already paid for at the close of the year), 386 in 1921, and 452 in 1920. Permanent disability cases numbered 1887 in 1922 and 2,251 in 1921. The report points out that the permanent disability cases, while they form only a small percentage of all the accidents reported, represent nearly one-half the total amount of compensation awarded; death cases cost little less than one-quarter, and temporary disability cases cost a little over one-quarter of the total compensation.

The total benefits awarded during 1922 included \$5,000,077 for compensation and \$692,820 for medical aid, the total amount \$5,692,897 comparing with a total of \$6,189,263 for the previous year. The amount of payments does not strictly correspond with the number of accidents from year to year since the amount of compensation varies with the average wages of the workmen as well as with the number and severity of the accidents.



Of the total compensation payments \$3,417,102 was in Schedule 1 industries, \$1,184,669 in Schedule 2 industries and \$398,306 in Crown industries. The medical aid payments were entirely in connection with Schedule 1 industries, since this service is furnished by the employers at their own cost both in Schedule 2 and in Crown industries.

The total wage expenditure, in 1922, of industries coming under Schedule 1 was \$361,520,512, as compared with \$355,259,287 in 1921, and \$464,589,211 in 1920. The Board has no similar data for Schedule 2 and Crown industries as payrolls are not required to be filed, compensation and medical aid forming an individual liability; but it is estimated that the payroll is probably one-third of that of Schedule 1.

Based on provisional figures, the estimated average rate of assessment for 1922, in Schedule 1 industries, was \$1.08 for each \$100 of payroll, as compared with \$1.34 for 1921. The heaviest payments are those in connection with the lumbering and building industries; the group including steel construction, railway and canal construction, dredging, fishing, etc., comes next, followed by mining and explosives, metal articles, road construction, brick manufacturing and quarrying, etc., and pulp and paper, in the order named. During 1922, 23,613 assessments, including refunds, were issued, as compared with 23,677 in 1921.

Payments to safety or accident prevention associations during the year amounted to \$69,226, the associations being as follows: the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, which received \$53,576, the Lumbermen's Safety Association, the Ontario Pulp

and Paper Makers' Safety Association, and the Electrical Employers' Association. The assets of the Board totalled \$15,870,977, and the liabilities \$14,993,450 at the close of the year.

Administration expenses, to which reference is made above, were in the ratio of 2.36 per cent of the compensation and medical aid awarded during the year.

#### Method of Rating under the Ontario Act.

The following explanation of the method of rating under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario forms the introduction to a separate publication by the Board, giving a table of rates for 1923.

For assessment and compensation purposes under the Act the industries covered are divided into 24 classes. Each class stands upon its own footing and carries its own burden, except that a very small general fund, one per cent, per year, known as the Disaster Reserve, is set aside to assist in meeting any extraordinary call that may arise in any class. With the exception of this Disaster Reserve the moneys collection are just what are considered necessary to take care of the accidents that have actually happened.

Separate accounts are kept of all assessments received and all compensation and medical aid awarded for each of these classes. Each of the 24 classes of industry is thus in effect a mutual insurance association of the employers in that class.

The rates for each class are fixed and the assessments made much in the same way as a municipality levies its taxes. They are governed by the requirements.

The rates fixed for the year are intended to cover the burden for that year. At the beginning of the year each employer is required to furnish the Board with an estimate of his probable pay roll for the year and he is assessed provisionally upon that estimate. At the end of the year the actual amount of pay roll is ascertained and the assessment is adjusted accordingly, the rate provisionally fixed being also altered where the accident experience shows this to be necessary.

The rates are fixed in accordance with the accident experience. The amount of compensation and medical aid and the amount of assessments in the class for the preceding year are ascertained, an estimate being made of the amount still remaining to be paid for accidents which, by reason of continuing disability or for lack of reports, have not been finally disposed of before the end of the year, and allowance being also made for the difference between the estimates given by employers at the beginning of the year and the actual figures as ascertained and shown in their pay roll statements at the end of the year. In this way the total expenditure and the total income of the class for the year are arrived at as nearly as possible, and the sufficiency or insufficiency of the rate charged determined.

If it is seen that the rate charged has produced sufficient money, or if the surplus or deficit is small the rate will be maintained. If there is any considerable difference, it will be increased or decreased accordingly.

It is to be remembered always that any surplus to the credit of a class

remains in the class funds, and this is also taken into consideration in fixing the rates.

All industries in the same class do not necessarily, nor usually, bear the same rate. The classes are subdivided into groups, and even within the group the rate are different where this is shown to be justified. The experience is kept for the group as well as for the class. In fixing the rates, however, regard must always be had to the fact that each class is an insurance group and that all lines of industry in the class must share to some extent the good or ill fortune of the class as a whole. The rating for each separate line of industry cannot be made to depend upon the experience in that particular line alone. This is especially the case where the total amount of the pay rolls in any line of industry is small. To charge that line of industry with its own cost might place a very excessive burden upon its employers for one year while perhaps relieving them almost wholly from assessment another year. This would destroy the underlying principle of collective liability or mutual insurance which is the basis of the system.

Individual distinction between employers even in the same line of industry is made according to their accident experience by a system of merit rating. Where the accident cost exceeds or falls short of the amount of assessment by a stated percentage a merit rating charge or a merit rating refund, within specified limits, is made accordingly. It is not the intention to make the next application of merit rating until the experience for three years following the last merit rating has been ascertained.



## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA.

Reports by Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) Leather Boot and Shoe Industry, 1921; (b) Biscuit and Confectionery Industry, 1921.

**R**EPORTS were received during the month from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with regard to the leather boot and shoe industry in Canada, 1921, and the biscuit and confectionery industry in Canada, 1921. (The former report contains not only statistics for the year 1921 but a brief historical sketch of the industry and statistics for the census years from 1871 to 1921 and principal statistics for the five-year period 1917 to 1921). Previous reports in this series relating to various industries for 1921 and 1920 were outlined in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April 1923 and in previous issues. A report on the leather boot and shoe industry during 1920 is contained in the issue of May 1922, and on the biscuit and confectionery industry, 1920, in the issue of July 1922.

### The Leather Boot and Shoe Industry during 1921.

The report on the leather boot and shoe industry during 1921 covers the operations of 177 factories as compar-

ed with 173 in the previous year, five additional factories being reported in operation in the province of Quebec and one less in British Columbia. The production of 1921 was lower in value than that of any year since 1917, and showed a decrease of 33 per cent as compared with the previous year, the totals being \$66,817,174 and \$44,665,381 for 1920 and 1921 respectively. The decrease in 1921 is accounted for as due in part to a general falling off in the prices of leather and in part to a decrease in the quantity of production, the production in 1921 being 14,745,851 pairs as against 17,693,966 pairs in 1920. There were 259 more employees (132 males and 127 females) engaged in the industry in 1921 than in 1920. In 1921, there was, however, a decrease of \$2,130,242 in the payroll. The capital invested in the industry in 1921 was \$31,644,855, a decrease of \$2,702,171 from the previous year.

The following table shows the principal statistics by provinces for the year 1921:

Province	Factories	Capital	Employees		Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Value of product
			Male	Female			
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 4	\$ 999,191	193	35	129,367	220,972	435,932
New Brunswick.....	5	939,977	261	147	350,645	775,989	1,493,194
Quebec.....	98	17,540,654	5,304	3,172	6,982,519	13,905,135	26,309,522
Ontario.....	66	11,889,778	2,732	1,615	4,486,197	8,144,382	16,020,759
British Columbia.....	4	275,255	76	24	126,300	242,705	405,974
	177	31,644,855	8,496	4,993	12,075,028	23,379,183	44,665,381

The number of employees of different classes by sex, and the amount paid

in salaries and wages is shown in the following table:



Classes of employees	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, managers, etc....	564	31	1,894,985
Salaried workers, clerks, salesmen, etc.....	743	308	1,602,102
Wage-earners, average number .....	7,001	4,267	8,418,832
Outside piece workers.....	188	387	159,100
Totals .....	8,496	4,993	12,075,023

A classification of employees according to weekly wage earnings as at December 15, 1921, is shown below:

Weekly wage	Male	Female	Total employees
Under \$5.....	192	310	502
\$5 but under \$10....	788	1,342	2,130
\$10 but under \$15...	1,135	1,593	2,728
\$15 but under \$20...	1,451	1,005	2,456
\$20 but under \$25...	1,509	328	1,837
\$25 but under \$30...	1,085	104	1,189
\$30 and over .....	1,602	34	1,636
Total .....	7,762	4,716	12,478

#### The Biscuit and Confectionery Industry during 1921.

Decreases appeared in every item on the schedule as compared with 1920;

there were 28 fewer establishments reporting, capital decreased by \$561,992, the number of employees by 1,436, salary and wage payments by \$801,502, fuel costs by \$46,369, miscellaneous expenses by \$142,119, the cost of raw and partly manufactured materials by \$8,338,982 and the value of production by \$7,900,819. The large decreases in materials and products were due to the decline in the prices of commodities; the percentage of decrease in commodity prices in 1921 varied from 21.8 per cent for chocolate to 40.0 per cent for sugar and glucose. Of the 1,436 decrease in the number of employees, there was a decrease of 1,427 in the number of employees on wages (293 males and 1,134 females). The number of employees on outside piece work showed a decrease of 17 males and an increase of 4 females, and among clerks, typists, etc., there was a decrease of 86 males and 6 females. The following table gives some of the principal statistics of the industry:

Province	No. of plants	Capital	No. of employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Value of products
Prince Edward Island.....	4	\$ 27,592	8	\$ 5,081	\$ 20,060	\$ 31,140
Nova Scotia.....	9	1,725,513	1,108	826,707	1,447,460	3,577,463
New Brunswick.....	10	1,829,965	662	563,201	1,338,352	2,823,506
Quebec .....	38	6,008,233	2,566	1,827,948	4,838,710	9,268,470
Ontario .....	207	17,936,774	5,637	5,210,921	11,918,618	25,296,313
Manitoba .....	24	1,013,184	547	543,794	1,383,447	2,474,338
Saskatchewan .....	8	40,622	18	25,185	36,298	79,316
Alberta .....	26	796,473	260	253,037	697,345	1,356,012
British Columbia .....	46	1,277,233	473	480,915	919,323	1,845,956
Canada .....	372	30,655,589	11,286	9,736,789	22,600,821	46,758,014

The number of employees of different classes, by sex, and the amounts paid in salaries and wages are shown in the following table:

	Classes of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
			\$
Salaried officers of corporations .....	144	9	594,151
General superintendents and managers.....	173	19	442,042
Technical experts, accountants, etc.....	59	10	106,498
Clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc.....	920	376	1,654,850
Employees on wages, average No.....	4,170	5,365	6,936,458
Outside piece workers....	29	12	2,790
Totals .....	5,405	5,791	9,736,789

A classification of employees according to weekly wage payments within specified groups is given below:

Weekly wage	Male	Female	Total employees
Under \$5.....	71	142	213
\$5 but under \$10...	394	2,149	2,543
\$10 but under \$20...	2,020	3,803	5,823
\$20 but under \$30...	1,605	127	1,732
\$30 but under \$40...	479	1	480
\$40 but under \$50...	56	.....	56
\$50 and over.....	13	.....	13
Total .....	4,638	6,222	10,860

The number of males under 16 years of age numbered 117 or a little more than 2½ per cent, while the females under 16 were 395 or approximately 6.35 per cent.

JUDICIAL DECISION RESPECTING PICKETING

AN important legal decision respecting picketing was recently delivered in the Superior Court of Quebec, District of Montreal, in the case of Dame Hannah Bercowitch *et al* vs. the Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit makers' Union of Montreal, *et al*. The plaintiffs applied for an injunction against the union and three of its officers to restrain them from certain illegal acts which they were alleged to have committed in the course of a strike, and asked for damages. In the judgment, which was delivered by Acting Chief Justice Martin, an injunction was granted, the union was condemned to pay damages, and all the defendants were condemned to pay the costs of the proceedings.

The complete text of the judgment is as follows:

The plaintiffs are manufacturers of ladies' cloaks, suits and other garments, having their respective places of business in the building No. 54-60 Crescent Street, Montreal which building is owned by Myer Dobrofsky, the

husband of one plaintiff and the father of the other.

The business, of which the wife is the registered proprietor, is carried on under the name of Empire Garment Company, that of the son under the name of the Montreal Garment Company. The former is a union shop and the latter is not.

On or about the 22nd of January last, there was a strike in the premises of the Empire Garment Company. The present proceedings are instituted against The Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union of Montreal, an unincorporated association having its office in Montreal and all the local branches and subsidiary associations of said Joint Board of the Clak and Suit Makers' Union, and Joseph Schubert, secretary, Thomas Jacobs, business agent, and Philippe Martel, organizer, all of Montreal aforesaid, as well personally as officers and organizers of the said Joint Board of Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, Plaintiffs alleging that the Defendants, by means of organized picketing and besetting the places of business of Plaintiffs, have intimidated Plaintiffs' employees and prevented such employees and customers from entering the establishments, and they pray for an injunction against Defendant restraining such illegal acts and for damages.



An interim order of injunction was issued by Mr. Justice Surveyer restraining the defendants, their officers, agents and representatives, from assaulting, molesting and interfering with plaintiffs' employees or from picketing in front of or in the neighbourhood of plaintiffs' places of business with the view to intimidating plaintiffs' employees.

The defendants pleaded to the action averring that the Empire Garment Company was a union shop and that the latter had not lived up to its agreement with the union as to the guaranteed minimum of employment, as to overtime, and as to diverting work from the Empire Garment Company to the non-Union shop of the Montreal Garment Company, that the defendants did not issue any strike call and did not order the strike, but that the employees, exasperated at plaintiffs' bad faith, of their own volition laid down their tools and walked out as they had a right to do, and that they picketed the plaintiffs' premises for the purpose of notifying to prospective employees unacquainted therewith the breaches of plaintiffs' contract and the resultant strike, and that they had a right to strike and to make known to the public the fact that there was a strike and that the picketing had been peacefully and quietly carried on. They also aver that plaintiffs were not the owners of the business and that if plaintiffs have suffered any damage, it was due to their own fault and breach of contract.

By the answer to plea, plaintiffs aver that defendants were responsible for the strike and took part in the illegal picketing which followed.

Issue was joined on the petition for injunction substantially to the same effect and the case tried before me and submitted as well upon the petition for the injunction as upon the merits.

Dealing first with the preliminary question raised that Myer Dobrofsky, the husband and father of the plaintiffs, is the owner of the businesses and the real plaintiff, I am not disposed to dismiss the action on this ground. True, there were some loose and more or less irrelevant assertions by Myer Dobrofsky that the business was his, but I think all he implied in such expressions was that he was intimately associated with and interested in the businesses and it is quite natural that he should be.

It would appear that the Empire Garment Company business was formerly carried on in his name but as he became involved in real estate investments, his wife became the registered owner of the business. As to the other business carried on by his son, he supplied the son with the machinery. The son is the registered owner, though the father no doubt keeps a paternal eye over the business of his son.

It is unnecessary to decide as to who is the real and ultimate owner of these businesses. The ostensible and registered owners are the parties, the plaintiffs before this Court, and the illegal acts alleged and invoked against Defendant were committed with respect to the Empire Garment Company and the Montreal Garment Company, and the parties before the Court are the registered owners of that business and entitled to complain.

The existence of a strike in the premises of the Empire Garment Company is abundantly established, in fact, it is impliedly admitted in defendants' plea. The participation of the defendants in that strike and in the picketing of plaintiffs' premises which followed is abundantly established.

I am not called upon to enquire into and decide on the merits of that strike, whether it was justified or not. Leaving aside the question of responsibility for damages, I assume that employees may strike if they want to. That is not what is complained of. It is rather the concerted effort to prevent others from working of which plaintiffs complain.

If employees make up their minds individually or even concertedly not to work and go on strike, that is their own affair, but if they agree to watch and beset a man's place of business to interfere with or prevent him from carrying on his lawful business, such act is wrongful.

I think the legal principles governing cases of this kind, at least, so far as this province is concerned, are laid down in the reported case of *International Ladies' Garment Workers Union & Rother*, 34 K.B. 69. Mr. Justice Rivard (86) very clearly and tersely expresses the law of picketing when he says:—

“Et puisqu'il s'agit ici de “picketing”, ajoutons que le fait d'organiser des groupes et de les envoyer à l'entrée des usines, dans le but d'empêcher les ouvriers de travailler, est une manœuvre frauduleuse ou un acte de violence ou de menace, constituant un délit qui porte atteinte à la liberté du travail”.

[*Trans.*— And since this is a matter of picketing, we add that the fact of organizing groups and sending them to the entrance of shops for the purpose of preventing the employees from working is a wrongful proceeding, or an act of violence and intimidation, constituting an offence which is directed against the freedom of labour.]

Of course, each case must be considered and determined on its own facts. In the present case, it is established by *Sergt. Laporte* of No. 10 Station that on the 22nd. of January he was called to Crescent Street about 6 p.m. opposite the premises of Plaintiffs and found there fifty or sixty employees speaking and



shouting. He recognized the defendant Martel and some of the others. He told them to move on, but Martel said that he had business there. The following morning at 7 a.m. he found seven men and four women picketers, Martel being among them. In the evening of the same day, there were five men and four women picketers there. On the 24th at 6 p.m. there were fifteen men and three women picketing, four in front of the premises and the rest of them walking up and down. Jacobs, one of the Defendants, was among them and several of them remained until about 8.30 p.m. On the 25th at 6 p.m. there were five men and three women picketing in front of the premises. He was not on duty on the 26th but was on duty on the 27th and arrested four of the picketers.

The interim injunction was issued on the 26th.

This evidence was corroborated by other constables.

It is established that several of the employees of the Montreal Garment Company who remained and others hired to replace employees of the Empire Garment Company who had gone out on strike, were housed and fed in the building. They were afraid to go home.

Albert Musicant was an operator in the Montreal Garment Company. He saw defendants Jacobs and Schubert there. Someone took him by the arm, called him a 'scab' and other unpleasant names, and he was so afraid, as a result of this treatment, that he slept in the building where the plaintiffs' business was carried on, for a period of three weeks. About a dozen or more slept there. He says he was afraid that he would get hurt.

J. Silverman, an employee of the Empire Garment Company, had his windows broken, milk bottles thrown through them, but cannot identify who did it.

Alec Emerson, a tailor working for the Empire Garment Company, was threatened by four men; thinks they were connected with the Union; they told him he had better quit or he would be treated like Izzy, the tramp, that is, would lose an eye; says he does not know the names of these four men, but he had seen them at the union meetings. They were not officers of the union. He was afraid of his life.

Cohen was shop chairman in the Empire Garment Company. He does not quite know the reason of the strike, though it would appear to have been because of the employment of three non-union men in the non-union shop of the Montreal Garment Company. He told Rosenthal, the superintendent of the Empire Garment Company, that they had been ordered to go out on strike and they went out right away.

Jacobs, one of defendants, told the men to picket, to tell anyone who came along to go into the plaintiffs' premises that there was a

strike on. He reported to the union that a strike had been called. He says that all negotiations previous to the strike were conducted through him as business manager of the union; that he also instructed the strikers to picket.

Schubert addressed the employees on strike on the subject of picketing. He told them to walk up and down in front of the plaintiffs' premises and report who went in and who came out.

Martel, as organizer for the union, was actively interested in the matter of the strike. He went to Crescent Street after the strike and reported to the union on the question of picketing and said that the police were interfering with some of their picketers. He spoke to a woman whom he did not know, entreating her to join the union. He addressed meetings of strikers and advocated picketing and says that he thought it was his duty to do so.

What was the object and effect of all this demonstration? No doubt it was to prevail upon and prevent others from working for plaintiffs. It also had the effect of preventing customers from getting into plaintiffs' places of business, and I would hold this to be an actionable wrong.

When urged by officers of the union to picket places of business, strikers are apt to exceed the bounds of mere peaceful persuasion, and I have no doubt what the defendants did produced a state of fear in the minds of the plaintiffs and those employees who desired to remain at work for plaintiffs. This is evidenced by the fact that employees were housed and fed for a considerable time in the premises and the assault and threats of assault would produce the same effect.

Whatever may have been the cause of the strike or the manner it was put into effect, I am satisfied defendants were all active participants in carrying on the picketing complained of and should be restrained by injunction.

The whole purpose of placing these pickets around plaintiffs' establishment was to interfere with their business and intimidate those employees and others who desired to continue in plaintiffs' employ; and in going to and from work, all employees are entitled to use the streets and sidewalks without obstruction or molestation.

The action of the defendants was an unjustifiable invasion of the property rights and business of the plaintiffs and an obstruction and annoyance savouring of intimidation. The restraining order should go enjoining the defendants from molesting or interfering with plaintiffs and from in any way picketing in front of or at their places of business or from besetting or watching such places of business or the residence of any of plaintiffs' employees or from following them with a view to in-

limitating the latter from entering or remaining in plaintiffs' employ.

There is some general evidence tending to establish a money loss to plaintiffs by reason of defendant's unjustifiable interference with plaintiffs' business. It is said that plaintiffs had to pay more and obtained less results than before the strike; that the time chosen for the strike was a busy season; that some confusion and loss of time was occasioned by a wanton mixing of parts of garments cut out and in course of manufacture, as well as some expen-

diture for housing and feeding the employees who were afraid to go home. It might be questioned whether the whole of this damage on the basis of plaintiffs' computation could be charged against the defendants.

Having given the matter my best consideration, I am disposed to and do condemn the defendant, the Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, in the sum of \$200 with interest. All the defendants are jointly and severally condemned to pay the costs of the present proceedings.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

**T**HE annual meeting of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Ontario was held at Toronto on March 6, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. S. McCannell of the Milton Pressed Brick Company. Over 25 cities and towns were represented. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, by Mr. J. E. Walsh, general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and by Mr. W. C. Coulter, chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The general manager of the Association, Mr. R. S. Morley, presented a report showing that during the year over 425,000 posters and other material had been distributed to employers in about 7,000 plants in the province. He also reported that the Association had at present an inspection force consisting of a chief inspector and six assistant inspectors and that there was a marked improvement in the manner in which employers were co-operating with the inspectors. Approval was expressed of the action of the Workmen's Compensation Board in changing its merit rating plan from an annual to a triennial basis. The financial statement showed expenditures of about \$53,000 which, it was stated, was well inside the budget presented last year.

A statement presented by Mr. S. Price, chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, showed that 50,411 accidents had been reported to the Board

in 1922. Of this number 418 were fatal. The total number of accidents reported in 1921 was 45,191, and in 1920, 54,851. It was pointed out that the increase in the number of accidents did not, so far as tabulations had proceeded, indicate a bad accident cost experience. Total benefits awarded had amounted to \$5,692,896 as compared with \$6,189,263 in 1921, the decrease being accounted for to a considerable extent by the decrease in workmen's average earnings, as well as by the good accident experience in a number of the industries. The amount paid for medical aid was \$692,819 (including doctor, hospital and nurses' bills), as compared with \$662,793 in 1921. The Board's administration expenses showed a slight decrease. Mr. Price stated that the figures did not represent the number or cost of accidents actually happening during the year, but they were for the work handled, and that the amount awarded was therefore not correct basis for fixing rates of assessment. In 14 out of 24 classes for which tabulation of provisional statements of accident costs had been completed, nine belonged to the Industrial Accident Prevention Association. Eight of these nine classes (the woodworking industries; foundry; rolling mills; heavy iron; light iron; agricultural implements, automobiles, etc.; and the abattoir class) had a good showing but the quarries, stone crushing and brickmaking class had an unfavourable experience.



The following officers were elected: Chairman, A. R. Goldie, of Goldie and McCulloch Company, Galt; first vice-chairman, George Valentine of the Massey-Harris Company, Toronto; second vice-chairman, J. C. Callaghan, of the

Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton. These with the representatives of the class safety associations under the Workmen's Compensation Act, comprise the executive committee of the Association for the ensuing year.

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### BRITISH POLICY RESPECTING INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE CONVENTIONS.

ON May 9, Sir Montague Barlow, Minister of Labour, speaking in the British House of Commons, outlined the policy of the British Government with reference to the draft conventions and recommendations of the Third and Fourth Sessions of the International Labour Conference. (The texts of these conventions and recommendations appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1922, and December, 1922, respectively.) With regard to the convention prescribing that children under fourteen should not be employed in agriculture during school hours, but allowing exemptions, provided school attendance was not reduced to less than eight months, this represented the law in England, but with regard to Scotland a difficulty arose because exemption from school attendance was in the hands of local authorities, which was not the case in England. The Government had therefore decided to refer to the International Labour Organization the question whether exemption certificates should not be granted in England as in Scotland. The government proposed to ratify the convention securing to agricultural workers the same rights of association and combination as were enjoyed by industrial workers; also the convention placing agricultural workers on the same footing as industrial workers in regard to compensation for injuries. With regard to the draft convention prohibiting, with certain exemptions, the use of white lead in painting interiors of buildings and prohibiting the employment of males under

eighteen years of age and of females in any painting work involving the use of white lead, the Minister stated that serious misunderstandings as to the interpretation of this convention had arisen. In view also of the report of the committee on the use of lead in paints (see note on page 580), it was decided to give the matter further consideration. The draft convention concerning the weekly rest day in industrial undertakings provided for arrangements that would be very difficult of application in Great Britain, and the Government, therefore, did not propose to ratify it.

The Government were in favour of prohibiting the employment of persons under eighteen as trimmers and stokers at sea, subject to certain exceptions, and making compulsory the medical examination of persons under eighteen employed on board ship. A bill would, accordingly, be introduced to give effect to these draft conventions. The Government could not accept the recommendation that each member of the Industrial Labour Organization should consider measures for providing against unemployment in agriculture until it was made clear that it did not necessarily involve unemployment insurance provisions being applied to agriculture. The Government did not propose to adopt the recommendation dealing with the protection of women wage-earners in agriculture before and after childbirth as it would confuse the present system under which agriculture women



workers had precisely the same protection and assistance as had other women workers in England. The Government proposed to accept a recommendation in favour of ensuring women wage earners in agriculture not less than nine consecutive hours abstention from work at night. It would accept the recommendation that children under fourteen years of age should have ten consecutive hours' abstention from work, but would not accept the recommendation that children between fourteen and eighteen years should have nine consecutive hours abstention. They would also accept the recommendation concerning the development of agricultural technical education but would not accept the recommendation regarding living-in conditions of agricultural workers, as it seemed to involve an infringement of personal liberty, nor would they accept the recommendation concerning social insurance in agriculture. The Government would not accept the recommendation of a weekly rest day for commercial establishments as the staffs of commercial establishments do by custom enjoy this weekly rest, but in the limited number of cases where Sunday trading is practised, its regulation would involve considerable

difficulties. The 1922 Conference adopted only one recommendation, which dealt with statistical and other information with regard to emigration. The Government proposed to accept Article (1) providing that members of the Organization should communicate to the International Labour Office all available information concerning emigration and the transit of emigrants, and Article (2) providing that members were to communicate the total figures of emigrants, but they could not accept without substantial alterations Article (3) which provided that members should, if possible, conclude agreements with other members for the adoption of a uniform definition of the word "emigrant", uniform identity papers, and uniform methods of recording statistics. With regard to a further proposal of this conference to increase the number of the governing body from twenty-four to thirty-two, the Government were in communication with the Dominions and India on this subject.

A motion approving the policy of the Government respecting these draft conventions and recommendations was subsequently agreed to, an amendment opposing it being defeated by a vote of 176 to 235.

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### JUDGMENT OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT CONCERNING THE RIGHTS OF PRIVATE EMPLOYERS.

**A**N important judgment was rendered on June 11 by Chief Justice Taft of the Supreme Court of the United States. The case involved the question of the right of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations of fix the wages which shall be paid by an employer who is engaged in an industry the classification of which as "clothed with a public interest" is open to doubt. The Supreme Court found that the action of the Kansas Court in fixing wages in an industry of this character was in conflict with the Fourteenth

Amendment to the United States constitution, inasmuch as it deprived the employer of his property and liberty of contract without due process of law.

The judgment involves the validity of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. The act which established the Kansas Court declared certain industries to be affected with a public interest, including the manufacture of food and clothing, the production and transportation of fuel; public utilities, and common carrying. In 1921 the

Kansas Court ordered the Charles Wolff Packing Company, a small Kansas meat-packing corporation, on the ground of emergency, to increase the wages paid to their men over the scale to which the wages had lately been reduced. The Supreme Court of the State upheld the ruling of the Industrial Court, holding that the evidence showed a sufficient emergency, and the Packing Company appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, citing the Fourteenth Amendment.

Chief Justice Taft, in giving judgment, pointed out that the necessary postulate of the Industrial Court Act is that the State as representing the people, may compel producers in certain lines, whether employers or employed, to continue in their business, on terms fixed by an agency of the State if they cannot agree. The act "curtails the right of the employer on the one hand, and of the employee on the other, to contract about his affairs." While it is true that there is no such thing under the constitution as absolute freedom of contract, the restraints imposed by authority must not be arbitrary or unreasonable. "Freedom is the general rule and restraint the exception." Three classes of business, the Court stated, may be said to be "clothed with a public interest": (1) Those which are carried on under authority of a charter or grant of privileges which either expressly or impliedly imposes the affirmative duty of rendering a public service demanded by any member of the public; such are the railroads and public utilities; (2) certain exceptional occupations, such as inns, cabs and grist mills; (3) businesses which though not public at their inception may be fairly said to have risen to be such and have become subject in consequence to some governmental regulation. In these the owner, by devoting his business to the public use, in effect grants the public an interest in that use and subjects himself to public regulation to the

extent of that interest, although the property continues to belong to its private owner and to be entitled to protection accordingly.

In a sense the public is concerned about all lawful business because it contributes to the prosperity and well-being of the people, but the expression "clothed with a public interest" means more than that the public is affected by continuity or by the price at which a commodity is sold or a service rendered. "It has never been supposed, since the adoption of the Constitution, that the business of the butcher, the baker, the tailor, the wood chopper, the mining operator or the miner was clothed with such a public interest that the price of his product or his wages could be fixed by regulation. It is true that in the days of the early common law an omnipotent parliament did regulate prices and wages as it chose, and occasionally a colonial legislature sought to exercise the same power; but nowadays one does not devote one's property or business to the public use or clothe it with a public interest merely because one makes commodities for, and sells to, the public in the common callings of which those mentioned above are instances." To say that a business is clothed with a public interest is not to determine what regulation may be permissible in view of the private rights of the owner; it is not to import that the public may take over its entire management and run it at the expense of the owner.

"If the common callings", the Chief Justice said, "are clothed with a public interest by a mere legislative declaration, which necessarily authorizes full and comprehensive regulation within legislative discretion, there must be a revolution in the relation of government to general business. This will be 'running the public interest argument into the ground'."

The avowed object of regulation under the Industrial Courts Act being



continuity of food, clothing and fuel supply, an even more drastic control is involved over the employee than the employer. Such control may be justified "only where the obligation to the public is direct, clear and mandatory, and arises as a contractual condition, express or implied, of entering the business either as owner or worker... The power of the legislature to compel continuity in a business can only arise where the obligation of the continued service by the owner and its employees is direct and is assured when the business is entered upon... Not so

the owner when by mere changed conditions his business becomes clothed with a public interest. He may stop at will whether the business be losing or profitable. The minutely detailed government supervision, including that of their relations to their employees, to which the railroads of the country have been gradually subjected by Congress through its power over interstate commerce, furnishes no precedent for regulation of the business in the present case, whose classification as public is at the least doubtful."

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### HEALTH AND THE WORKERS.

**A**N article entitled "Health and the Workers" by Dr. René Sand, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, appeared in the April, 1923, issue of the *International Labour Review* published by the International Labour Office, Geneva.

In this article the author stresses the importance of health propaganda work in industry and mentions the contributions which can be made by the community, the employers, and the workers respectively. Health experts, he says, have tried to estimate the relative contribution of the community and of the individual in the prevention of disease; the result is given as 20 per cent for the community and 80 per cent for the individual. While it is obvious that these figures are only a rough approximation it is none the less true that the power of the state to fix periods of quarantine, supervise the purity of the water and milk supply, regulate or prohibit the use of industrial poisons and alcoholic drinks, and promote housing schemes, has its complement in the duty of the individual to order his own way of life so as to escape the evils caused by unsuitable food, lack of air and exercise, and neglect of cleanliness. It follows, therefore, that widespread

education in hygiene is a fundamental necessity of the moment.

Certain defects are noted in the conduct of such propaganda which have often been observable and which have retarded the effectiveness of the work attempted. In the first place, health lectures, leaflets and posters according to the writer, have as a rule been far too theoretic and pedantic, and completely out of touch with the needs and mentality of the workers. Here, as in most social and international problems, it is a question of psychology; the profoundest learning and the best intentions will achieve nothing without insight and understanding. However, considerable progress has been made during the last twenty years and an entirely new conception of popular health education has been developed, the purpose of which is to spread a knowledge of the principles of hygiene and to show how the practice of it can be made attractive. The educational problems in this field call for the collaboration of health experts, psychologists, artists, writers, publishers, cinema operators, publicity agents. Again, no teaching, he says, can be wholly imposed from outside; the learner, besides contributing goodwill, must also take an active



personal share in the lesson. In order to be fully effective, the teaching should be supported by a recognized moral authority, such as the Red Cross, which is a democratic organisation with a wide popular membership, voluntarily associated for a humanitarian end. Attempts towards education and health are incompatible with extreme poverty. Experience has shown that when the material condition of the workers is improved, a corresponding improvement takes place in general health conditions.

Lack of co-ordination of the various efforts made is given as having been another cause of failure of health propaganda. A new factor has now come on the scene. The various societies which formed the League of Red Cross Societies in 1919 committed themselves

to a peace-time programme with the primary aim of improving public health throughout the world. This aim was to be accomplished by propaganda on a large scale, by the work of health visitors in homes, and not least by the Junior Red Cross. Since 1920, the Swedish Anti-Tuberculosis League has been co-operating with the trade unions. The foundations for a wider co-operation in health education between the Red Cross and employers' and workers' organisations were laid at the Third International Labour Conference in October-November 1921 in speeches by Sir Claude Hill, Director-General of the League of Red Cross Societies and by Dr. René Sand. An account is given of a number of instances of successful work along these lines, which has been initiated in many different countries.

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### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY INDUSTRIES.

**A** REPORT on Unemployment Insurance by industries prepared by the British Ministry of Labour has recently been issued (London: H. M. Stationery Office. Cmd. 1613, Price 9d). The report contains a brief account of the unemployment insurance acts which have hitherto been in force in Great Britain with a more complete statement of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, relating to special schemes, mainly contained in Section 18 of the act; an account of action taken to give effect to this section and steps taken to examine the possibility of developing unemployment insurance by industries.

The first unemployment insurance scheme was embodied in Part II of the National Insurance Act, 1911, which established insurance against unemployment for a limited number of industries, covering about 2,500,000 people. The Act, 1916, added other trades with about 1,250,000 workers. These acts required all insured workpeople and their em-

ployers to contribute at a flat rate, to a central fund, which would be supplemented at a fixed rate by the Exchequer; and they provided during unemployment a flat rate of benefit governed by uniform conditions. The only difference made in contribution and benefits was that there were different rates for those over or under eighteen year of age.

The act of 1920 applied compulsory insurance against unemployment to practically all industries outside agriculture and domestic service, bringing under it nearly 12,000,000 workpeople, but at the same time it allowed industries to form special schemes of their own and so contract out of the general scheme. It was stipulated that the benefits under a special scheme must be not less favourable on the whole than the benefits provided under the general scheme. On account of the abnormal amount of unemployment which arose in the autumn of 1920 and has since continued, an embargo was placed in 1921 on new

special schemes until the deficiency under the general scheme had been extinguished. Although the time for submitting special schemes had been extended from November, 1920, to June, 1921, only one special scheme, that of the insurance industry, was established before the embargo was placed on them. One other scheme, that of the banking industry, had been submitted to the Minister of Labour but not put into operation. The delay in submitting special unemployment insurance schemes was attributed partly to the unemployment situation and partly to the novelty of unemployment insurance, especially of independent schemes administered by the industries themselves. During 1920 and in the early months of 1921, the question of forming special schemes was being examined by many Joint Industrial Councils, Trade boards, and associations of employers and employed, and numerous inquiries were made of the Ministry of Labour. In working out a special unemployment insurance scheme by industries however, many difficulties were disclosed. These were mainly in regard to the grouping of occupations and the area to be covered in any special scheme. In connection with a scheme projected by the Joint Industrial Council for the iron and steel wire manufacturing industry it appeared that some establishments manufactured their own steel rods while others bought them from steel companies, and again some made the wire into finished articles which were commonly manufactured in plants outside the wire industry. The question was whether men engaged in rod rolling or in the manufacture of articles should be insured under a special scheme limited to establishments manufacturing wire although such men normally belonged to other industries. In the hosiery trade there was a question whether the area to be

included under a special scheme should comprise four counties or five; and as to the line of demarkation between hosiery manufacturing and hosiery finishing. In some cases owing to the absence of data there was difficulty in fixing the rate of unemployment to be taken as a basis for working out the finances of a scheme. No decisions had been reached on these questions at the time the embargo on new special schemes was put into effect.

On February 22, 1922, Dr. Macnamara, Minister of Labour at the time, sent a circular letter to representative bodies of employers and workers, in order to ascertain their views on the subject, but comparatively few replies were received, and those that were received indicated a wide diversity of opinion and lent support to the view that no great extension of unemployment insurance along industrial lines could be looked for on the present basis. An informal committee was then set up to explore the whole problem under the chairmanship of Sir Montague Barlow, the present Minister of Labour. Last November the Minister issued a memorandum to the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and to the Trade Union Congress General Council, requesting their views on the questions contained therein. It is understood that these bodies are taking steps to ascertain the views of their members.

Appendices to the report contain (1) the text of Sections 18-21 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of the Sixth Schedule to that Act, (2) An outline of the special scheme for the insurance industry and the text of the regulations governing it, (3) a summary of certain reports and proposals upon the question of unemployment insurance by industries.



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN AUSTRALIA.

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**L**AST October the parliament of Queensland, Australia, passed a law entitled "The Unemployment Workers' Insurance Act of 1922," which came into effect by proclamation on March 1.

The law provides for the establishment of an unemployment council composed of the Minister of the Crown in charge of the administration of the Act who is chairman, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, the Director of Labour, a workers' representative elected by the executives of the registered industrial unions, and an employers' representative elected by the executives of employers' organizations. It will be the duty of the Council to obtain all available information as to the condition of the labour market, and it may inquire into the causes and extent of unemployment within the State, consider the most effective measures for dealing with unemployment and report to the Governor in Council upon all matters relating to unemployment and the labour market and state labour exchanges.

Provision is made for the creation of an unemployment insurance fund to be formed by contributions from employers and adult workers who are parties to awards or industrial wage agreements, and from the State; employers, workers and the State each contributing one third. The workers' contributions are to be paid by the employer who may deduct the amount from the wages. On failure to pay the amount of contribution the minister may enforce payment before a police magistrate with an additional one-tenth by way of penalty but in case of hardship the Council may remit the whole or part of a contribution.

Upon report of the Council that any employers are failing to begin or proceed with works, which might reason-

ably be begun or proceeded with, and unemployment is likely to be caused by such failure, the Governor in Council may order such employers to take such measures as may be effective for reducing or eliminating unemployment, but an appeal against such order may be made to an industrial magistrate. An order-in-council may also be passed directing local authorities and other local governing bodies to carry on certain works for the relief of unemployment, or local authorities may be ordered to postpone works until the slack season.

The law authorizes the establishment by order-in-council of a labour farm where men will be admitted who are normally unemployable and unable to support themselves. The Council may make rules as to the rate of wages to be paid to workers at a labour farm, and as to the general management of the farm.

Regulations may be made by order-in-council fixing rates of contribution to the fund, exemptions, methods of assessment and payment, fees and allowances to members of the Council, and prescribing forms of returns and statistics. The regulations, which were gazetted on February 10, provide that every employer coming under the Act shall contribute to the fund threepence per week with respect to each employee over eighteen years of age, and shall deduct a like sum weekly from the wages of each such worker, and pay the deduction to the fund. Every employer is required to keep a roll of employees showing the name of each person in his employ each week and the amount of wages paid each one weekly. On payment of the wages shown on the roll, the employer is required to fix to the roll a stamp or stamps to be obtained from the Director of Labour or



authorized labour agents, representing the contribution to the fund due by the employer. Stamps representing the amounts deducted from employees' wages for the fund must be affixed to employees' cards. A card for each employee must be obtained from the Director of Labour for this purpose.

In cases where employees are paid wages or salary fortnightly, monthly or less frequently, the regulations will apply as if these payments were weekly but the amount of the contributions each pay day will be increased proportionately to the number of weeks between payments.

When an employee is discharged or leaves his employment he will be entitled to receive from his employer his stamped card which he shall deliver either to his next employer or to the Director of Labour on applying for sustenance from the employment fund. Unemployed workers may receive passes on government railways to any place of prospective employment at the

discretion of any labour agent or of the Director of Labour, when authorized by the Minister. Labour agents at certain centres are authorized to distribute sustenance allowances. Applications for sustenance allowances will be lodged with the labour agents, and the distributing agents shall determine the granting of the application or refer the matter to the Director. The Minister may authorize the Director to determine all matters relating to the granting of sustenance allowance, or to refer any such matters in connection with which any doubt or dispute arises to the Council for decision.

The Council may exempt any class or classes of persons from the operation of the Act, if such persons are entitled to rights in a superannuation fund in connection with their industry, and are not subject to dismissal except for misconduct or unfitness, or if the terms of their engagement make it unnecessary that they should be insured under this Act.

## ORGANIZATION IN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND THE PROFESSIONS.

THE Second Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions has been issued by the Department of Labour. The volume contains much information concerning classes of associations of which particulars are frequently sought, many of the organizations named being very important bodies in the trade and commerce of the Dominion. The associations the chief objects of which are briefly stated, are arranged in twenty sub-divisions as follows:

- I. Manufacturing.
- II. Building and Construction.
- III. Mining.
- IV. Transportation.
- V. Printing Trades.
- VI. Laundering and Cleaning.
- VII. Personal Service and Amusement.
- VIII. General Manufacturers and Employers.

- IX. Financial.
- X. Agriculture.
- XI. Dairying.
- XII. Horse, Live Stock, Sheep Breeders, etc.
- XIII. Co-operative Societies.
- XIV. Wholesale Dealers.
- XV. Retail Dealers.
- XVI. Real Estate Dealers.
- XVII. Professional.
- XVIII. Technical and Scientific.
- XIX. Insurance.
- XX. Funeral Service.

The report states that while in the main the fundamentals of the several associations comprising the above-mentioned groups are naturally the advancement of the common interests of the bodies thus associated, in some instances their functions include the promotion of legislation. In a synopsis of the report it is pointed out that the first eight

divisions enumerated above embrace associations whose memberships are mainly concerned with industries where the employment of labour is an important factor, and in some of these working agreements are negotiated between the organized employers and the corresponding union of workpeople. In the remaining groups the employment of help in some instances is only incidental, and with the exception of the retail trade there is no general corresponding body of organized employees. Although a number of the associations discussed in the report are in affiliation with kindred bodies in the United States, the bulk are wholly Canadian, the Dominion and provincial association meeting annually in some Canadian city, the local bodies at more

frequent intervals. The report indicates that there are organizations covering almost every aspect of Canadian activities and gives the numerical standing, where such was obtainable, of the respective associations, as well as the combined membership of the several groups. According to the figures presented, there are in the Dominion 635 main associations of the classes listed in the report, an increase of 215 over the number mentioned in the first volume; the branch associations of the purely Canadian and international bodies number 391, an increase of 52, the aggregate reported membership of all being 743,447, as against 525,423 members for the 420 main and 339 branch associations recorded in the previous report.

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### THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION DURING APRIL, 1923, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

AS anticipated in last issue, employment during April showed marked revival from the losses recorded at the close of March, the recovery being supplemented by general improvement in manufacturing and in construction and the other outdoor industries. The increases as the end of April, according to returns table tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, provided work for approximately 32,000 workers. These gains were considerably more extensive than those recorded the corresponding month of last year and the general situation was much more favourable than at that time.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of employment as reported by employers each month from 1921 until the close of April. It will be seen that the movement has been generally upward during 1923, in spite of the large losses reported at the end of March, which were mainly attributable to the temporary shutdowns over Easter. The level of employment is not, however, as high as before the winter contraction of in-

dustry set in and caused considerable losses during November and December. The tendency so far this year repeats that indicated during the first four months of last year, although conditions have been much better than at that time. It is anticipated that continued expansion during the next few months will cause the curve to rise to a point higher than at any period of 1922; it may be remarked that the index number of employment at the close of April already exceeds that indicated at any period of 1921.

An aggregate working force of 752,037 persons was reported by the 5,820 firms making returns, who had employed 720,270 workers at the close of March. The index number reflecting this gain stood at 91.4 as compared with 87.6 at the end of the preceding month and with 83.3 and 84.1 on April 30, 1922, and 1921, respectively. Over 75 per cent of the increase occurred in the manufacturing industries, where the iron and steel division, in particular, afforded greatly increased employment. In



addition, construction was very much more active as would be expected at the season and improvement was also indicated in transportation, trade and communication. Heavy seasonal declines were recorded in logging and coal mines employed a smaller number of workers.

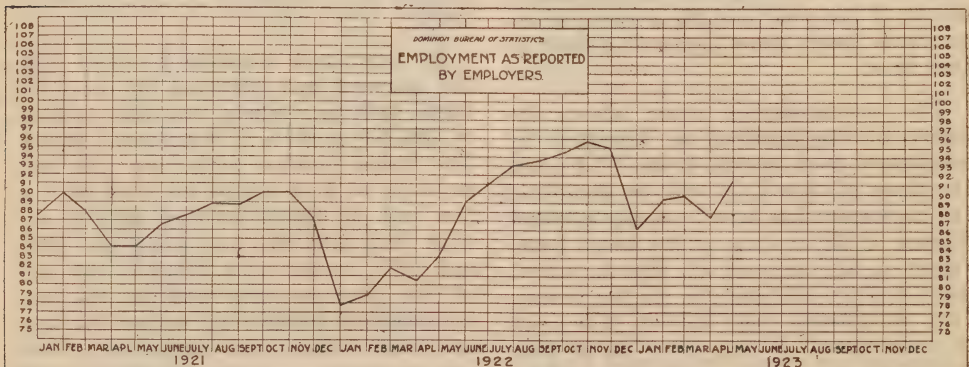
Improvement on a large scale was indicated in all provinces except the Maritimes during April. The gain in Quebec and Ontario of over 22,000 persons or 4 per cent was the largest in actual numbers, though the percentage expansion in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia was somewhat greater. Manufacturing, construction and transportation absorbed the majority of the additionally employed workers. The only severe declines in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces were recorded in bush operations while, on the other hand, activity in British Columbian logging camps was on a higher level. In that pro-

to staffs in manufacturing were largely offset by declines in mining and logging and also in transportation, due to the closing of the winter ports. The level of employment in all provinces was considerably higher than in April, 1922, and 1921, as may be seen from the accompanying table of index numbers.

Five of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made recorded increased employment as compared with March, additions to staffs being registered in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Vancouver, while in Winnipeg the tendency was unfavourable. Statements were compiled from 729 firms in Montreal employing 101,893 persons as compared with 95,568 workers in March. The greater part of this increase of 6.6 per cent was recorded in iron and steel, due to the resumption of operations in railway car shops. Several other branches of the manufacturing industry reported increased employment although boot, shoe and garment factories were slacker. Building contractors were decidedly busier and a favourable movement was also evidenced on street railways and cartage, on telephones and in trade. The expansion in Toronto was somewhat less pronounced, the 822 firms making returns having added 1,672 persons to their staffs. As they employed 98,387 workers as compared with 96,715 at the close of March, this represented a gain of 1.7 per cent.

District	Relative weight	Apr. 30 1923	Mar. 31 1923	Apr. 30 1922	Apr. 30 1921
Maritime Provinces...	8.9	90.0	90.5	83.0	87.5
Quebec and Ontario..	69.8	91.1	87.3	82.0	82.6
Prairie Provinces.....	12.8	90.4	83.5	85.4	86.8
British Columbia.....	8.5	97.5	92.8	91.3	90.1
Canada .....	100	91.4	87.6	83.3	84.1

vince and Alberta decreases were recorded in coal mining. The losses in the Maritime district were slight; additions





Biscuit, meatpacking, iron, steel, printing, publishing, gas and glass factories reported greater activity, but leather and garment plants showed some curtailment. The employment afforded on street railways and in building construction increased considerably. General improvement was indicated at Ottawa; sawmills and paper factories recorded expansion as did several other manufacturing industries, while construction also absorbed a larger number of workers. The 128 Ottawa firms making returns reported an aggregate payroll of 9,953 persons or 514 more than at the close of March, being an increase of 5.4 per cent. The greatest improvement in Hamilton was registered in knitting, garment and cotton factories and in sheet metal, railway car and other iron and steel industries, Tobacco works were busier, and the employment afforded by building contractors increased. Returns were tabulated from 200 employers in Hamilton, whose staffs included 28,182 persons as compared with 26,913 workers in the last report, the difference indicating a 4.7 per cent increase. Varying conditions were shown in Winnipeg; losses in printing and publishing and on street railways rather more than offset gains in building construction, trade and in several other divisions. A combined payroll of 24,778 persons was indicated by the 301 concerns making returns which had employed 24,812 workers in March. Moderate increases in a number of industries contributed to the expansion of 3.8 per cent in Vancouver. Sawmills, sugar refineries and construction in particular afforded increased employment. The firms making returns, 222 in number, reported a total working force of 19,911 persons as compared with 19,174 in the preceding month. The following table gives the index numbers of employment as at April 30 and March 31, 1923, and April 30 of last year. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees reported in these cities to the

total number of employees reported in Canada for the period being surveyed.

City	Relative weight	Apr. 30 1923	Mar. 31 1923	Apr. 30 1922
Montreal .....	13.5	88.8	83.3	82.1
Toronto .....	13.1	88.1	86.7	84.9
Ottawa .....	1.3	94.8	90.6	.....
Hamilton .....	3.7	92.6	88.4	.....
Winnipeg .....	3.3	86.3	85.7	88.6
Vancouver .....	2.6	91.8	86.9	95.4

#### The Manufacturing Industries.

The additions to staffs recorded in this division during April were considerably larger than the declines indicated at the close of march, when shutdowns over Easter had affected the situation to a marked degree. Statements compiled from 3,850 manufacturers showed a total working force of 447,040 persons as compared with 422,553 in March. Approximately half of this increase of 5.8 per cent was reported in the iron and steel group, in which the resumption of activity in the railway car shops, which had been closed at the end of the preceding month, together with improvement in various other sections, caused employment to be in much greater volume. Sawmills, textile, fish and meat preserving, pulp, paper, clay, glass, stone, biscuit, gas smelting, refining, roofing, electric current, electrical appliance, tobacco and chemical works also reported larger staffs than at the close of March. The only declines recorded in manufacturing were in boot, shoe and leather factories. The expansion registered during April was very much more pronounced than in the same month of last year and the index number stood approximately 10 points higher than in 1922 and also than in 1921, when the tendency had been downward.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—For the first time since the end of August, the trend of employment in this division was favourable. The commencement of seasonal operations in lobster and fish canneries in the Maritime Provinces and in salmon canneries in British Columbia, together with gains in dairies, abattoirs and meat-packing houses in Ontario, caused employment to increase by over 11 per cent. The working forces of the 179 firms making returns included 12,994 persons as compared with 11,683 in March. Additions on a somewhat smaller scale had been reported during April, 1922, but the index number then was rather higher than for the month being surveyed.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—Continued curtailment was indicated in boot, shoe, tanning and currying factories, mainly in Quebec and Ontario, although the tendency in all provinces was unfavourable. According to reports tabulated from 206 firms, they employed 17,450 persons or 812 less than at the close of March. This decline of 4.4 per cent caused the index number to be very slightly lower than during the corresponding period of last year, when contractions, though on a smaller scale, had also been recorded.

**LUMBER AND ITS PRODUCTS.**—Further expansion was shown in this industry during April, 3,751 persons having been added to the staffs of the 695 concerns reporting. As they employed 47,003 persons as compared with 32,252 workers in the last report, this indicated an increase of 8.7 per cent. Saw and lumber mills were decidedly busier, and container, furniture and vehicle works also recorded improvement. All provinces shared in the expansion which, however, was especially heavy in Ontario. This gain was much smaller than during April 1922, in spite of the more pronounced activity experienced by the logging industry during the past season. The index number during the period under review was however higher than at that time.

**PLANT PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—The upward movement indicated in this industry since the beginning of the year, except for a temporary check in March, was resumed in April, when there was a 3.9 per cent increase in employment. Biscuit factories, in particular, showed substantial recovery and canneries, sugar refineries, starch and glucose plants were busier also. The production of chocolate and cocoa products, on the other hand declined. Practically 80 per cent of the net increase was recorded in Ontario; improvement was indicated in British Columbia, but activity in the Prairie Provinces showed a moderate decrease. Statements were tabulated from 294 manufacturers, employing 24,401 persons as compared with a staff of 23,495 employees on March 31. The tendency during April, 1922, had been unfavourable and the situation then was not so good as for the period being surveyed.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.**—Considerable revival was recorded in the pulp and paper group during April. Manufacturers of pulp and paper reported greatly increased payrolls, and paper product factories also were busier, but printing and publishing shops were rather slacker. The improvement was largely centered in Quebec, although there was also increased activity in Ontario and British Columbia. In the Prairie Provinces declines were registered. According to reports from 458 firms employing 52,007 persons there was an increase of 1,791 workers or 3.6 per cent in their payrolls. This increase caused the index number for the first time since the beginning of 1921 to be higher than in the base week; it was several points above the level indicated during April 1922 and 1921.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**—The trend of employment in textiles, largely owing to the resumption of operations in factories temporarily closed down over Easter, was favourable, 1,130 persons having been added to the working forces of the 576 employers reporting. As their payrolls comprised 73,076 workers as



compared with 71,946 on March 31, this was an expansion of 1.6 per cent. Ontario concerns absorbed practically all the additionally employed workers; moderate improvement was indicated in the Maritime district, while elsewhere slight curtailment was registered. Thread, yarn, cloth, hosiery, knitting, carpet and cordage factories reported the bulk of the increase. Garment and personal furnishings works, on the other hand, were decidedly slacker, being affected by the depression usually indicated in the spring. Activity in the textile industries as a whole had declined during April of last year, when employment was in less volume.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.**—Returns were received from 99 manufacturers in this division employing 10,677 persons or 533 more than in their last report. This increase of 5.3 per cent, which took place chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, was rather larger than the combined declines registered during February and March, but it was considerably smaller than the increase indicated during April, 1922, when the index number had stood slightly higher. The expansion during April of this year was reported chiefly in tobacco factories.

**CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.**—The production of explosives, fireworks, drugs, medicines, soap and organic acids increased during April, mainly in Ontario. A total working force of 7,055 persons was reported by the 114 firms making returns, who had employed 6,797 workers at the close of March. This increase of 3.8 per cent caused the index number to be several points higher than in April, 1922, when the tendency had also been upward.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.**—General activity was evidenced in this industry during April, brick, tile, glass, stone and other works within the division showing considerably larger staffs than in March. Increases were registered in all provinces, those in Quebec and

Ontario being the largest. Statements were tabulated from 117 manufacturers with an aggregate payroll of 9,583 persons as compared with 8,542 in the last report, and increase of 12.2 per cent. Expansion though on a somewhat smaller scale had been indicated during the corresponding period of last year, when employment was in lesser volume than during the period being reviewed.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.**—Further improvement was recorded by manufacturers of electric current, mainly in Quebec. The reports indicate that the 84 producers making returns had enlarged their payrolls by 205 persons, the working force including 10,334 workers as compared with 10,129 at the close of March. The increase of 2 per cent caused the index number to be rather higher than in April of last year, when a slightly upward trend had also been evidenced.

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.**—The progressive movement indicated in this industry practically without exception since the end of June of last year, was continued during April. A total payroll of 8,211 persons was shown by the 33 manufacturers making returns, who had employed 8,012 workers in March. This increase of 2.5 per cent was confined to Quebec and Ontario. The situation was decidedly more favourable than during April, 1922, when a downward tendency had been in evidence.

**IRON AND STEEL.**—The increases reported during April were a good deal larger than the declines indicated during March; in addition to the reopening of the railway car shops temporarily closed down during the last few days of March, there was improvement in the crude, rolled, forged, general plant machinery, shipbuilding, fabrication, tool and sheet metal divisions and in foundries and machine shops. Automobile manufacturers also recorded considerably increased activity. The expansion was general throughout the country, although the largest actual



gain occurred in Quebec. Reports were compiled from 644 employers, whose staffs aggregated 131,850 persons as compared with 119,142 workers on March 31, an increase of 10.7 per cent. The decline registered on that date had involved the release of 6.2 per cent of the payroll. Employment during April of last year had shown curtailment, chiefly owing to shutdowns over Easter and the index number then was almost 23 points lower than in this spring.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—The upward movement indicated in this industry during the first three months of the year continued during April. Nickel, copper, silver and cobalt refineries and reduction plants in Ontario afforded considerably more employment and the production of tin cans and brass, bronze and copper articles also increased. One hundred and six manufacturers in this division reported a combined working force of 11,849 persons, an increase of 414 or 3.6 per cent over their March staffs. The trend in April of last year had also been favourable, but the index number then was very much smaller than for the period being surveyed.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.**—Further general improvement was shown in this industry during April, when additions to staffs were reported in gas, coke, cyanamide and petroleum factories, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. The working force of the 72 firms making returns aggregated 9,255 persons as compared with 8,598 in March. The difference represented an increase of 7.6 per cent. Expansion on a rather larger scale was in evidence during April, 1922, but the volume of employment at that time was smaller than in April of this year.

**MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**—Reports were tabulated from 67 concerns in this division, whose staffs totalled 4,378 persons as compared with 4,159 at the close of March. The greater part of this gain of 5.3 per cent occurred in roofing factories in Quebec.

### Logging

Further considerable losses on the whole were reported in logging camps during April, in spite of some increases in Quebec and British Columbia, those in the former province being to river driving operations. Ontario firms recorded heavy contractions and the tendency in the Maritime and Prairie Province was decidedly unfavourable. The payrolls of the 200 firms making returns declined from 21,227 persons on March 31 to 17,786 at the close of April, a shrinkage of 16.2 per cent. Marked improvement had been registered during April of last year, but in spite of that the level of employment then was rather lower than for the period being surveyed.

### Mining

**COAL MINING.**—A continuation of the downward movement evidenced since the end of January was apparent during April when 1,123 men were released from the staffs of the 94 operators making returns. Their payrolls comprised 28,734 persons as compared with 29,857 in March. The Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia shared in this contraction of 3.8 per cent. Losses affecting a somewhat smaller number of men had been reported during April of last year, but employment then was in about the same volume as in the month being discussed.

**METALLIC ORES.**—Gold, nickel and copper mining in Ontario absorbed a larger number of workers and minor increases in activity were also indicated in British Columbia mines. Statements were received from 45 concerns employing 10,200 persons on April 30; this was 228 persons or 2.3 per cent more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs of practically the same size had been indicated during April, 1922, but conditions then were decidedly worse than for the period being surveyed.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS OTHER THAN COAL.**—General activity was shown in

the various divisions of this industry, asbestos, salt and stone quarrying in Quebec and Ontario employing larger working forces than for some time. According to reports from 64 firms, 5,806 persons were employed in the group during April as against 5,292 in the preceding month. There was therefore an increase of 514 men or 9.7 per cent. The improvement recorded during April of last year had been somewhat more pronounced but the level of employment then was lower.

#### Communication

The upward movement indicated in the communication industry during the two months preceding continued during April, when 373 persons were added to the staffs of the 170 concerns making returns. Their payrolls included 20,624 persons as compared with 20,251 in the last report. The majority of these additionally employed workers were absorbed on telephones in Quebec. The movement is seasonal in character, repeating that experienced during the same period of last year.

#### Transportation

**STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE.**—For the first time since the end of September improvement was recorded by street railways, the staffs of the 106 concerns making returns having been enlarged by 745 persons. As they employed 18,852 workers as compared with a staff of 18,107 at the close of March, this was an increase of 4.1 per cent, the greater part of which occurred in Quebec and Ontario. The expansion registered during April of last year was a good deal more extensive and the index number then stood several points higher.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—The volume of employment afforded on steam railway operations showed a substantial increase during March, there being general improvement throughout the country. Reports were tabulated from 118 concerns and divisional superintendents employing 74,010 persons in comparison

with a total payroll of 73,339 in the preceding month. Varying conditions contributed to this net increase; in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec declines were recorded, but in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces there were large additions to payrolls. Contractions had been indicated during April of last year and the situation then was not so favourable as for the period under review.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.**—The commencement of seasonal activity mainly in Ontario, caused fairly big increases in employment in this division, which, however, were largely offset by contractions in the Maritime Provinces where the closing of the winter ports affected the situation considerably. A working force of 10,080 persons was reported by the 53 concerns making returns, whose staffs had included 9,945 workers in March, the difference indicating an increase of 1.4 per cent. The tendency during the corresponding month of last year, when employment was in greater volume than for the period being surveyed, had also been upward.

#### Construction and Maintenance.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.**—Further improvement was shown in this industry during April, when 378 men were added to the staffs of the 37 concerns reporting. Their payrolls totalled 2,335 persons, an increase of 19.3 per cent over the total for March. Highways in Ontario absorbed practically all the additionally employed workers. The index number was higher than during April of last year, although additions to staffs on a slightly larger scale had been indicated then.

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.**—Seasonal activity in building projects resulted in greatly increased employment throughout the country, especially in Quebec and Ontario. Returns were received from 293 contractors employing 15,040 persons, as compared with 13,016 at the close of March. This increase of 15.6 per cent was somewhat smaller than



that recorded during April of last year, when employment had been in somewhat greater volume than for the period under review.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.**—The commencement of spring and summer operations in extension and repair work caused the railways to enlarge their construction staffs by over 6,000 persons during April. Thirty concerns and divisional superintendents registered a combined working force of 34,531 persons as against 28,503 in the last report. Over half of this increase of 21 per cent took place in the Prairie Provinces, while activity in Ontario also increased largely and there were lesser gains in Quebec and British Columbia. In the Maritime district declines were recorded. The expansion shown during April of the preceding year had provided work for a slightly larger number of workers. Nevertheless the level of employment at that time was lower.

#### Services.

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**—General improvement was reported in this industry during April: the increases in Ontario and Quebec were rather larger than elsewhere. Statements were tabulated from 73 hotels and restaurants employing 6,092 persons as compared with 5,928 workers in the preceding month. The difference represented an increase of 2.8 per cent, which caused the index number to be slightly higher than in April, 1922.

#### Trade.

Renewed activity was apparent in the employment afforded in this industry during April, improvement being recorded in both retail and wholesale establishments. A combined sales force of 54,920 persons was reported by the 582 firms making returns, who had employed 54,392 persons in March. The greater part of this increase of one per cent was registered in retail stores in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. Expansion on a slightly larger scale had been

Industry	Relative weight	April 30 1923	March 31 1923	April 30 1922	April 30 1921
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>59.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>80.2</b>
Animal products—edible	1.7	83.8	76.3	86.0	87.5
Fur and its products	1.1	88.7	82.1	90.6	79.6
Leather and its products	2.3	79.1	82.5	80.3	73.5
Lumber and its products	6.3	95.5	88.3	88.9	86.6
Rough and dressed					
Lumber	3.8	104.0	92.4	98.1	97.6
Lumber products	2.4	84.5	83.1	77.1	75.7
Musical instruments	1.4	71.6	70.7	61.4	70.5
Plant products—edible	3.3	88.3	85.5	84.6	84.5
Pulp and paper products	6.9	101.1	97.4	93.6	94.8
Pulp and paper	3.4	107.4	99.2	93.7	98.2
Paper products	3.5	90.9	89.9	87.5	80.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	97.1	97.8	95.4	95.2
Rubber products	2.6	84.5	83.2	86.8	86.0
Textile products	0.7	92.5	91.1	88.9	81.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	106.4	102.3	98.5	83.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	96.6	92.4	89.7	71.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	77.6	80.4	81.1	81.7
Others	1.2	98.5	94.5	88.7	79.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	92.2	87.5	95.1	95.9
Wood distillates and extracts	1.1	91.7	93.1	75.0	89.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	92.5	88.7	79.4	82.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	94.5	84.5	83.8	80.9
Electric current	1.4	111.9	109.9	110.4	104.1
Electrical apparatus	1.1	103.8	101.2	74.0	99.3
Iron and steel products	17.6	85.4	77.2	62.5	72.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.1	77.5	75.8	49.5	65.8
Machinery, other than vehicles	1.2	73.6	70.7	62.8	74.6
Agricultural implements	1.9	64.0	64.6	48.6	87.7
Land vehicles	8.3	103.6	85.9	72.8	66.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	5	33.2	29.0	21.8	70.2
Heating appliances	7	95.3	93.9	82.8	91.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	8	89.6	86.4	67.4	84.5
Foundry and machine shop products	7	89.4	87.1	68.8	75.4
Others	2.3	80.4	78.1	66.2	78.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	87.0	84.1	65.1	69.7
Mineral products	1.2	100.2	92.9	94.9	93.2
Miscellaneous	6	96.4	91.0	90.8	86.7
<b>Logging</b> .....	<b>2.4</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>49.9</b>
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>5.9</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>86.9</b>
Coal	3.8	92.0	94.8	91.6	87.2
Metallic ores	1.3	112.9	110.8	92.4	83.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	8	96.4	88.0	80.5	90.7
<b>Communication</b> .....	<b>2.7</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>103.1</b>
Telegraphs	5	98.6	96.0	93.1	92.9
Telephones	2.2	100.0	98.5	102.2	105.9
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>13.7</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>94.0</b>
Street railways and car-tage	2.5	112.2	108.0	119.0	103.1
Railways	9.9	95.6	94.7	89.6	90.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	143.8	142.0	160.8	122.8
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	<b>6.9</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>92.7</b>
Building	2.0	77.9	67.8	86.3	87.7
Highway	3	711.9	652.9	688.5	448.3
Railway	4.6	109.8	90.6	102.5	88.1
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>1.6</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>98.3</b>
Hotel and restaurant	8	95.3	91.7	94.7	97.2
Professional	2	96.2	98.7	92.5	78.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	6	99.8	98.0	97.6	101.3
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>7.3</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>94.2</b>
Retail	4.6	90.1	88.5	88.3	89.8
Wholesale	2.7	94.5	93.3	93.4	97.5
<b>All Industries</b> .....	<b>100.</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>84.1</b>



indicated during April, 1922, when employment was in very slightly smaller volume than for the period under discussion.

The table on page 654 gives the index numbers of employment in the various industries as on April 30 and March 31,

1923, and April 30, 1922 and 1921. The first column shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed on January 17, 1920, equals 100).

### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR APRIL, 1923.

THE decline in employment reported during the latter part of March (due partly to the approach of the Easter holidays) was followed by a marked expansion during April, 1923, according to the returns from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in various provinces. A comparison with the month of April, 1922, shows an increase during this year in applications and vacancies while approximately the same volume of placements were made. A glance at the accompanying chart which shows the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half month periods, will show that the rise of vacancies continued steadily, crossing the curve of applications during the latter half of the month, demand exceeding supply for the first time since the harvest period last fall. The curve of placements also rose steadily throughout the month. The summary of the reports from the offices indicates that the average number of registrations daily at the offices was 1,769 during the first half of April as compared with 1,337 daily during the previous period and 1,554 during the same period a year ago. During the latter half of the month applications averaged 1,894 daily as compared with 1,889 during the same period in 1922. Vacancies reported by employers averaged 1,604 and 1,903 daily during the first and second half of the month, respectively, as compared with 1,392 and 1,796 daily during the same periods last year. Vacancies during the preceding period averaged 1,138 daily. The offices effected an

average of 1,263 placements daily during the first half of March as compared with an average of 969 during the previous period and with 1,119 during the same period a year ago. During the latter half of April placements averaged 1,464 daily as compared with 1,432 during the same period in 1922. The average number of placements in regular employment during the period was 918 and 1073 daily, while placements in casual work averaged 345 and 391 daily during the first and second half of the month respectively. The following table gives placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:

Year.	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,264	445,811
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923 (4 months).....	66,604	51,404	118,008

During the month of April the number of references to positions was 34,171, while a total of 32,933 placements were made. The placements in regular employment totaled 24,047, of which 20,869 were of men and 3,178 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 8,886. The number of vacancies reported to the offices was 42,393, of which 31,811 were for men and 10,582 for women. Applications for employment registered at the offices

were 44,082, of which 33,977 were from men and 10,105 from women.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia, 309 men, 103 women; New Brunswick, 300 men, 61 women; Quebec, 649 men, 446 women; Ontario, 7,700 men, 889 women; Manitoba, 2,384 men, 522 women; Saskatchewan, 3,812 men, 501 women; Alberta, 2,859 men, 410 women; British Columbia, 2,856 men, 246 women.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES.

Many farm workers were in demand during the month despite the continued bad weather and placements in this group were made from New Glasgow and Moncton. Prospects were bright for employment in the construction groups, especially in road work. The work available during the period was mainly for carpenters, labourers and inside workers, for repair and alteration jobs. Logging operations were quiet during the first half of the month, with a fairly brisk demand for river drivers and sawmill men for Northern New Brunswick. At Halifax numbers

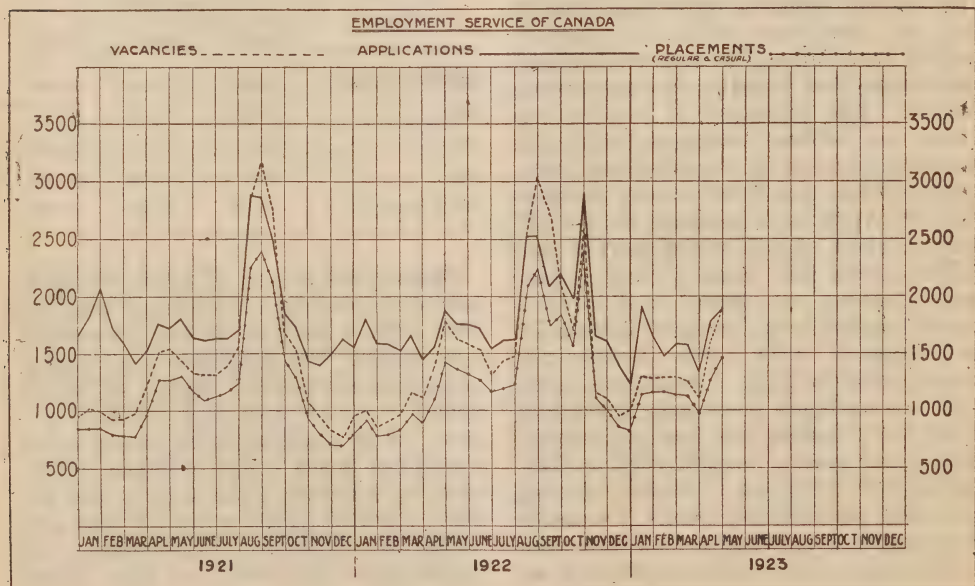
of longshore workers were employed. Difficulty was experienced in securing trained women to fill positions as maids, cooks, etc., for city and country homes.

#### QUEBEC.

The demand for farm labour was very brisk, the increase being reflected in the reports from all offices. Activities in the building and construction groups showed a marked advance with many new projects under way. Manufacturing industries continued active, especially the metal trades, and the office at Montreal had available many orders for skilled factory labourers.

#### ONTARIO.

The improvement in the employment situation in province of Ontario may be attributed to the increased demand for farm workers, especially in the vicinity of Toronto, Niagara and the Western Peninsula. The offices at Chatham, Oshawa, Hamilton, and London, reported a surplus of orders. Activities in the building industries showed continued delays in all localities, although a





definite advance was reported in positions available. Bricklayers, plasterers, painters and construction labourers, were called for at Guelph, Kitchener, London, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto and Windsor, while at Belleville a shortage of skilled workers was anticipated in the near future. At Windsor the supply of carpenters was in excess of the demand. Extensive orders for section men and extra gang workers for steam and electric railway construction were received at Fort William, Toronto and Timmins. At North Bay rock drillers and graders were required for railway extension work. The demand in the logging industry was on the decline, bush work having almost ceased, while the number of river drivers asked for was not large. The calls were felt mainly at Timmins, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Pembroke, and the offices reported no difficulty in securing men. In the manufacturing industries a further augmentation in demand was felt, especially in the lumber yards and saw mills at North Bay and Pembroke, and in the iron and steel industries at Chatham, Sarnia, Peterboro, Toronto and Windsor. The textile trade required numbers of women workers for knitting and weaving mills and also boys and girls as learners in the trade. At Kitchener men were in demand for the rubber tire factories. A promise of revival in the mining industry was reported from Cobalt and district and orders for a number of shaft sinkers and miners were received. Opportunities for employment of women clerical workers were not good, but experienced household help of all kinds was required in large numbers.

#### MANITOBA.

Agricultural work has absorbed a large part of the surplus labour and workers have been placed from all offices on farms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. A noteworthy feature of the situation is the apparent shortage of farm help in the Prairie Provinces.

With the advent of more favourable weather, opportunities for employment in the construction groups became more numerous. Repairs and alterations to houses, bridge building and railway maintenance work afforded the chief employment, especially at Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie. From Winnipeg a few loggers were placed chiefly for the spring cut at Ontario points, but on the whole the group showed a decline. There was a predominating demand for domestic workers for farms with an increase also in the number of calls in the city. Placements of day workers continued to form a large part of the business of the women's division.

#### SASKATCHEWAN.

A further increase in the calls for farm labour was reported but the supply of experienced workmen, although greatly increased, is not yet sufficient to meet the requirements. It is thought that the peak of the spring demand has been reached, however, and the offices will be enabled to fill future orders easily. While the building industry has not expanded rapidly, the outlook for the spring and summer is encouraging. At Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, carpenters were required for building in the city and also for elevator repair work in outlying districts. Ground men, bridge builders, section men and grade workers were required in large numbers at Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon and Swift Current. The logging season was about over and only a few placements were made in this group. A strong demand for women workers was reported at Regina and Saskatoon, the number of experienced housekeepers and maids for country work being insufficient to meet the demand.

#### ALBERTA.

Seeding was well under way during the month, and men were placed on farms in considerable numbers from Calgary, Drumheller, Lethbridge and



## REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1923

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	1,289	909	1,463	1,303	412	784	1,094	329
Amherst.....	95	55	133	88	33	14	130	28
Halifax.....	826	31	884	814	134	668	758	152
New Glasgow.....	184	82	191	179	130	13	94	72
Sydney.....	184	741	255	222	115	89	112	77
New Brunswick.....	791	53	1,269	693	361	319	726	299
Chatham.....	100	2	93	79	57	22	84	164
Moncton.....	428	43	500	360	183	164	211	135
St. John.....	263	45	673	254	121	133	431	.....
Quebec.....	1,629	581	3,560	1,325	1,095	35	1,314	857
Hull.....	266	260	457	215	213	2	64	168
Montreal.....	912	208	2,388	807	671	32	1,005	511
Québec.....	123	27	422	106	89	1	162	43
Sherbrooke.....	161	116	135	105	92	0	23	110
Three Rivers.....	67	30	158	92	30	0	60	25
Ontario.....	15,580	3,610	15,285	12,748	8,589	3,534	5,114	8,767
Belleville.....	167	1	143	139	70	45	67	79
Brantford.....	293	86	368	220	126	69	100	305
Chatham.....	306	114	246	250	224	26	0	241
Cobalt.....	226	35	271	216	219	15	47	121
Fort William.....	283	21	239	212	178	19	65	111
Guelph.....	187	66	180	129	95	6	56	73
Hamilton.....	1,305	57	1,479	1,232	450	733	446	403
Kingston.....	388	75	343	349	173	175	51	271
Kitchener.....	302	83	277	213	179	29	62	84
London.....	561	190	582	531	391	106	183	340
Niagara Falls.....	442	220	247	203	192	4	77	122
North Bay.....	399	173	347	298	257	41	38	226
Oshawa.....	281	85	279	167	127	30	52	105
Ottawa.....	862	293	655	689	520	113	874	525
Pembroke.....	69	39	125	91	91	0	99	53
Peterboro.....	207	194	138	152	115	9	87	149
Port Arthur.....	655	64	444	432	417	8	42	450
St. Catharines.....	481	20	528	498	364	134	116	124
St. Thomas.....	190	54	200	172	139	33	19	75
Sarnia.....	247	7	163	183	167	18	38	171
Sault Ste. Marie.....	456	280	517	245	197	28	160	200
Sudbury.....	418	103	406	369	367	3	47	669
Timmins.....	483	185	244	230	226	4	32	189
Toronto.....	5,626	1,079	6,126	4,808	2,638	1,823	2,319	3,448
Windsor.....	806	86	738	730	667	63	37	233
Manitoba.....	5,845	1,283	5,839	5,055	2,906	1,909	1,816	2,529
Brandon.....	543	182	423	363	345	17	46	277
Dauphin.....	185	21	230	153	126	24	170	34
Portage la Prairie.....	461	87	405	456	232	155	37	265
The Pas.....	90	39	180	153	148	5	37	.....
Winnipeg.....	4,566	954	4,601	3,930	2,055	1,708	1,026	1,953
Saskatchewan.....	7,927	2,943	5,136	4,936	4,313	581	974	3,121
Estevan.....	244	97	144	143	139	4	5	102
Moose Jaw.....	2,107	1,026	1,270	1,169	1,019	119	108	768
North Battleford.....	190	47	136	133	117	14	0	108
Prince Albert.....	262	7	184	154	117	36	15	137
Regina.....	1,939	697	1,199	1,140	898	239	73	747
Saskatoon.....	2,020	471	1,601	1,537	1,426	106	157	905
Swift Current.....	554	382	246	249	243	6	0	109
Weyburn.....	245	98	135	131	117	14	8	92
Yorkton.....	240	79	194	193	150	43	8	106
Kerrobert.....	45	39	6	6	0	0	0	53
Melford.....	81	0	81	81	81	0	0	.....
Alberta.....	4,817	451	5,091	3,875	3,269	559	1,310	2,937
Calgary.....	2,122	200	2,366	1,456	1,249	202	861	1,108
Drumheller.....	174	38	341	125	105	20	70	55
Edmonton.....	1,631	109	1,692	1,571	1,282	249	335	1,317
Lethbridge.....	561	55	455	453	390	61	34	250
Medicine Hat.....	329	49	237	270	243	27	10	207
British Columbia.....	4,505	362	6,439	4,237	3,102	1,165	1,679	2,632
Cranbrook.....	358	66	307	285	296	3	14	124
Fernie.....	91	0	77	70	59	1	0	52
Kamloops.....	153	21	252	155	82	8	43	41
Nanaimo.....	77	1	43	23	12	11	19	25
Nelson.....	173	17	195	141	150	3	31	49
New Westminster.....	263	9	299	219	184	45	47	119
Prince George.....	141	47	86	83	85	1	0	19
Prince Rupert.....	174	22	184	123	105	18	42	129
Revelstoke.....	114	23	84	81	79	2	11	46
Vancouver.....	2,369	140	4,061	2,511	1,819	805	1,147	1,778
Vernon.....	81	13	78	71	53	8	11	69
Victoria.....	511	3	773	475	178	260	314	381
All offices.....	42,393	10,232	44,082	34,172	24,047	8,886	12,927	*21,671

\*107 placements effected by offices since closed.

Medicine Hat. Several men transferred in from British Columbia were placed at various points. Prospects were fair for employment in the building trades. At Lethbridge and Edmonton calls for bricklayers, lathers and painters were filled, while road work and irrigation projects created a demand near Calgary and Lethbridge. Men for extra gangs, section workers and steel track layers were placed with the railway companies in large numbers from all the offices. The demand was not so brisk in the logging group but from Edmonton placements of bushmen and saw mill men were made.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Calls for farm workers were not so numerous though several placements were made in this group, and from Vancouver and Victoria men were transferred to points in Alberta and Saskatchewan. At Victoria, a slight shortage of workers for farms was reported. Increased activities were shown in the construction group and sufficient building was in progress to employ a majority of the workers. At New Westminster and Prince Rupert labourers were required for wharf building and drydock repairs. Extension of roads near Revelstoke created work for a number of men, but near Vancouver all provincial road work was completed. A demand for carpenters was felt generally, although at Victoria there was a number registered as unemployed. Irrigation work at Vernon found jobs for many, while city sewer work, railway, bridge and track repairs, called for workers at New Westminster, Kamloops and Revelstoke. Some activities were shown in logging, but the seasonal downward trend had commenced. The allied trades, however, such as lumbering and saw mills were busy, and many vacancies were filled in Cranbrook, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria. Quarry workers and miners for quartz and metal mining were required at New Westminster and

Prince Rupert. An increased number of orders for institutional help was reported at Vancouver and Victoria with approximately the same demand for household workers. Day workers and cleaners were placed without difficulty.

#### The Movement of Labour.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 24,047 placements in regular employment, of which 15,008 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these latter, 2,296 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,703 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 593 to points in other provinces.

The transfers from Quebec offices, which involved the issuing of special rate certificates were 30 in number, all bushmen, 20 from Hull to North Bay and Pembroke, Ont., 9 from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie, and 1 from Montreal to a point within the zone. Ontario offices granted 427 vouchers of transportation, of which 2 were farm workers going from Fort William to Winnipeg and Moose Jaw; 1, a farm worker, from Port Arthur to Winnipeg and 1 a building construction labourer from Port Arthur to Brandon. From the offices at Fort William, Ottawa, Pembroke, Port Arthur and Sudbury, about 130 bushmen and mill hands were sent to the lumber camps. Farm workers were transferred to various points within the province from North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Toronto, while bricklayers, carpenters, steamfitters and building and railway construction labourers were sent from Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto and Ottawa to various points. From Manitoba offices 831 persons were sent to employment at outside points, 232 of whom were going to points in Saskatchewan, 95 to Ontario, 2 to British Columbia, and 502 to points within the province. The two workers going from



Winnipeg to British Columbia were machine miners for Vancouver. To the province of Saskatchewan the Winnipeg office sent 135 farm workers, 1 blacksmith, 3 cooks, 1 waitress and 1 maid, while the office at The Pas sent 9 farm workers. To Ontario points, 3 railway construction labourers were sent from The Pas; from Winnipeg 33 station men were sent to Timmins, 3 pit labourers, 43 river men and bush workers to Port Arthur, and crane men, labourers, and women workers to various other points. The majority of the provincial transfers were of farm labourers and household workers. Saskatchewan offices issued 198 certificates, of which 2 were farm workers going to Edmonton, and 2 were miners going to Vancouver, B.C. The 194 special rate vouchers granted to persons going to points within the province were mainly to farm workers, with several domestic workers, a few bushmen and river drivers, 5 teachers and 1 bricklayer. The offices in Alberta despatched 445 workers at the reduced

rate, 37 of whom were farm hands going to points near Saskatoon, North Battleford and Moose Jaw, Sask. Of the 408 transfers within the province, 198 were farm labourers, 94 were bushmen and mill hands, 31 were miners, and the remainder, carpenters, building labourers, machinists, etc. From British Columbia offices, 76 farm labourers were sent to points in Alberta, and 113 farm labourers and house workers to Saskatchewan, and 1 farm labourer to Winnipeg, Man. Of the 146 persons going to points within the province, 11 were miners going from Nelson to Vancouver and Cranbrook, about 90 were bushmen and mill labourers, and the remainder were station men, labourers, and house workers.

Of the 2,296 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,198 were carried by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, 1,081 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 6 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 11 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

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### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING APRIL, 1923.

**A** PRONOUNCED expansion in building operations during April was indicated in the monthly reports on building permits furnished by municipal officials to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The aggregate value of the building authorized by the 56 cities making returns stood at \$17,544,061, a total \$8,999,833 or 105.3 per cent higher than in March, when the prospective building was estimated at \$8,544,228. The value for April, moreover, exceeded that for the corresponding month of last year, \$14,047,198, by \$3,496,863, or 24.9 per cent. It was also higher by 43 and 18 per cent than in April 1921 and 1920, respectively.

Detailed reports received from 50 cities showed that they had issued permits for approximately 1,600 dwellings,

valued at \$6,821,000. As mentioned in former reports, the construction of several dwellings is very often authorized by a single permit. Over 3,100 permits for such buildings as garages, stores, factories, etc., aggregated more than \$9,549,000 in value.

As compared with the figures for March, 1923, all provinces except British Columbia recorded increases in the value of building contemplated. The gains in Quebec and Ontario of \$5,473,802, or 257 per cent, and \$2,714,876 or 55 per cent respectively, were especially pronounced.

The amount of building authorized in Quebec and Saskatchewan exceeded that reported for April, 1922, but in all other districts declines were recorded.



In Quebec there was an increase of \$4,980,657 or 190 per cent, and in Saskatchewan of \$90,694 or 29 per cent. Of the reductions in the remaining provinces that in Manitoba of \$891,389 or 64.6 per cent was the largest.

Montreal, with permits valued at \$6,616,757, reported very much more prospective building than any other centre, the total being 130 per cent higher than in March, 1923, and 125 per cent above that for April, 1922. Toronto and Winnipeg registered rather larger values of permits granted than in the preceding month, but less than in April of last year. At Vancouver there were declines in both comparisons. Of the smaller centres, Quebec, Three Rivers, Westmount, Kingston, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Regina

and Victoria reported increases in the building authorized as compared with the preceding month and with the same month of 1922.

An analysis of the returns from the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 shows that the total for the month under review was higher than in April of any of those years except 1912 and 1913, being substantially larger than in recent years in spite of the fact that there have been considerable declines in building costs since peak prices were reached in 1920

The following table shows the value of the building permits issued during April as compared with March, 1923 and April, 1922, the 35 cities originally used being marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

City	April 1923	March 1923	April 1922
<b>P. E. I.—Charlottetown</b>	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 20,700
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>55,243</b>	<b>31,325</b>	<b>147,684</b>
*Halifax .....	35,040	21,325	105,563
New Glasgow .....	4,575	Nil	10,120
*Sydney .....	15,628	10,000	32,001
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>114,350</b>	<b>20,745</b>	<b>316,793</b>
Fredericton .....	Nil	Nil	48,250
*Moncton .....	46,350	445	134,343
*St. John .....	68,000	20,300	134,200
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>7,600,282</b>	<b>2,128,480</b>	<b>2,619,825</b>
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	6,616,757	1,999,200	2,038,834
*Quebec .....	416,795	89,645	339,776
*Shawinigan Falls.....	12,500	Nil	35,450
*Sherbrooke .....	95,000	25,300	34,000
*Three Rivers.....	228,830	8,700	35,400
*Westmount .....	230,400	3,635	138,165
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>7,650,654</b>	<b>4,935,778</b>	<b>7,783,109</b>
Belleville .....	12,200	5,500	8,300
*Brantford .....	92,415	5,580	57,145
*Chatham .....	41,770	5,150	61,675
*Fort William.....	37,900	153,550	51,525
Galt .....	15,746	7,350	19,068
*Guelph .....	91,196	54,258	60,505
*Hamilton .....	611,826	379,400	731,300
*Kingston .....	413,481	11,655	67,437
*Kitchener .....	270,658	122,461	289,220
*London .....	371,800	249,900	368,775
Niagara Falls.....	56,010	17,807	242,247
*Oshawa .....	202,880	72,000	82,350
*Ottawa .....	638,950	94,750	855,485
Owen Sound .....	21,000	500	33,200
*Peterborough .....	61,277	2,015	98,802
*Port Arthur .....	629,355	3,982	12,260
*Stratford .....	53,307	28,930	304,865
*St. Catharines.....	145,417	21,655	119,334
City	April 1923	March 1923	April 1922
<b>*St. Thomas.....</b>	<b>22,081</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>30,790</b>
Sarnia .....	111,056	65,040	134,727
Sault Ste. Marie.....	27,965	11,235	119,610
*Toronto .....	3,230,590	3,068,318	3,555,790
Welland .....	77,325	1,685	15,720
*Windsor .....	398,480	436,170	444,495
Woodstock .....	15,970	103,312	27,486
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>438,775</b>	<b>134,860</b>	<b>1,380,164</b>
*Brandon .....	4,850	555	17,680
*St. Boniface.....	35,075	21,775	61,234
*Winnipeg .....	448,850	112,500	1,301,250
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>399,649</b>	<b>68,860</b>	<b>308,955</b>
*Moose Jaw.....	50,716	5,520	41,605
*Regina .....	235,355	49,840	195,855
*Saskatoon .....	83,578	13,500	71,495
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>307,035</b>	<b>177,685</b>	<b>432,075</b>
*Calgary .....	120,000	97,200	205,200
*Edmonton .....	152,200	35,800	196,150
Lethbridge .....	29,775	42,530	28,580
Medicine Hat.....	5,060	2,105	2,145
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>928,073</b>	<b>1,048,495</b>	<b>1,038,093</b>
Nanaimo .....	23,995	22,655	11,320
*New Westminster.....	35,580	16,000	22,725
Point Grey .....	301,400	244,600	472,900
Prince Rupert.....	2,500	6,555	16,000
South Vancouver.....	81,290	40,960	59,036
*Vancouver .....	334,306	694,200	364,475
*Victoria .....	149,002	23,495	91,637
<b>Total—56 cities.....</b>	<b>17,544,061</b>	<b>8,544,228</b>	<b>14,047,198</b>
<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	<b>16,465,969</b>	<b>7,863,389</b>	<b>12,539,082</b>

## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, MAY 1923.

**D**URING May, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to one fair wage contract which was awarded by the Department of Public Works. This contract contains the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to the supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of fair wages, ect.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Dredging at the pier of Acadia Coal Company, Pictou Harbour, N.S. Name

of contractor, Glasgow Dredging Company, Queensport, N.S. Date of contract, March 12, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 70 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in May for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$633.59
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	141.84
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	12,505.86
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	7,283.65
Repairing scales.....	88.95
Repairing boxes and hampers, etc.....	135.95
Supplying ink.....	120.00

## FAIR WAGES ON PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS IN MANITOBA.

**T**HE Minister of Public Works of Manitoba, acting under the authority of the Manitoba Fair Wage Act of 1916, has approved the following schedules of rates of wages and maximum number of working hours in connection with the execution of provincial public works, the schedules to be in

effect from June 1, 1923 until April 30, 1924, or until another order may be made by the Minister. The first schedule relates to the City of Winnipeg and a radius of thirty miles around it, and the second to the rest of the Province.

# FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR WINNIPEG

The following schedule shall apply to the City of Winnipeg and a radius of thirty miles therefrom, effective from the First day of June, 1923; to the Thirtieth day of April, 1924:—

	Rate per Hour	Hours per week
1. Labourers—		
(a) Skilled—Comprising the following:—Unloading, Piling and Handling Face Brick, Cut Stone, Architectural Terra Cotta, Marble (real or imitation), Roofing Slate, Plaster Castings, Ornamental Bronze and Iron, Interior Joinery, Laying Drain Tiles, Mixing Concrete by Machinery, Puddling Concrete in Forms or Levelling in Slabs, Bending and Placing Reinforcing Material, Movable Scaffolding and Runways.....	.50	50
(b) Unskilled. Comprising all labour other than the occupations above defined or elsewhere provided for in this Schedule.....	.42½	54
2. Teamsters .....	.50	60
3. Bricklayers .....	1.10	44
(a) (Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17th, 1922, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1.)		
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and Tempering Mortar .....	.55	50
2. Attending Bricklayers on or at Scaffold.....	.50	50
4. Stonemasons .....	1.10	44
(a) (Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17th, 1922, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1.)		
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and Tempering Mortar .....	.55	50
2. Attending Stonemasons on or at Scaffold.....	.50	50
5. Cement Finishers.....	.70	50
6. Marble Setters.....	1.05	44
(a) (Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17th, 1922, by and between the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, Marble Section, and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, Local No. 1, Winnipeg.)		
(b) Helpers .....	.55	50

	Rate per Hour	Hours per week
7. (a) Mosaic and Tile Setters....	1.00	44
(b) Helpers .....	.55	50
8. Terrazzo Workers—		
(a) Layers .....	.72½	44
(b) Helpers .....	.55	50
9. Stonecutters—		
(a) Carvers .....	1.07½	44
(b) Journeymen .....	.95	44
10. (a) Plasterers .....	1.07½	44
(b) Helpers .....	.55	50
11. Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers .....	.80	44
12. (a) Plumbers .....	.90	44
(b) Helpers .....	.50	50
13. (a) Steamfitters .....	.90	44
(b) Helpers .....	.50	50
14. Operating Engineers on Construction—		
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums .....	1.00	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double drum machines....	.90	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single drum machines.....	.85	50
(d) Firemen .....	.60	50
15. Sheet Metal Workers.....	.80	44
16. Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers.....	.75	44
17. Blacksmiths .....	.75	44
18. Electrical Workers, Inside Wiremen—		
(a) Licensed Journeymen.....	.85	44
(b) Journeymen working under permit .....	.77½	44
(c) Experienced Helper.....	.65	44
(d) Helper .....	.45	44
19. Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers.....	.90	44
20. Asbestos Workers—		
(a) Journeymen .....	.80	44
(b) First Class Improvers.....	.70	44
21. Asphalters—		
(a) Finishers .....	.65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials .....	.50	50
22. Carpenters .....	.85	44
(a) (Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17th, 1922, by and between the General Contractors' Section, Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America District Council, Winnipeg, Man., Locals No. 343 and No. 2655.)		
(b) Helpers .....	.50	50



# FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

(Exclusive of Winnipeg)

The following schedule shall apply to any portion of the Province of Manitoba, other than the City of Winnipeg and a radius of thirty miles therefrom, effective from the First day of June, 1923, until the Thirtieth day of April, 1924:—

	Rate per Hour	Hours per week		Rate per Hour	Hours per week
1. Labourers—			7. (a) Mosaic and Tile Setters....	1.09	44
(a) Skilled. Comprising the following:—Unloading, Piling and Handling Face Brick, Cut Stone, Architectural Terra Cotta, Marble (real or imitation), Roofing Slate, Plaster Castings, Ornamental Bronze and Iron, Interior Joinery, Laying Drain Tiles, Mixing Concrete by Machinery, Puddling Concrete in Forms or Leveling in Slabs, Bending and Placing Reinforcing Material, Movable Scaffolding and Runaways.....	.45	50	(b) Helpers .....	.50	50
(b) Unskilled. Comprising all labour other than the occupations above defined or elsewhere provided for in this Schedule.....	.35	54	8. Terrazzo Workers—		
2. Teamsters .....	.45	60	(a) Layers .....	.72½	44
3. Bricklayers .....	1.10	44	(b) Helpers .....	.55	50
(a) (Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17th, 1922, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1.)			9. Stonecutters—		
(b) Helpers—			(a) Carvers .....	1.07½	44
1. Mixing and Tempering Mortar .....	.50	50	(b) Journeymen .....	.95	44
2. Attending Bricklayers on or at Scaffold.....	.45	50	10. (a) Plasterers .....	1.07½	44
4. Stonemasons—			(b) Helpers .....	.50	50
(a) (Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17th, 1922, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1.)			11. Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers .....	.80	44
(b) Helpers—			12. (a) Plumbers .....	.90	44
1. Mixing and Tempering Mortar .....	.50	50	(b) Helpers .....	.45	50
2. Attending Stonemasons on or at Scaffold.....	.45	50	13. (a) Steamfitters .....	.90	44
5. Cement Finishers.....	.70	50	(b) Helpers .....	.45	50
6. Marble Setters.....	1.65	44	14. Operating Engineers on Construction—		
(a) (Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17th, 1922, by and between the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, Marble Section, and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, Local No. 1, Winnipeg.)			(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums .....	1.00	50
(b) Helpers .....	.50	50	(b) Engineers in charge of double drum machines.....	.90	50
			(c) Engineers in charge of single drum machines.....	.85	50
			(d) Firemen .....	.60	50
			15. Sheet Metal Workers.....	.80	44
			16. Painters, Decorators, Paper-hangers and Glaziers.....	.75	44
			17. Blacksmiths .....	.75	44
			18. Electrical Workers, Inside Wiremen—		
			(a) Licensed Journeymen.....	.85	44
			(b) Journeymen working under permit .....	.77½	44
			(c) Experienced Helper.....	.65	44
			(d) Helper .....	.45	44
			19. Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers.....	.90	44
			20. Asbestos Workers—		
			(a) Journeymen .....	.80	44
			(b) First Class Improvers.....	.70	44
			21. Asphalters—		
			(a) Finishers .....	.65	44
			(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials .....	.50	40
			22. Carpenters .....	.85	44
			(a) (Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17th, 1922, by and between the General Contractors' Section, Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America District Council, Winnipeg, Man., Locals No. 343 and No. 2655.)		
			(b) Helpers .....	.45	50

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

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**A** SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Construction

**HALIFAX, N.S.—LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND THE BRICKLAYERS' UNION.**—Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1924.

Wages per hour, 90 cents.

**HULL, QUE.—CONTRACTING PLUMBERS OF HULL, AND THE SYNDICATE OF PLUMBERS AND STEAM-FITTERS.**—Agreement to be in effect from May 4, 1923, to May 4, 1924, with three months' notice of termination from either party.

Members of the Syndicate to be given preference of employment over members of the International Union.

Lockouts originating in other trades and sympathetic strikes are absolutely forbidden.

Hours of labour, from May 1 to November 1, 49 and 50 per week, 9 hours a day with 4 or 5 hours on Saturday. Master plumbers not to work

9 hours per day for contractors who operate under an 8-hour day. Hours of labour from November 1 to May 1, 44 per week, 8 per day except Saturday. Overtime, until midnight including Saturday afternoons, double time. After midnight and holidays, double time. Catholic workmen not to be obliged to work on holy days.

Wages per hour, plumbers and steam-fitters, 1st class, 75 cents; 2nd class, 65 cents.

The question of apprenticeship to be studied by a special committee to be formed on May 1, of not less than three or more than five members of each side.

A permit joint committee to be formed to settle disputes.

Men to be paid at the shop in the employer's time whether the work is by contract or not.

**MONTREAL, QUE.—OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 33, AND CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTORS.**—Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, until May 1, 1924.

Hours per day, eight for five days, and four on Saturdays. No work on Saturday afternoon except under a permit from the business agent.

Wages per hour, \$1.00. Overtime, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Employers not to be entitled to more than two apprentices. No apprentice to begin his service in the trade during term of agreement.

Plasterers on out of town work to receive transportation, board expenses and wages when travelling between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.



Either party to give three months' notice of change in agreement.

Any delegate, officer or business agent of the union on union business to have access to work during working hours.

BRANTFORD, ONT. — GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, AND THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS—Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924, with thirty days' notice of change.

Hours of labour: eight per day for five days and four on Saturdays.

Minimum rate per hour, 80 cents.

Overtime work and work on specified holidays, time and one-half; such work to be done only by sanction of the carpenters' secretary.

Employers to employ union carpenters only, except in event of the secretary being unable to supply same.

A board of conciliation to be appointed of two from each side, with an additional member chosen by them, to settle disputes.

When work is by shift, second and third shifts to be straight time. Man working on more than one shift in the twenty-four hours to be paid overtime.

WINDSOR, ONT. — MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, No. 552. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, for one year, with thirty days' notice of change, and for an additional year if no notice be given.

Hours per day, eight; Saturdays, four. Overtime, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and all legal holidays, double time. The first hour after closing time to be straight time, but this privilege only in case of necessity. Travelling time, single time up to 10 p.m.; if at night a sleeper to be provided.

Any man superintending work requiring three or more men, 10 cents extra per hour.

Men working out of town to be provided with transportation and board.

Plumbers not to do steamfitting when steamfitters are available. Wages per hour, \$1.10.

#### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

REGINA, SASK.—LEADER PUBLISHING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, No. 205 — Agreement as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1922, pp. 1005-1006, extended for two years, from May 1, 1923, until May 1, 1925.

#### Transportation and Public Utilities

STREETS RAILWAYS.—The Lethbridge Municipal Street Railway Schedule is given under "Service" in this article. The schedules for the municipal street railways in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and Calgary, Alberta, are given in the special articles on civic agreements.

#### Service: Public and Municipal

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.—THE CITY COUNCIL AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL LABOUR UNION, No. 46.—Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1923, until December 31, 1923.

City Council to appoint a committee upon proper notice being given, to receive a grievance committee from the union. No discrimination against employees for being connected with a trade union. Heads of departments not to use their position to solicit donations from employees. Pay days to be twice monthly.

All employees except those employed by hour or day to be paid for specified public holidays. Wages not exceeding one month to be paid for sickness after six months' employ. Union members appointed delegates to conventions to be granted leave of absence to attend



same without pay. In cases of vacancy senior men to be given preference of promotion, if efficient.

Outside labour to work eight hours per day; two weeks' holidays with pay each year after twelve months' service to all except men employed by the hour or day; overtime to men employed by hour or day, time and one-half.

In taking on employees, former employees who are returned soldiers to be given preference if efficient, and after them, other former employees. Questions arising regarding hours, pay or conditions to be settled by the Council with a committee of the Civic Union.

#### A.—CITY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Hours of work, 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., with 1¼ hours for lunch, five days a week. Saturdays, 8.30 a.m. till noon. Cashier's cage to be closed at 4.30 p.m. five days a week, and at noon on Saturday.

Temporary men to be paid at the rate of \$100 per month, or \$4.50 per day.

Permanent staff to be granted 14 days leave of absence each year with pay, after one year's service.

#### B.—CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Hours per day, eight; six days per week.

Clothing and equipment to be supplied as specified, on April 1 and October 1 each year. Uniforms to be handed in on resignation.

After one year's service, leave with pay to be granted each year as follows: constables, fourteen days, sergeants and detectives, eighteen days.

All ranks to be granted pay, less compensation, on account of sickness or injuries through accident resulting from employment, not exceeding 60 days.

Wages per month, constables, \$125, \$115 and \$107, sergeants and detectives \$135 and \$140.

#### C.—POUND DEPARTMENT.

Equipment to be supplied as at present. Two weeks holiday each year with pay after one year's service.

#### D.—PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Hours per day, eight, excepting ten for teamsters.

#### E.—SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hours per day, eight; overtime for hourly or daily men, time and one-half. Two weeks' leave of absence with pay after one year's service.

Wages: per month—night soil men, \$120; scavengers, \$115.

#### F.—GAS DEPARTMENT.

Hours per day, eight. Wages: per month, pipe fitters and lamp repairers, \$120; per day, labourers, \$4.

#### G.—PARKS DEPARTMENT.

Hours per day, eight. Wages per day, labourers, \$4.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. — CITY OF LETHBRIDGE AND THE LETHBRIDGE CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL UNION No. 70. — Schedules and conditions of employment to be effective from January 1, 1923, until December 31, 1923.

When failing to settle disputes parties to refer same to a conciliation board.

Group sickness and accident insurance to be retained.

Leave of absence without pay to be granted to delegates or committees.

City commissioners at all times to receive a grievance committee. No discrimination against employees on account of connection with a trade

organization. Heads of Departments not to use their position to solicit donations from employees. Hourly employees to be paid twice monthly. Check-off system as in force to be maintained. Seniority and efficiency to be generally recognized. Hours per day, eight, except where otherwise specified. Overtime to hourly men, time and one-half. No overtime allowance to monthly men.

It is agreed that wage adjustments shall be "based on the cost of living as indicated by the *Labour Gazette* of the just past October in each year, and that parties hereto shall meet on November 30, 1923, or as soon thereafter as possible to discuss and arrive at a basis for a future agreement." Questions as to whether further adjustments shall be applied on a flat percentage basis or in the ratio of increases given between 1914 and 1920 shall be open to discussion.

**POWER HOUSE EMPLOYEES.** — Men working six days per week to be paid time and one-half for all overtime.

Wages per hour for conveyormen and oilers, 58 7/10 cents.

Present allowance of coal to power house employees is abolished; hereafter total coal value is to be divided by the total hours worked by power house employees and divided proportionally as an hourly increase.

**WATER WORKS EMPLOYEES.** — Wage schedule to be adjusted as above by the cost of living. Men to receive one

hour's pay if requested to report when services are not required for the day. Overtime, time and one half. Suitable boots to be furnished to men working in water.

**STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.** — Wages to be adjusted by cost of living. Overtime after midnight and all day on Sunday, time and one-half. Preference for overtime to be given by seniority. Preference in vacancies in regular shift to be given to the senior man whose day off occurs on that day. If senior men are not available, spare man to work longer than a regular shift, provided he be allowed a reasonable time off for meals and not required to work longer than six hours at a stretch without time for a meal.

**OTHER DEPARTMENTS.** — Wages to be adjusted by cost of living. Engine drivers: employees to be paid engineers' wages when on engines or on mechanical work. Overtime, time and one half. Parks and boulevards, garbage department and street department: men to receive one hour's pay if asked to report if services for day are not required. Blacksmith: time and one half for overtime. Stables department: One hours pay when asked to report if services for day are not required; hours, eight on the streets, with half an hour additional night and morning for teamsters if required to groom team.

All departments to be paid double time for all "overtime" on Sunday.



## WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES AT SASKATOON.

**T**HE schedules of rates of pay and working conditions for various classes of municipal employees of the city of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, to be effective to January 1, 1924, retroactive to January 1, 1923, were established under by-laws passed on May 7, 1923, after negotiations between the organizations of the municipal employees affected and the civic authorities, a committee of the council appointed early in the year having recommended as a basis for the schedule a reduction of three per cent. As a protest against this reduction, three electric linemen quit their work, and the city replaced them.

The main features of the schedules are as follows:—

### Pumping Plant and Electrical Departments.

#### A. OUTSIDE ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Hours per day: eight and one-half for five days; four and one-half on Saturdays. Special hours for wiring inspector, and arc and tungsten patrolmen.

Overtime after working regular hours, time and one-half until 10 p.m.; and from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m., after 5.30 p.m. on Saturdays and on specified holidays, double time.

Workers having charge of four or more journeymen or twelve or more labourers to be deemed sub-foremen, provided they have had at least three years' experience. Not more than one apprentice to two journeymen. Apprentices not to be allowed to work on high voltage wires or on primaries. The electrical engineer or line foremen may dismiss any worker without notice when his work is completed or if he proves unsatisfactory. In filling any vacancy seniority of service to be given preference.

Minimum wages: per hour — sub line foremen, 91.8 cents; leading lineman, 88.7 cents; lineman, 86.2 cents; wireman electrician, 76.0 cents; arc patrolman, meter installers, 70.2 cents; are trimmers, 65.2 cents; tungsten patrolmen, 58.9 cents; groundsmen, 55.2 cents. Apprentice linemen, from 54.8 cents to 67.4 cents. Temporary employees to be paid union rates.

#### B. POWER HOUSE WORKERS.

Hours per day, nine for five days; four and one-half on Saturdays, except for men on shift work. Work to start and stop earlier in summer.

Overtime until 10 p.m., time and one-half, thereafter and on holidays, double time. In case of a double shift for trouble or breakdown, no overtime for first nine hours of the night shift. Workers on monthly basis not to work over eight hours except in case of breakdown. One day off in seven for men working on Sundays, or overtime pay for seventh day. In filling any vacancy, seniority of service to be given the preference. The electrical engineer may dismiss anyone without notice when the work is completed or when the worker proves unsatisfactory.

Wages: Per hour—skilled mechanic, 70.4 cents; motor mechanic, 70.4 cents; blacksmith, 65.4 cents; foreman boiler cleaner, 65.1 cents; boiler cleaners and ash men, 55.3 cents; coal handlers, 55.4 cents; spare firemen, 64.6 cents; flue blower, 55.5 cents; mechanics' helpers, 55.3 cents. Other employees paid on monthly basis. Temporary employees to be paid union rates.

Employees on monthly salaries to give reasonable notice of inability to take up duties.

#### C. PUMPING STATION WORKERS.

Monthly workers not to work over eight hours except in case of breakdown.

Sunday workers to be allowed one day in seven; or overtime for seventh day. Vacancies to be filled giving preference to seniority. Hours for hourly employees, nine per day; four and one-half on Saturdays. Work to start earlier in summer.

The city engineer may dismiss any worker without notice when work is completed or worker proves unsatisfactory.

Employees at the pumping station and filtration plant are all on monthly salaries. Temporary employees to be paid union rates. Employees to give reasonable notice of inability to perform duties. Overtime to 10 p.m. time and one-half; thereafter and holidays, double time.

#### D. ALL CLASSES.

All workers under the bylaw on a monthly basis, except chief engineers, wiring inspector, draughtsman and construction foreman,



14 days' holidays with pay each year after one year's service.

The above mentioned employees to have twenty-one days' annual leave with pay after one year's service. These employees not to have overtime pay.

Hourly employees after one year's service, one week's holiday with pay; after two years, two weeks. Those temporarily laid off to be entitled to holidays on *pro rata* basis.

Sick leave with pay for hourly employees not to exceed two weeks without sanction of the council. Before sick pay is granted certificate must be produced and case approved by a committee of electrical workers.

#### Members of the Fire Department.

Two platoon system to be carried out. Day force to work ten hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; night force fourteen hours, 6 p.m. to 8 a.m. In case of a large fire entire force to be subject to call.

In case of any vacancy being filled seniority of service to be chief consideration. No fireman to be dismissed until cause for dismissal has been discussed by the chief with the grievance committee. If decision is not satisfactory matter may be referred to the city commissioner and later laid before the council. An employee resigning without giving due notice must give satisfactory reason to the chief.

After ten hours' service men may have fourteen hours' rest except in cases of emergency.

All members after one year's service to be entitled to fourteen days holidays with pay each year, and after two years' service, twenty one days.

At least one complete uniform to be issued each year to each member.

Union officials to be granted leave of absence to carry out union duties provided this does not interfere with service of the department, and twenty-four hours' notice is given.

Employees to submit requests for changes in wage schedule not later than December 1 in each year, new schedule to take effect as from January 1, following.

Wages per month: Captains, \$147.50; motor mechanic and lieutenants, \$142.50; firemen, \$117.50, \$127.50 and \$137.50.

### Municipal Street Railway

#### A. OPERATION OF ONE MAN STREET CARS.

Wages per hour, motor conductors and inspectors, from 56 cents per hour for first six months to 66 cents per hour for third year. Motor Conductors training students, 5 cents per hour above schedule. Sunday work, time and one-quarter; holidays, time and one-half.

Spare and regular men, one hour's pay for reporting when asked to do so, if a regular run is not assigned. Extra trips after regular schedule to be paid time and one-half.

A motor-conductor leaving the service shall if taken back receive former rate of pay but not seniority rights.

Motor Conductors working on snow sweeper or work car, maximum rate for time actually worked up to ten hours; thereafter, time and one-half.

A motor Conductor suspended or discharged and after investigation found not guilty, shall be reinstated and paid for time lost. No employees or officials to discriminate against any motor conductor for being or not being a union member.

Runs to be selected by seniority. Superintendent to arrange runs to conform as nearly as possible to the 8 hour day; this clause not to apply to inspectors, who shall work nine hours per day. When it is anticipated that a number of men will not be required, six months' leave of absence to be granted to as many as can be spared. One week's leave with pay to be granted after one year's service prior to May 1, and two weeks' after two years. Sick pay to be granted after one year's service, not exceeding two weeks without sanction of council, granting of pay to be approved by a committee of employees.

Provisions made for issue of uniforms. Free transportation to be granted. Provisions made for arbitration on matters in the interests of the employees or of the city. Complaints to be heard by officials, and an employee failing to get satisfaction to have right to appeal to the Mayor, Commissioner or City Council.

#### B. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Wages: per hour—linemen, 88.4 cents; line-men's helper, 77.6 cents; blacksmith, 67.5 cents; junior mechanic, 66.6 cents; skilled mechanic, 72.5 cents; pitman, general worker, 56.5 cents; car cleaner and helper 51.5 cents.

Hours of barn men, shopmen and linemen, eight per day; over-time, time and one-half. Sunday work as regular duty, time and one-

quarter. Employees to be entitled to one day's rest in seven, with double time for emergency work on seventh day. Car-barn men, shopmen and linemen, time and one-half on all public and civic holidays, this not to apply to trackmen or greasers, who shall only be allowed extra pay as determined by Superintendent.

In event of men being taken on, city reserves right to pay wages according to ability.

Usual provision for holidays and sick leave.

#### C. OFFICE STAFF.

Salaries paid by month. Clerks to perform such duties as assigned to them by the Superintendent, on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays.

Twenty-one days holidays with pay each year after one year's service. No overtime pay. Provision made for sick leave.

## WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES AT CALGARY

THE agreements in effect since 1920 between the City Commissioners of Calgary and the Calgary Federation of Civic Employees have contained a clause providing that if the wage schedule as in effect for the previous year is not renewed at the expiration of the first sixty days of any year either party may require that the matter be submitted to arbitration. In February, 1923, when the City Commissioners' proposal that the wages of certain classes of employees should be reduced was laid before the employees, the changes which involved certain reductions in wages were not accepted and it was found necessary to submit the matter to arbitration. The result was that the entire matter of civic wages and working conditions was considered by the board, a new preamble to the agreement being substituted for the one formerly in effect, and a few changes being made in wages and working conditions throughout the agreement.

The preamble to the agreement is as follows:

#### The Agreement

*Clause 1. Date Effective.* All agreements between the city of Calgary and the Calgary Federation of Civic Employees shall be effective as to wages from May 15, 1923, and as to hours and working conditions from the date of adoption by the council.

*Clause 2. Term of Agreement.* This agreement shall remain in full force and effect until the end of the present year, subject to the conditions named hereinafter in this clause.

Either party may upon one month's notice given subsequently to the 1st day of November but prior to the 31st day of December, 1923, submit a new schedule of wages and working conditions.

It is hereby agreed that for a period not to exceed thirty days from the 1st day of January, 1924, or until arbitration proceedings, if any, are completed, no change in wages or working conditions shall be made unless an agreement is arrived at before the expiration of the said thirty days and during the same period no strike or lockout shall take place.

*Clause 3. Grievance Committee.* The city commissioners shall at all times receive a grievance committee.

*Clause 4. Discrimination.* The city shall not at any time show discrimination against any of its employes because of their connection with trade organizations.

*Clause 5. Pay-Days.* That all hourly employes shall be paid on the 5th full working day after the 15th and last day of the month.

*Clause 6. Holidays.* (a) The following shall be considered legal holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day.

Also one-half day will be set aside annually and declared a Civic holiday for the City Employees annual picnic.

(b) All permanent employes shall be given two weeks holiday each year after one year's service and shall be paid for same. Public holidays are not included in the two weeks.

*Clause 7. Overtime. Hourly or Monthly Employes.* (a) Time and one-quarter shall be paid for the first hour; time and one-half for the next three hours, and double time thereafter; double time for Sundays and holidays; double time for calls after 10 p.m. or emer-



agency work, and not less than two hours for any one call.

(b) Where monthly men receive overtime, it shall be calculated on the proportional rate.

(c) In the event of a man being called upon to work on his regular day off, or on a legal holiday, he shall be paid double time. In the case of men on running, double or revolving shifts, should a legal holiday occur during the regular shift, he shall be paid one-fourth of a day's pay extra, and should Sunday occur during the regular shift he shall be paid one hour's pay extra, computed on a basis of 25½ days per month, at his regular monthly salary.

(d) Running shift to mean occupation that is carried on consequently from day to day.

*Clause 8. Working Hours.* The regular working time shall be eight hours per day, 44 hours per week, except in cases of double running or revolving shifts, or when otherwise mentioned in the different agreements attached hereto.

*Clause 9. Sickness and Non-occupational Accident.* All permanent employes shall be covered from sickness and accident pay except where affected by the Workmen's Compensation act, under benefits as outlined and agreed upon in the commissioners' report of August 19, 1922, adopted by the city council on the 21st August, 1922, and in consideration of these benefits shall each contribute seventy-five cents per month toward the fund necessary to provide payments for the said benefits, the same to be deducted from their pay, the city agreeing to contribute the balance needed.

*Clause 10. Accident.* When an employe is incapacitated and unable to work caused by an accident of any kind while engaged in the city's service, he shall receive such compensation from the city which, added to the amount received from the Workmen's Compensation act, will equalize his regular wage.

In such cases the city commissioners reserve the right to terminate at any time in their discretion the benefits received under this clause.

*Clause 11. Senior Work.* When an employe is placed in a senior position for a period exceeding two days, he will receive the senior rate of pay while holding that position.

*Clause 12. Promotions.* In making promotions in any of the departments, such appointments shall be made from the staff, provided in the opinion of the city commissioners the applicants have the necessary qualifications.

Both in promotions and reductions seniority and efficiency are to be considered.

*Clause 13. Dismissals.*—Except for cause, when a permanent employe is relieved of his position, he shall be given thirty days notice, or in lieu thereof, one month's pay. Except for cause, permanent hourly employes shall receive two weeks' notice or two weeks' pay in lieu thereof.

*Clause 14.* A permanent Employe shall be one who has been in the city's service continuously for a period of at least one year. This shall not be construed to include men commencing their service with the city on new construction work or works of a temporary nature, no matter how long their period of service extends. In the event of a man who is a permanent employe of the city as defined above, being transferred to employment on new construction work, or work of a temporary nature, he shall be considered a permanent employe whilst in the service of the city.

In the event of a man other than a permanent employe being discharged or laid off duty owing to the completion of the work or the reduction of staff on the work upon which he is now engaged, his continuity of service is thereby broken even though he be re-engaged at some future time.

*Clause 15. Special Clauses.* When a specific clause in any attached agreement differs from the working of a similar clause in this preamble, the clause in the agreement shall govern the action of that particular local.

The separate agreements and schedules are summarized below.

*Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division 583.* — Wages: per hour — motormen and conductors, 1st 6 months, 55 cents; 2nd 6 months, 57½ cents; thereafter 62½ cents. Motor conductors, 1st 6 months, 57½ cents; 2nd 6 months, 62½ cents; thereafter 67½ cents. When training students, 5 cents extra per hour. Shop and barnmen: foremen, \$175, \$180 and \$185 per month; per hour — foreman carpenter, 90 cents; leading hand carpenter, 85 cents; blacksmiths, 82 cents; carpenters, 80 cents; motor and controller men, 77 cents; motor and leading hand, 82 cents; air brake and wheel lathe operators, 80 cents; painter foreman, 85 cents; painters, 75 cents; cleaners, washers and yardmen, 52 cents; truck and car repairers, 1st 6 months, 57½ cents; 2nd 6 months, 62½ cents; 3rd 6 months, 67½ cents;



armature winders, 80 cents; electric welder, track welder, 84 cents; leading hand, 5 cents per hour extra; foreman 10 cents extra.

Track Maintenance: Switch repairmen, 60 cents; trackmen, 57½ cents; greasers and switch cleaners, 52½ cents. Office staff, all paid on a monthly basis.

Men operating cars to be paid on the same basis with one hour extra for time worked on Sundays. Legal holidays, time and one-quarter; work on employee's regular day off, double time.

#### Working conditions:

##### 1.—MOTOR-CONDUCTORS AND CONDUCTORS.

The clause guaranteeing to employees four lectures a year, and the payment of \$1 per lecture for attending same has been deleted. This applies also to the barn staff.

Employees to become efficient in contents of Rule Book and to be subject to an examination thereon at any time.

Hours per day, eight. Straight time up to eight hours and thirty minutes. Not more than six hours overtime to be worked per week.

Regular runs to be completed within twelve hours. A new sign-up sheet to be posted every three months. Vacant regular runs to be filled from the list of spare men. Runs to be selected in order of seniority.

Senior men to be given preference and choice in case of holidays.

Spare men to be given preference, according to seniority, of 8 hours work per day, or as nearly as possible.

Spare men reporting and not allotted a run to be paid for 1½ hours if before 6 a.m. and one hour if after. Spare men if reporting at or before 6 a.m. and allotted a run to be paid for extra time according to length of run. Otherwise, straight time for all time worked except on legal holidays and Sundays when spare men will be paid same rate as regular men.

Uniforms to be supplied by the city, men under one year in service paying half the cost, and city paying full cost to men in service over one year.

Leave of absence up to one month in one year may be granted, and in special cases, a further period of sixty days. Sick leave may be granted up to 30 days, and in special cases additional leave up to six months.

Employees may be disciplined for misdemeanors. Employee may have the case investigated by a grievance committee of the union who may appeal to the superintendent or further to the city commissioners. If a satisfactory settlement is not reached, division 583 through the Federation shall require matter to be referred to a board of Arbitration. When employees are exonerated, payment shall be made for lost time.

##### 2.—BARN STAFF.

Hours per day, eight, for 5½ days. One hour extra to be allowed for all Sunday work.

In reduction of staff, last on to be first laid off. In filling vacancies for day work, preference to be given according to seniority and ability. Other conditions as in preamble.

##### 3.—TRACK MAINTENANCE MEN.

Hours per day, eight. Six days per week; one day off in seven, or on occasion 5½ days per week. Trackmen and switchmen, time and one-half for all Sunday work. Switch repairmen to be named by track foreman. Other conditions as in preamble.

*International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 838.—Wages per month — engineers at hospital, \$130.20 and \$139.50; incinerator engineer, \$147.25; steam roller engineer, per hour, 85 cents. Other conditions as in preamble.

*International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers*, No. 528.—Salaries and wages: per

month — teamsters, truck drivers and stablemen, \$120; helpers, \$112; garage men, foreman mechanics, \$164; mechanic, \$144; night man, \$114.

Sundays and holidays, double time, except for men working on regular shift.

Hours of work: from March 16 to November 15, teams and trucks to leave the stable or garage at 7.45 a.m. and remain on the job until 5 p.m., or at noon on Saturdays. Horses to be cared for morning and evening. No reduction of pay for loss of time through inclement weather. Other conditions as in preamble.

*United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters*, No. 496.—Wages to be at regular union rate. Other conditions as in preamble.

*International Association of Machinists*, No. 357.—Machinists' work, as specified, to be done by a practical machinist. Drilling and screwing machine work may be done by a specialist.

Minimum wages per hour: machinists, 82 cents; specialists, 70½ cents. Other conditions as in preamble.

*City Hospital Employees' Association*, No. 8.—The agreement and schedule includes professional and clerical classes skilled employees and unskilled help, laundry workers receiving \$15 and \$16 per week, painters and carpenters, \$139.50 per month; floor polishers and wall washers, elevator men, porters and corridor cleaners, \$110 per month, orderlies \$110-120 per month, chefs, \$139.50 and \$103.50 per month; 2nd cook, \$95; and kitchen men \$70 and maids \$45 per month, rooms and meals being provided for the last two classes.

In event of any help being required to live in or out, \$10 per month to be allowed for room rent and a reasonable allowance for board.

Two weeks' holiday with pay after one year's continuous service. An employee whose regular duties necessitate

working on a legal holiday to be given another day off.

Orderlies to be supplied with uniforms each year.

Hours per week for engineers, orderlies, etc., second cook, kitchen help and maids, 48 hours with one clear day off in seven; for plumber, painter, carpenter, floor polishers, washer, ironers, mangle hands and laundry help, 44 hours per week; office staff, 47 hours, business secretary, storekeeper, laundry foreman and chef as their duties may require.

Other conditions as in general preamble.

*Calgary Fire Fighters' Federation, Union No. 19*.—Wages: per month — Fire alarm superintendent, \$175; master of mechanics and senior captain, \$170; motor mechanic, \$165; assistant motor mechanic, \$145; captains, \$160; lieutenants, carpenters, plumbers, painters, \$145; firemen, \$115, \$125 and \$145; fire alarm operators, \$110, \$115 and \$117.50; fire chief's secretary, \$105.

Full time to be allowed and no reduction in salary for sickness resulting from the occupation of a fireman.

Hours for operators, eight per day, six days per week.

Summer and winter uniforms to be issued to employees wearing uniforms.

The agreement mentions that it is "desirable that a pension fund be created".

Free transportation on street cars to men when in uniform.

Other conditions as in preamble.

*International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 348*.—Wages: per day — linemen: foreman, line inspector, \$7.50; man in charge, \$7.25; journeyman lineman, \$6.75; apprentices (4 years) \$4.60; \$5.10; \$5.60; \$6.10; ground men in gangs, \$5.15.



Cablemen: foreman, \$8.25; journeyman, \$7.55; underground conduit man, \$7.50.

Station and inside wiremen: foremen, \$7.50; journeyman, \$6.75; apprentices (4 years) \$4.60; \$5.10; \$5.60; \$5.95.

Repair and testing department:

Classes and rates as above.

Maintenance and troublemen: foreman, \$7.50; journeyman, \$6.75; arc trimmer (3 years) \$4.75; \$5.15; \$5.55.

Operators per month — chief operator and plant electrician, \$178; others, \$133-163; senior operator, \$153; apprentices (3 years) \$98, \$108, \$118. Per month: meter readers, foreman, \$138; checker, \$133; meter reader (2 years) \$123, \$128.

Miscellaneous: wiring inspection: \$15 per month; armature winders, \$7 per day.

A journeyman must have had four years' experience. An apprentice to be one who has worked 3 months at the trade.

Hours of work: eight per day with four on Saturday. Eight hours in shift work, and shifts to be so arranged that there shall be 16 consecutive hours rest between. Work in this intermission other than changing shifts or relief, to be paid overtime. An agreement to shift hours to be for not less than fourteen calendar days, or shift hours to be paid at the overtime rate.

Work out of hours to be overtime except for maintenance men who may work any nine consecutive hours with one hour for lunch. Maintenance men and arc trimmers to have one half day holiday the day previous to their day off, instead of Saturday afternoon.

Overtime for hourly or monthly employees: first hour, time and one-quarter; next three hours, time and one-half, thereafter and Sundays, holidays and after 10 p.m. and emergency work, double time. Overtime to be on base of

eight hours per day for daily men and twenty-five and a half days a month for monthly men. No overtime payment to be for less than two hours.

Except for men working their regular shift, Sundays and Dominion holidays to be double time, Saturday afternoon to be time and one-half and work after 5 p.m. to be double time.

Men employed by the month to be subject to reduction for time lost.

Apprentices to serve four years at the trade. One apprentice to three journeymen except in case of inside wiremen and operators where ratio shall be one to one.

The agreement describes different kinds of work, the class each is to be done by, and the qualification necessary for certain classes of employees.

All employees are to receive at least one day off duty each week.

*Calgary Civic Employees' Association, No. 37.*—Salaries and wages: caretakers, cemetery and park: \$120.90 to \$142.10 per month; greenhouse man, \$138.90 per month. Per hour—head gardener, 65 cents; gardeners, 60 cents; permanent skilled labourers, 57½ cents; permanent unskilled labour, 52½ cents; temporary unskilled, 50 cents. Paving Department: concrete finishers, 65 cents; permanent labourers, 52½ cents. Power Department: elevator man, \$125.55 per month; ashman, coal handler and janitor, \$108.80 per month; per hour, boiler washer, 70 cents; boiler washer's helper, 57½ cents; coal trimmers or permanent labourers, 52½ cents; unskilled labourers, 50 cents. Public works department, per hour—sub-foreman, 60 cents; permanent general labourers, 52½ cents; street cleaners, 45 cents. Sewer maintenance, all classes, 57½ cents. Waterworks department: hydrant foreman, 63 cents; pipe layers, hydrant men, caulkers, metermen, 57½ cents; maintenance diggers, 52½ cents; temporary unskilled labour, 50 cents.



The agreement does not cover wages for labour employed for relief purposes during unemployment.

A permanent employee paid by the day working two or more hours in a half day and unable to continue on account of inclement weather to be paid for a full half day.

In the power house there shall be a head fireman with each shift, other employees to be classed as labourers.

Hours per week, forty-eight when two or more shifts are in operation. One month's work to consist of twenty-five and one-half days for revolving shifts.

*International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop-forgers and Helpers, No. 585.*—Minimum wage for blacksmiths, 80 cents.

A blacksmith to have served an apprenticeship or have had four years of varied experience at the trade, and be capable of operating a fire and successfully completing work within reasonable length of time.

Other conditions as in general preamble.

*City Hall Staff Association, No. 38.*—Employees all on monthly salaries.

Hours of work to be 8.45 a.m. to 5.15 p.m. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours off for lunch; hours on Saturday, 8.45 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Suitable uniforms to be issued to inspectors at discretion of city commissioners.

Other conditions as in general preamble.

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## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1923.

THE movement in prices as indicated by the index number of wholesale prices continued upward during May due largely to seasonal advances in prices of fish, potatoes, apples, cattle, and sugar. The family budget in terms of retail prices at the beginning of May was lower than in April due to a seasonal fall in the prices of dairy products, especially butter.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.36 at the beginning of May as compared with \$10.64 for April; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.89 for May, as compared with \$21.21 for April; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.21 for May, 1914. In foods, butter accounted for most of the decline of 29c showing

a net fall of nearly 27c. for the three pounds included in the budget. Eggs, milk, cheese, mutton, bacon, and evaporated apples showed small declines, but advances occurred in sugar, sirloin steak, potatoes, and tea. Fuel was again slightly lower while rent advanced in a small number of cities and declined in others.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number stood at 228.5 for May, as compared with 227.4 for April; 226.1 for May, 1922; 247.3 for May, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 136.3 for May, 1914. In addition to the advances in fish, potatoes, apples, cattle and sugar there were also substantial increases in the prices of dressed beef, oranges, cotton fabrics, oilcloth, paint, and in raw furs, mink skins, with smaller increases in corn, hay, maple sugar, bar iron, galvanized iron sheets, and in pine lumber. The most important declines were in western grains, butter, eggs, raw cotton, coal, coke,

gasoline, coal oil, linseed oil, turpentine, raw rubber, benzine, birch, maple, and in copper wire. Compared with a year ago the groups Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Fuel and Lighting, House Furnishings, and Drugs and Chemicals were lower. All the other groups were higher.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices for the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being, therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

The new index number of wholesale prices in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in a report "Prices and Price Indexes, 1918-1922" and brought down to May, 1923, in a bulletin is described in the article following in this issue. For May this index number showed a slight decline, namely from 156.3 to 155.0, there being increases in iron products, vegetable products, wood products, but decreases in animal products, and textile products, but practically no change in non-ferrous metals and chemicals.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Department list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined slightly, being down to 155.3 for May, as compared with 155.9 for April; 156.2 for March; 148.6 for May, 1922; 159.5 in May, 1921; 260.5 in May, 1920 and 99.9 in

May, 1914. The decline was due chiefly to decreases in butter, coal, gasoline, linseed oil, and turpentine. Beef, cattle, potatoes, oilcloth, and paint were substantially higher.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 stood at 155 for March as compared with 152 for February; 148 for January; and 150 for March, 1922, all of the groups being up.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index numbers of both imports and exports were higher, the former at 167.92 for mid-May as compared with 167.05 for mid-April and the latter at 153.83 for May as compared with 152.57 for April. The combined index of both imports and exports advanced to 160.87 for May as compared with 159.81 for April.

Professor Michell's index number of wholesale prices in Canada, based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, advanced to 179.1 for May as compared with 176.2 for April; 160.9 for May, 1922; 270.2 for May, 1920; and 115.1 for May, 1914. Both foods and Manufacturers' goods advanced.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for **six-roomed** houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city etc. The prices



of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being

the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities	Quantity	(*) 1900	(*) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	May 1914	May 1915	May 1916	May 1917	May 1918	May 1919	May 1920	May 1921	May 1922	Apr. 1923	May 1923
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.2	47.6	50.2	61.2	73.4	79.4	78.6	71.2	59.6	64.6	56.0
Beef, shoulder, roast..	2 "	19.6	24.6	36.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.4	32.8	34.0	43.0	52.6	55.6	50.4	43.6	33.4	30.2	30.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.1	17.1	16.4	22.5	27.4	27.6	26.4	23.0	19.0	17.9	17.9
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	21.4	23.3	28.2	34.9	36.7	36.2	31.8	28.7	28.1	27.6
Pork, fresh, roast....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	19.9	18.9	21.8	29.3	37.1	38.6	39.1	33.6	30.0	26.0	26.1
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.0	35.2	36.8	55.6	68.4	71.0	71.6	65.0	52.2	50.6	50.4
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.7	24.9	28.4	37.3	50.0	52.6	54.4	51.4	40.8	40.0	39.1
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.2	39.0	60.2	72.0	75.2	77.0	50.6	44.0	45.0	45.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	25.8	23.7	26.2	40.8	43.9	51.4	55.0	36.5	32.7	36.3	33.4
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	23.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	25.1	22.6	24.4	34.5	34.8	42.7	48.3	33.4	30.5	31.7	30.6
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	53.4	54.6	51.0	60.0	72.0	81.0	90.0	86.4	72.6	70.8	69.6
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.1	58.0	55.2	64.8	64.2	85.6	96.2	113.0	131.0	102.8	77.4	96.6	80.2
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	32.7	37.3	36.8	47.7	53.4	63.6	72.5	59.2	45.4	55.3	44.4
Butter, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.9	25.1	34.1	33.1	36.9	40.2	39.6	30.7	33.8	34.6
Cheese, old.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	22.3	23.8	31.7	30.3	34.9	37.8	37.9	27.9	33.5	34.6
Cheese, new.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	70.5	111.0	117.0	117.0	138.0	124.5	105.0	100.5	100.5
Bread, plain, white....	15 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	44.0	37.0	77.0	68.0	67.0	80.0	64.0	49.0	45.0	45.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.5	23.5	30.5	40.0	37.0	41.5	31.0	27.5	28.0	27.5
Rolled oats.....	5 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	13.0	14.6	22.0	24.2	24.2	21.6	19.0	20.6	20.6
Rice.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.0	14.2	19.2	29.0	34.2	23.8	23.8	18.0	17.6	17.4	17.4
Beans, handpicked....	2 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.9	11.6	14.3	15.3	22.4	22.9	29.2	21.4	19.2	18.8	18.6
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	13.1	12.9	14.8	17.7	20.3	27.6	19.2	19.2	13.0	13.0
Prunes, medium size..	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	32.0	37.2	40.0	43.2	47.6	86.8	50.8	32.0	48.0	51.2
Sugar, granulated....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	12.0	14.6	17.0	18.6	20.2	22.2	40.5	14.0	13.6	16.1	16.4
Sugar, yellow.....	4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.8	11.4	14.2	15.7	16.5	14.0	13.6	16.1	16.4
Tea, black, medium....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.3	11.1	13.6	15.9	17.0	14.7	15.2	16.1	16.4
Tea, green, medium....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.7	12.5	15.1	14.1	12.9	13.4	13.5
Coffee, medium.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.7	44.6	46.3	36.0	43.7	31.0	60.5	126.0	62.0	65.7	204.9	41.1	45.9	40.5	43.0
Potatoes.....	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Vinegar, white wine..																		
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.43	\$ 7.84	\$ 8.37	\$ 11.82	\$ 12.66	\$ 13.53	\$ 16.65	\$ 12.25	\$ 10.22	\$ 10.64	\$ 10.36
Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.8	c. 4.7	c. 4.7	c. 4.8	c. 4.6	c. 4.0	c. 4.0	c. 4.0
Coal, anthracite.....	1/8 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.2	52.5	53.9	64.8	71.5	78.8	99.5	112.3	107.5	115.7	111.5
Coal, bituminous.....	1/8 "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.4	37.0	37.9	50.8	57.7	61.6	70.0	77.9	67.8	74.2	72.4
Wood, hard.....	1 cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	40.9	34.1	41.6	51.7	67.3	76.9	79.5	88.0	77.7	79.9	79.5
Wood, soft.....	1 "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.6	31.7	31.0	30.1	30.1	37.6	49.7	56.3	60.7	65.3	58.0	59.5	59.4
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	22.4	23.6	23.0	25.3	27.1	28.1	35.6	37.9	31.6	31.5	31.2
Fuel and lighting....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.73	\$ 3.02	\$ 3.45	\$ 3.81	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.54
Rent.....	4 mo.	\$ 2.87	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.03	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.65	\$ 5.08	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.73	\$ 6.89	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.96
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.08	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.21	\$ 13.83	\$ 14.30	\$ 18.50	\$ 20.09	\$ 21.67	\$ 26.44	\$ 22.84	\$ 20.57	\$ 21.21	\$ 20.89

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 6.61	\$ 5.83	\$ 6.8	\$ 6.78	\$ 7.17	\$ 7.29	\$ 7.26	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.48	\$ 11.50	\$ 12.46	\$ 14.01	\$ 16.59	\$ 12.53	\$ 10.37	\$ 11.15	\$ 10.96	\$ 10.96
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.11	\$ 6.34	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.66	\$ 7.51	\$ 9.88	\$ 12.56	\$ 15.41	\$ 11.39	\$ 9.37	\$ 9.63	\$ 9.69	\$ 9.69	\$ 9.69
New Brunswick.....	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.83	\$ 6.55	\$ 6.84	\$ 7.13	\$ 7.04	\$ 7.26	\$ 7.15	\$ 8.20	\$ 11.50	\$ 12.30	\$ 13.09	\$ 15.96	\$ 12.46	\$ 10.21	\$ 10.90	\$ 10.77	\$ 10.77
Quebec.....	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.64	\$ 6.33	\$ 6.46	\$ 6.97	\$ 6.87	\$ 6.86	\$ 7.15	\$ 8.04	\$ 11.46	\$ 12.28	\$ 12.91	\$ 15.70	\$ 11.61	\$ 9.62	\$ 10.41	\$ 9.89	\$ 9.89
Ontario.....	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.50	\$ 6.67	\$ 7.25	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.09	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.37	\$ 12.16	\$ 12.69	\$ 13.40	\$ 16.90	\$ 12.19	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.59	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.20
Manitoba.....	\$ 5.85	\$ 6.19	\$ 7.46	\$ 7.41	\$ 7.88	\$ 7.87	\$ 7.84	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.47	\$ 10.82	\$ 12.39	\$ 13.68	\$ 16.46	\$ 12.15	\$ 10.01	\$ 10.06	\$ 9.77	\$ 9.77
Saskatchewan.....	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.92	\$ 7.86	\$ 8.08	\$ 8.16	\$ 8.25	\$ 8.04	\$ 8.41	\$ 8.48	\$ 11.18	\$ 12.66	\$ 13.74	\$ 16.21	\$ 12.38	\$ 10.15	\$ 10.32	\$ 10.24	\$ 10.24
Alberta.....	\$ 6.02	\$ 6.50	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.08	\$ 8.15	\$ 8.33	\$ 7.83	\$ 8.30	\$ 8.26	\$ 12.03	\$ 12.91	\$ 14.04	\$ 17.03	\$ 12.02	\$ 9.85	\$ 10.06	\$ 9.92	\$ 9.92
British Columbia.....	\$ 6.90	\$ 7.74	\$ 8.32	\$ 8.79	\$ 9.03	\$ 9.03	\$ 9.03	\$ 9.06	\$ 8.95	\$ 12.21	\$ 13.34	\$ 14.46	\$ 17.55	\$ 13.27	\$ 11.47	\$ 11.27	\$ 11.28	\$ 11.28

\*December only. \$Kind most sold.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (Average)...	cents 28.0	cents 22.9	cents 21.2	cents 15.1	cents 11.5	cents 17.9	cents 27.6	cents 26.1	cents 25.2	cents 39.1	cents 43.3	cents 58.8
Nova Scotia (Average)	29.2	24.9	21.9	16.6	13.6	14.7	23.8	27.8	26.0	38.2	42.5	59.5
1-Sydney .....	28.2	24.7	22.5	17	15	15.4	22.6	29.2	28	38.3	41	58
2-New Glasgow .....	25.6	23	19	13.6	11.9	12.4	20.4	28	26	38	42	58
3-Amherst .....	25.6	23.6	18.2	14.6	12.5	13.6	22	25.2	24	36	40	63.3
4-Halifax .....	32.2	24	24.6	16.4	13.5	14.4	26.6	27.4	25.2	35.6	40.5	54.4
5-Truro .....	35	29.1	25	21.3	15	17.6	27.5	29.3	26.6	43	49	63
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.	25.5	25	22.6	17	13.2	12.2	21.2	25	23.6	34.4	37	56.5
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	29.7	24.3	22.5	16.1	12.7	16.2	21.6	27.7	25.3	36.5	42.4	55.7
7-Moncton .....	31.6	23.3	21.5	17.1	12.3	20	23.2	32.5	26.1	35.2	40.9	59
8-St. John .....	36.4	28.2	25.7	15.7	13.1	15.1	23.2	28	22.2	35.2	44.3	61.2
9-Fredericton .....	30.8	25.8	26.6	18.6	14.8	15.6	21.5	27.5	24.8	36	39.5	52.5
10-Bathurst .....	20	20	16.3	12.9	10.4	14.2	20	22.8	28.2	39.5	45	50
Quebec (Average)....	23.8	22.6	22.5	14.5	10.5	13.2	24.5	22.5	23.0	35.6	38.8	57.0
11-Quebec .....	21.9	23.3	19.7	15.3	10.3	13	26	23.5	24.1	34.5	38.3	55.6
12-Three Rivers .....	26	24	26	15.5	10.2	13.5	26	24.2	23.2	38	41.2	60
13-Sherbrooke .....	31	27	28.8	18.5	13.7	13.7	24.3	21.7	23.1	36.4	39.2	61.2
14-Sorel .....	19	20	18	9	10	10	20	20	21	40	40	55
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	19.6	20.1	17.6	11.4	8.5	11.7	21.3	19.1	20.3	37.5	39.3	50.8
16-St. John's .....	25	25	25	15	10	20	25	25	24.5	35	40	67.5
17-Thetford Mines .....	20	20	20	17	15	17	25	20	24	30	35	50
18-Montreal .....	28.5	23.6	25.3	12.6	9.4	7.3	28.7	25.2	23.3	37.9	40.8	58.3
19-Hull .....	22.9	20.6	19.4	14.2	8.2	12.6	25	24	23.2	32.4	35.3	54.6
Ontario (Average)....	29.1	23.3	21.6	15.8	11.9	20.3	27.9	26.5	25.5	36.9	41.0	57.9
20-Ottawa .....	26.5	20.9	20.1	14.3	9.6	15.1	27.9	25.6	25.2	37.7	41.9	57.9
21-Brockville .....	30	25	21.5	14	9.3	15.1	22.5	25	22.2	36.2	40	54
22-Kingston .....	28.8	23.3	22	14.4	11	12.2	25	25	22.8	34.3	39.2	52.5
23-Belleville .....	26.3	20.3	21.6	15	10.5	18.3	30.5	25.3	24.5	40.3	43.3	58
24-Peterborough .....	30	24.9	21	17.4	13.7	21.4	26.7	27.6	25.7	42.7	46.1	54.7
25-Orillia .....	27.6	23.5	20.1	14.8	11.2	17.7	27.2	26.5	26.4	38	39.8	57.1
26-Toronto .....	30.6	22.4	22.5	13.8	12.2	19.5	28.5	26.2	26.7	38	41.6	56.6
27-Niagara Falls .....	30	25	22.3	16.2	9	23.3	35	28	25	35	41	56.5
28-St. Catharines .....	25.7	21.5	21.5	14	9.5	20.2	31.2	25.4	25	34.7	37.8	58.3
29-Hamilton .....	32.1	25.3	24.2	16	13.4	19	28.7	26.6	30	38	41.2	58.4
30-Brantford .....	28	23.2	22.1	15.2	11	17.5	31.2	27	28.3	36.4	39.9	58.1
31-Galt .....	31.2	26	24.8	16.1	14.3	24	32	28.7	28.1	35.8	39.6	59.6
32-Guelph .....	29.2	23.7	21	17.5	14.6	21.2	30	24.5	25	34.2	39.3	55.1
33-Kitchener .....	29.9	26.4	21.6	19.6	14.9	24.6	29	25.4	25	35.8	39.1	58.4
34-Woodstock .....	27.9	22	23.1	15.8	12.6	19.3	25	26.4	22.3	35.9	39.2	55.4
35-Stratford .....	29.5	24.5	19.8	15.9	13.2	21.2	26.2	26.2	25	37	40.7	56.7
36-London .....	30.5	25.2	24.2	16.7	11.7	21.5	29.6	27.2	25	36.3	40.6	60.4
37-St. Thomas .....	28.7	23.3	20.4	13.9	11.2	17.9	23.5	26.9	20.5	35.3	39.1	56.7
38-Chatham .....	28.8	23.2	21.7	16.1	12.1	22.4	23.7	25.8	24.5	36.9	40.3	60
39-Windsor .....	24.8	18.3	17.2	14.6	11	23.2	27.2	24.1	22.3	34.9	38.1	57.9
40-Owen Sound .....	30	22.5	21.2	18.5	11.7	21.2	25	26.2	25.7	36.6	41.2	57
41-Cobalt .....	31.7	27.7	26.7	19.2	14.5	29	29	31.7	27.3	38	43.3	63.1
42-Sault Ste. Marie .....	30.5	24.7	21.6	15.8	11.8	22.7	29	28.1	26.4	38	43.1	57.5
43-Port Arthur .....	30.5	20.7	19.4	16.3	12.3	20.6	29.8	27.2	21.1	37.5	45.7	64
44-Port William .....	29	20.1	17.7	14	12	18.6	27	25.4	28.7	39.5	43.5	64
Manitoba (Average)...	25.3	18.9	18.1	12.3	9.5	15.6	28.1	24.4	22.0	38.6	44.5	59.9
45-Winnipeg .....	26.5	18.7	19.4	11.7	9.7	13.9	27.5	24.1	24	39.7	43.9	58.4
46-Brandon .....	24.1	19	16.8	12.8	9.2	17.3	28.6	24.6	20	37.5	45	61.4
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	26.7	19.3	17.7	12.4	9.2	16.8	27.2	23.8	23.8	48.1	53.6	61.9
47-Regina .....	27.6	17.4	17.7	11.7	9.5	15.8	29.5	23.1	18	49.6	.....	66
48-Prince Albert .....	23.5	18.9	16.3	11.2	9.3	17.5	25.7	23	22.3	46.5	54	53.7
49-Saskatoon .....	25	19	18.1	13.4	8.4	15.6	26	25.2	26.2	44.2	48.1	58.3
50-Moose Jaw .....	30.8	21.7	18.7	13.2	9.4	18.3	27.6	23.8	28.8	52	58.6	69.4
Alberta (Average)....	24.6	18.4	17.5	12.0	9.3	15.5	29.2	23.2	25.3	41.5	48.1	58.8
51-Medicine Hat .....	24.3	19.1	18.6	14.1	8.6	16.8	31	24	25.7	41.4	47.2	56.7
52-Edmonton .....	26.1	17.2	18.8	11	9.8	18.5	29.3	23.2	26	42.8	50.7	57.5
53-Calgary .....	22.5	17.4	16.5	10.2	8.1	13.2	26.4	22.1	24	40	47.1	61.1
54-Lethbridge .....	25.4	19.7	16	12.8	10.5	13.6	29.9	23.6	25.3	41.8	47.3	60
British Colum. (Aver.)	31.1	24.9	21.9	15.2	12.4	21.8	34.7	30.0	28.1	46.5	50.8	63.1
55-Fernie .....	27	23.2	20.3	13.8	9.9	15.6	34.1	27	29.5	46	53.7	62.5
56-Nelson .....	30	25	20	15	11.2	20	35	35	27.5	52.5	57.5	62.5
57-Trail .....	30	25	20	14.6	10.9	21.2	35	31.2	26.7	51.2	54.6	62.9
58-New Westminster .....	35	27.5	22.5	18.5	12.3	25	32.5	25	30	44.4	50	62.5
59-Vancouver .....	32.7	25.4	21.6	14.2	14	24.6	36.6	30.1	28.2	44.3	45.5	63
60-Victoria .....	29.2	22.2	21.7	13.7	13	24.5	36	28.3	23.9	41.1	47	62.3
61-Nanaimo .....	31.6	25	24	17.3	14.5	24.9	33	30	25	43.7	47	61.8
62-Prince Rupert .....	33.3	25.8	24.7	14.6	13.3	18.2	35	33.3	33.7	45.6	51.2	67.5



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1923.

Fish									Eggs		Butter		
Ood steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Hallbut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Pinnan baddle, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prins, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents 17.3	cents 28.6	cents 19.7	cents 13.8	cents 59.6	cents 20.8	cents 19.7	cents 36.1	cents 22.6	cents 33.4	cents 30.6	cents 11.6	cents 40.1	cents 44.4
11.8	27.7			51.3	17.2	16.0	27.4	23.5	38.0	36.0	11.6	46.8	51.2
10				60	18	15.2	29.7	24	48.2	46	12-14	50	54.3
13	30			50	16.9	16.3	29	24	34.7	32	13	43.3	51.6
12	23			45	16.2	17.6	26.2	24	34.1		9	48.4	50.4
12	30				16.8	15	22.9	22.5	38.2	30	12	46.5	49.3
				50	18	16	29	24.8	34.6		11	45.6	50.4
				66	17.5	19.3	38.5	24	28.8	23.3	8-9	43.8	49.3
13.0	35.0			52.5	17.5	17.2	33.3	22.5	36.4	35.6	10.8	45.5	50.8
12	35		10	60	18.1	17.6	35.4	21	35.4		11-13	51.1	56.5
18				60	16.3	16	36.3	21.3	39.5	36.2	13	45.6	50.8
12	35			50	18	18	34.9	23.5	37.2	35	10	40.3	45.8
10				40	17.4	17.3	26.6	24	33.3		10	45	50.10
15.1	28.5	19.2	9.3	53.6	21.4	20.2	31.9	22.2	37.4	35.0	10.4	37.1	39.9
10	20	20		50	21	20.7	32.3	24.8	41	35	14	34.8	38.9
12-15	25			50	22.5	20	28.8	21.4	38.8	36	12	38	37.9
18	40			30	23.3		42	21.9	36.1	35	10	36.2	40.2
	30	15		70		25	28.3	22.3	34.4		8		39
		25					23.4	20.8	32.3		7		36.2
		20	10	60	18.3	18	34.5	21.5	36.3	31.7	10	39	42
				55			28.3	23.5	42.5	35	10	37.7	46
18-20	30-32	10-30	8	60	22	21.5	37.1	21	38.9	35.8	13	36.4	39.1
	25	15	10		21.4	16	32.4	22.9	36.7	36.5	10	37.3	40.2
19.5	30.8	22.1	12.1	70.7	20.1	19.4	38.8	21.7	33.7	30.7	11.6	38.7	42.6
18	32-40	22	10		19.8	18	41.5	22.8	37.9	34.4	10	37.6	42.5
	30				19.1		40.7	22.6	30.8		10-11	39.3	39.6
15	28-30	20-25			19.5	17.5	31.3	20.8	32.9	30	10	34.3	37.8
		25			21.5	20	34.2	22.4	29.5	25	10	40.6	40.2
15	35	25		75	17.5	22	30.8	22.8	32.1		10	41.2	42.3
		20			20	19.3	28.3	22.1	30.1		10-11.5	39	44.5
18-20	30			84	20	18.2	39.4	21.6	36.6	35	12	37.8	43.2
22	30	32			20	20	46	21.3	36.7		12		43.6
	35				20	18	47.1	20.4	35.1		12	28.7	41.4
20	35	25	15	75	19	19	46	20.6	35	27.5	12	41.4	43.2
25	28	30-35	12.5		19	20	39.3	20.7	30.5	25	11	37	39.4
	30	20	12		20	22.5	34.9	21	30.7		11.8	36.4	37.7
					17.5	20	37.7	21.7	30.5		10	36.6	39.7
					20	20	33.6	19.8	30.3	30	11.8	38.6	40.6
20		22			18		24	20	29.4		10	35.9	39.8
20	35	25	10		21	20	39	21.4	32.8	28.3	12	36.7	40.4
20	28	18			20.3	15.5	43.7	21.7	33.4	30	10	37.7	41.5
20-25	30	18	10	50	20	20.2	45.2	20.8	31.1	28	12	40.1	41.5
18	30	18	12		19.7	21.5	36.1	21.2	28	28	12	41.7	44.7
		20	18		20.4	25	45.5	21.5	33.6	25.7	12-19	38.7	45
	30	16			16.7	16.2	50.5	21.7	29.8		11	36.7	40.8
				70	20.6	19	44.8	25	44.5	43.5	17		49.5
	25	25			25	19.3	44	20	43	39	13	41	45.8
	25	9			23.7	18.1	41.3	23.7	37.5		12.5	43.3	50.2
17-20	25-30	18		70	23.7	16.3	47.5	24	39.7		12.5	40	50.2
	26.8	14.4			22.7	16.8	41.0	21.7	30.9	28.5	10.5	37.9	44.1
	22-25	15			22.4	17.5	40.5	21.4	34.2	32	11	38.3	44.3
	30	12.5-15			23	16	41.4	21.9	27.6	25	10	37.4	43.9
20.0	27.2	12.5			25.0	21.1	33.7	24.4	24.4	19.7	12.8	38.2	44.1
20	25-28				30	23	31.7	23.2	25.3	20	13	37.5	43.4
	25	10			22.5	20	23.7	24	19.3	10	10	36.1	44.9
		12.5			20	21.4	39.9	25	24		13	39	42.5
20	30	15			27.5	20	39.6	25.8	24.3		15	40	45.5
20.6	23.7	14.2	17.6		23.1	22.8	39.3	22.9	24.2	20.7	11.3	36.9	41.6
25	25	15	17.5		25	25	40.7	23.8	20.6	18.3	14	38	43.3
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15		22.6	22.4	35.5	23.9	26.7	23.9	11.1	36	39.8
		18	90		20.7	21.3	40.4	23.3	26.8		10	36.2	42.8
18	22	15	20		24.1	22.6	40.6	20.6	22.6	20	10	37.5	40.5
18.1	25.6	20.0	16.8		23.5	22.3	36.9	24.5	33.9	31.3	13.5	43.5	48.7
20-22	30	18			25	23.1	51.6	27.5	34.6	30	15		49
25	30	20			25	26.2	35.4	26.2	32		17	41.7	47.5
25	30	20			25	25	32.5	26.8	33.3	30	15	40	50
15	20				21.7	21.7	33.3	20.7	30	25	9		46.9
14		15			20	19.2	36.5	21.6	33.7	33	10	42	46.4
12	25	12.5			21.5	18.2	33.2	22	33.4		10	45.9	50.4
15	25				22.5	20	43.9	23.7	28.3		13	47.5	49.4
	25	15			27.5	25	29.1	27.5	46	38.3	20	44	50

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c to 18c per quart.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can	Peas, standard ½ s, per can	Corn, 2 s, per can
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	28.4	34.6	6.7	17.9	4.5	5.5	10.3	13.2	17.3	17.7	15.7
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	32.6	35.0	7.7	17.4	5.1	5.7	10.0	14.4	19.5	18.8	17.1
1-Sydney .....	31.7	36.3	8	17.6	5.4	6.1	10.1	14.5	19.9	19.9	18.4
2-New Glasgow .....	35	34.7	8	17	4.9	5.3	9.8	14	19.4	19.1	18.6
3-Amherst .....	35.5	35.5	8	18.5	5.1	5.6	10.5	14	19.8	18.1	14.7
4-Halifax .....	31.1	34	7.3	16.3	4.8	5.6	9.1	15	19	17.7	16.7
5-Truro .....	34.3	34.3	7.3	17.8	5.3	6	10.4	14.4	19.2	19	17
<b>P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>		31	6.7	18.4	4.5	5	9.8	15.2	18	17	17
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	26.1	36.2	7.8	17.8	5.0	5.8	10.4	15.4	17.9	17.3	15.0
7-Moncton .....	38.1	7.3-8.7	17.7	5.1	6.1	11.8	15.2	18	17.6	15.6	
8-St. John .....	27	34.9	7.3	18.7	4.8	6	9.2	16.5	16.3	17	14.1
9-Fredericton .....	25.2	34.3	8	17	4.8	5.7	10.5	15	17.1	16.7	14.2
10-Bathurst .....	37.5	8	17.6	5.1	5.5	10	15	20	18	16	
<b>Quebec (Average).....</b>	27.5	32.4	6.1	18.2	4.8	6.1	9.5	13.7	15.3	18.4	14.6
11-Quebec .....	29.2	32.9	7.5	17.6	4.7	5.5	10	13.9	15.1	18	15.6
12-Three Rivers .....	28.7	30.6	6	19.5	4.8	5.7	8.8	15.3	15.4	20.3	14.4
13-Sherbrooke .....	26.8	38.6	7.3	19.4	4.8	6.3	10.8	12.9	16	19.2	14.2
14-Sorel .....	25	31	5.3	18.8	4.7	7	8.9	13.4	15	19	13.7
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	25	28.4	5.3	17	4.7	6.7	10.4	13.5	15.7	19.6	14.2
16-St. John's .....	32	33.3	4.7	17.7	4.8	5.7	9.9	14	15.2	17.7	14.5
17-Thetford Mines .....	26.3	33.3	6	18.2	5.2	7	8.7	15	16	18.7	15
18-Montreal .....	27	33.3	6.7-7	18.1	4.8	5.3	10.3	12.9	15	16.7	14.1
19-Hull .....	27.9	30.4	6	17.7	5.0	5.5	7.9	12.7	14.6	16.2	15.3
<b>Ontario (Average).....</b>	27.4	34.1	6.3	17.6	4.2	5.3	11.0	13.3	16.0	16.1	14.4
20-Ottawa .....	28.8	34.8	6.7	17.3	5.1	5.6	10.8	13.2	15.3	15.8	14.2
21-Brockville .....	26.8	29.9	6	17.4	4.3	5	10.8	11.4	15.6	14.5	13
22-Kingston .....	25.6	29.6	6	15.3	4.6	4.8	9.1	12	14.5	14.4	13.4
23-Bellefleur .....	25.7	32.4	5.7	16.8	4.2	5	10.6	14.1	14.7	15.2	13.4
24-Peterborough .....	26.2	36.3	6.7	18.7	3.6	5	10.8	12.4	15.4	15.4	14.4
25-Orillia .....	26.3	34.4	6	17	4.1	4.8	11.5	14.2	17.2	16.6	15
26-Toronto .....	28	34.7	6	17.5	4.3	5.2	10.3	12.8	15.3	15.2	14.1
27-Niagara Falls .....	30	35.7	6.7	18	4.3	5.2	12.6	14.1	18.3	17.6	15.9
28-St. Catharines .....	25.4	32.2	6.7	15.7	4.3	5.3	11.9	13.3	16.3	16	13.1
29-Hamilton .....	25.9	33.9	5.3	17.3	3.9	5.1	10.7	13.1	15.7	15.6	14.4
30-Brantford .....	26.7	34.5	6	17.8	3.9	5.2	12.2	13	15.7	15.8	14.5
31-Galt .....	28.4	35.2	6.7	18.1	4.0	5.1	12	14.1	16.6	17.1	14.7
32-Guelph .....	29.3	33.7	6	17.3	4.0	5.4	12.4	12.6	15.3	14.7	14
33-Kitchener .....	26.5	36.8	6	17.7	3.7	5.3	12.3	15.1	17.3	16.7	15.3
34-Woodstock .....	28	31.9	6	17.4	3.8	5.2	10.3	12.5	14.7	15.3	13.3
35-Stratford .....	27.5	34.1	6.7	17.3	3.9	5.8	11.5	13.1	15.7	16.3	14.8
36-London .....	28.5	32.8	6	17.3	4.1	5.1	10.6	12.7	15.6	15.7	14.2
37-St. Thomas .....	27	34.4	6	17.6	4.1	4.9	11.9	13	16	16.2	15
38-Chatham .....	28.1	34.7	6.7	18.3	4.3	5.5	10.5	11.8	16	17.9	14.4
39-Windsor .....	30.2	32.2	6.7	17.4	4.4	5.7	10.5	13.5	15.9	15.3	14.6
40-Owen Sound .....	26	32.2	6	17.4	4.0	4.9	10.2	13	15.1	15.1	14
41-Cobalt .....	27.5	37.2	7.4	18.3	5.0	7.1	10.8	15.1	18.6	19	16.1
42-Sault Ste. Marie .....	24.5	36.8	6.7	18.3	4.8	7.7	9.7	13.7	16	16.1	14.7
43-Port Arthur .....	30	35.7	6.7	18.3	4.2	4.9	9.3	13.9	16.4	17.8	14.1
44-Fort William .....	28.9	37.5	6.7	19.7	4.5	5.3	10.5	14.1	17.2	18.1	16.1
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	28.1	36.6	5.9	18.7	4.3	5.0	10.6	13.5	20.0	18.7	18.2
45-Winnipeg .....	28.1	36.5	6	18.4	4.2	5.4	11.2	13	19.3	17.2	17.3
46-Brandon .....	28	36.6	5.7	19	4.3	4.6	10	13.9	20.6	20.1	19.1
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	30.0	36.2	6.5	17.3	4.3	5.4	10.2	12.7	20.2	20.7	18.2
47-Regina .....	35.5	6.7	16.7	4.2	5.4	9.5	12.9	20.1	18.5	16.9	
48-Prince Albert .....	30	39.4	6.7	17.3	4.0	5.3	9.3	13.7	21.1	23	19.2
49-Saskatoon .....	30	36	6.7	15.3	4.2	5.2	10.2	11.8	19.7	20	18.4
50-Moose Jaw .....	34	6	20	4.6	5.6	11.8	12.4	19.8	21.4	18.4	
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	31.1	34.5	7.2	16.2	4.1	5.3	9.7	11.6	18.2	18.4	17.3
51-Medicine Hat .....	35	34.4	5.7-6.7	16.8	4.0	5.8	9.7	12.1	18.4	17.2	16.5
52-Edmonton .....	33.4	7.2	16.1	4.1	5.2	8.9	11.4	17.7	18.8	17.8	
53-Calgary .....	28.3	35.2	7.2	16.7	4.1	5.1	10.9	11.4	18.5	19.2	19.4
54-Lethbridge .....	30	35	8	15	4.1	5.2	9.3	11.3	18.1	18.3	15.5
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	29.9	36.5	7.7	19.8	4.5	5.7	9.6	10.9	19.3	19.4	17.9
55-Fernie .....	33.7	37.1	7.7	16	4.6	5.3	11.2	11.6	20	20	
56-Nelson .....	31.2	38.7	8.3	17.2	4.8	5.8	9.6	12.4	18.7	20.6	18.7
57-Trail .....	30	39	7.7	18.2	4.6	5.1	10	10.5	18.1	19.1	18.6
58-New Westminster .....	27.5	34.2	8.3	25	4.3	5.4	8.2	9.6	19.5	20	15
59-Vancouver .....	29.3	35.9	6-6.7	23	4.6	5.2	9.2	10	18.7	19.4	16.6
60-Victoria .....	27.5	36.1	7.4	18.7	4.3	6.0	9	10.8	18.9	18.8	17.7
61-Nanaimo .....	30	35.6	7.4	20	4.3	5.1	9.4	11.2	20.3	19.7	19.2
62-Prince Rupert .....	30	35	8.3	20	4.6	8	10	11.2	20	17.5	17.5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1923—(Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	*Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Can syrup, per 5 lb. tin
cents 8.7	cents 5.0	\$ 1.290	cents 25.9	cents 30.1	cents 20.3	cents 18.6	cents 20.4	cents 23.8	\$ .993	cents 32.2	\$ .806	cents 50.9
9.3	5.0	1.408	24.6	24.4	19.6	19.9	20.4	25.4	1.012	33.4	.848	60.6
9.5	5.1	1.74	23.3	.....	23.3	21.4	23.4	25.2	1.13	33.1	.90	.....
9.7	4.8	1.40	26.3	.....	18.6	22	19.7	24.6	1.02	32.2	.648	55
9.4	5	.90	16.5	30	19	16	19.3	29.3	.90	34.3	1.00	60
10.3	4.8	1.59	31.7	20.8	17.5	19.3	19.3	23.3	.92	32.5	.75	75
8.4	5.1	1.41	25	22.5	19.5	21	20.1	24.6	1.09	35	.94	52.5
8.1	5.1	1.05	18.7	17	19	19.2	19.5	23.4	1.09	31.7	.86	62.5
9.4	5.1	1.315	27.1	35.3	17.6	18.5	19.4	24.0	.958	31.6	.856	47.6
9.3	5.1	1.20	24.5	35	18.6	18.5	20	24	1.00	30.6	.775	50
11.2	4.8	1.55	31	40	17	18.2	17.1	22.6	.83	31.1	.842	45
8.2	5.5	1.51	30.5	31	16.8	18.1	18	24.5	.93	29.8	.806	45.5
8.7	5	1.00	22.5	.....	18	19	22.5	25	1.07	35	1.00	50
8.0	6.0	1.512	29.1	34.9	19.4	18.9	21.7	24.1	1.049	32.0	.870	48.1
8	5.6	1.71	30.5	30	20.8	18.6	20.4	27.2	.979	36.7	.875	46.5
8	7.7	1.77	32.5	30	19.6	20.2	23.7	22	1.06	29	.933	47.8
8.2	5.9	1.82	31.9	37	19.5	19.9	21	23.6	1.07	35.5	.844	52.5
8	7	.90	25	19	17.7	19.2	23.3	26.7	1.02	27	.875	43
7.7	6.1	1.85	26.2	20	21	20.7	21.7	21.7	1.08	35	.....	40
8.5	6.7	1.24	25	41.7	20	18	23.3	25	1.08	35	.90	60
7	5.2	1.72	30	.....	17.7	18.3	23.3	25	1.15	32.5	.....	50
8.8	4.8	1.64	30.5	39.8	18.8	18.3	20.6	23.2	1.07	27.5	.762	46.9
8	4.9	1.46	30.5	30.8	18.9	17.8	20.1	22.6	.929	30	.85	46.2
8.9	4.9	1.179	23.8	29.6	18.8	18.5	19.8	22.9	.968	30.2	.777	45.4
9.1	5.8	1.53	30.1	35.7	19.8	18.4	19.3	24.8	.96	31.2	.718	46.3
8	4	.975	20	30	20	19.3	19.3	21.9	.85	31.3	.717	44.4
7.8	4.4	.99	20.7	29	18.3	17.6	18.9	21.7	.93	23.1	.768	44.4
8	4.5	.90	20	22.3	.....	18	19.6	24.2	.912	32.8	.72	45.6
9.7	5.4	.86	19.3	30	17.5	19.2	17.8	20.1	1.00	26.7	.85	43
8.5	5.3	.80	17.8	22.1	19	17	19.3	22.2	.967	26	.731	44.3
9.3	4.7	1.25	24	33	17	17.4	18.7	21.9	.967	26.1	.678	44.8
9.8	6.6	1.52	27.2	33	.....	20.2	22.7	23.6	1.06	32	.886	43
9.5	5.1	1.39	25.9	25.6	.....	17.5	19.4	23.9	.934	26.7	.757	43.6
9.3	4.8	1.19	24.6	29.1	18	18.6	19.2	22.3	.983	25.8	.731	45.1
9.3	4.4	1.03	21.4	32.5	18	17.3	18.7	21.1	.898	24.2	.699	44.1
9.4	4.3	.995	21	31.7	20	19	19.7	22.4	.987	27.5	.76	45.6
8.3	4.8	.85	18	27	19.1	17	18.9	23	.906	25.7	.675	41.7
8	5.8	1.05	21.9	27.6	14	19.6	20.1	23.1	.775	34	.88	45.6
8	4.1	1.21	24.6	27.5	16.5	19.2	20	21.8	.95	28	.778	43.6
9.6	4.7	1.23	25.9	31.4	20	19	20.1	22.1	1.04	32.2	.83	43.5
8.3	5	.98	25.5	28.9	.....	17.3	18.8	21.5	1.04	29.2	.757	46.3
9.5	3.8	1.27	25	25.5	20	19.5	19.5	21.4	1.03	35	.794	45.9
9.3	3.1	1.31	25.5	30	20	19.1	20	21.1	1.06	34	.84	44.3
9.4	5.7	1.34	24.4	32.5	19.3	19.8	23.8	23.8	1.06	32.0	.875	47.5
8.2	3.9	.715	18	18.3	18	17.5	22.2	22.2	.821	33.7	.686	43.9
9.8	6.6	1.63	29	.....	20.6	20.6	24.5	25.8	1.03	31.3	.90	54.3
8.7	6.2	1.52	31.9	38	20	18.5	20.9	25	1.02	31.9	.783	45
8.4	4.8	1.21	25.6	37.5	20.7	18.6	21	23.1	.99	30.5	.81	46
9.8	5.5	1.35	27.7	33.3	19.2	18.8	20.5	28.5	1.07	34	.77	47.2
10.0	5.1	.808	18.3	.....	.....	19.5	22.1	25.3	.996	32.3	.757	47.9
9.3	4.7	.856	19.5	.....	17	18.3	19.8	24.4	.941	29.5	.723	44.5
10.6	5.4	.76	17	.....	.....	20.6	24.3	26.2	1.05	35	.79	51.2
8.8	5.1	1.345	26.7	.....	24.3	19.0	20.7	25.2	1.018	33.9	.790	57.9
8.5	4.9	1.38	26	35	22.6	18	20.7	24.6	.991	31.6	.752	54.6
9.2	6.3	1.27	24	.....	24.6	19.9	20.8	26	1.03	33.3	.858	58.6
9.2	4.5	1.49	28.5	.....	25	18.9	20.5	26	1.03	30.8	.776	57.1
8.3	4.6	1.24	28.3	.....	25	19.2	20.8	24.2	1.04	35	.775	61.2
8.1	4.1	1.167	23.8	.....	22.6	17.4	20.4	25.6	.985	34.2	.760	58.5
8.1	4.4	1.20	25	.....	23.1	18	20.8	28	.93	34.3	.754	58.5
8.2	4.3	1.25	24	.....	21	18.1	20.2	25	.98	36	.784	59.8
8.2	4.6	1.29	25.8	25	22.1	16.4	20.5	24.2	1.03	33	.765	57.2
7.9	3.1	.848	20.4	.....	24	17	20	25	1.00	33.3	.735	58.3
8.5	4.6	1.498	32.9	.....	24.3	17.6	20.5	23.0	.995	36.3	.826	60.1
8.8	3.6	1.45	35	.....	25	16.6	21.6	27.5	1.15	40	.90	65
9.1	4.7	1.59	33.3	25	25	20	20	23.7	1.00	36.2	.812	58.7
8.5	4.2	1.46	33	.....	22.5	19.5	20	25	1.00	35	.80	57
5.6	4.5	1.11	27.5	.....	25	17.1	21.4	20.7	.862	38.7	.825	61.7
7.8	4.3	1.33	26.4	.....	23.3	17.8	19	21.4	.921	32	.796	55.7
8.7	3.9	1.36	34.4	.....	23.3	17.5	20.1	23.1	.95	34.4	.746	58
8.6	5.2	1.58	31.6	.....	25	17.4	19.7	23.1	1.03	39.3	.825	67
8.5	5.3	2.10	41.7	.....	25	15	22.5	22.5	1.05	35	.90	57.5

\*Formerly per bag of 90 lbs. and per peck of 15 lbs.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	cents 12.8	cents 12.2	cents 54.0	cents 65.4	cents 27.9	cents 15.0	cents 3.9	cents 43.4	\$ .675	cents 12.0	cents. 8.3
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	12.9	12.2	59.4	61.8	27.9	12.5	4.5	44.4	.518	12.8	8.5
1-Sydney .....	13	12.4	61.3	62.3	29.9	16.1	4.9	51	.53	12.6	8.7
2-New Glasgow .....	12.6	12.2	61	61.8	30.2	11.5	3.7	43.1	.....	13.7	8.8
3-Amherst .....	13	12.1	61.6	64.1	21.6	10.6	5	45	.493	12.6	8
4-Halifax .....	12.6	11.9	51.6	61.5	28	13.1	4.8	44	.583	12.2	8.3
5-Truro .....	13.1	12.4	61.6	59.1	29.6	11	4	39.1	.416	13	8.8
<b>6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>	12	11.1	58.1	57.8	28.5	16.1	3.9	47.3	.494	13.1	8
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	12.8	12.2	59.4	60.2	27.4	12.0	4.2	42.7	.446	12.8	8.4
7-Moncton .....	12.8	11.9	63.5	59.4	29.3	11.5	4	53.3	.44	14	9
8-St. John .....	12.4	11.7	55	58.4	26.6	11.4	4.6	41	.49	12.2	8.4
9-Fredericton .....	13	12.5	56.6	60	25.5	12.2	4.3	36.4	.454	11.7	8.1
10-Bathurst .....	13	12.5	62.5	63.1	28	13	3.7	40	.40	12	8
<b>Quebec (Average).....</b>	12.2	11.5	54.8	65.0	27.9	13.6	4.0	43.5	.737	10.8	8.2
11-Quebec .....	12.2	11.5	52.7	65.4	26.6	16.9	4.1	40.2	.82	10.7	8.2
12-Three Rivers .....	12.5	11.8	56	66.2	26.5	15	4.7	46.7	.86	10.7	8.5
13-Sherbrooke .....	12.5	11.4	52	66.2	27.2	14.6	3.6	40	.63	10	8.2
14-Sorel .....	11.7	11.2	49	55	28.7	12.5	4.4	40	.95	11.3	8.3
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	11.9	11.1	50	64.6	31.7	12.2	4.3	44	.80	10	7.6
16-St. John's .....	12	11.2	58.7	67.5	27.5	12	3.3	55	.75	14	8.4
17-Thetford Mines .....	12.7	12	58.3	65	28.3	13.5	4	36.7	.50	9	8.7
18-Montreal .....	11.8	11.3	53.9	63.1	26.5	14.4	3.8	46.5	.723	11	7.8
19-Hull .....	12.2	11.6	53.7	66.8	28.2	11.2	4	42.1	.60	10.5	7.7
<b>Ontario (Average).....</b>	12.6	12.2	53.6	66.7	26.6	12.7	3.5	41.5	.664	10.9	8.6
20-Ottawa .....	12.2	11.7	53.8	67.6	26.8	12.6	3.5	45.9	.69	11	7.9
21-Brockville .....	12.5	12.1	53.8	68	25.6	12.8	3.7	33.8	.60	10	8.3
22-Kingston .....	12	11.6	47.2	59.3	26.4	12.3	3.2	41.1	.557	10.4	8.2
23-Belleville .....	12.3	11.5	53.3	63.3	26.7	12.2	3.9	38.3	.65	11.3	8.1
24-Peterborough .....	12.3	11.9	57	66.1	27.2	12.5	3.8	40	.575	10.6	8.3
25-Orillia .....	12.8	12.6	55.9	64.2	26.4	12	3.8	38.3	.61	11.1	9.1
26-Toronto .....	12.2	11.9	55	68.4	25.5	11.4	3.7	40.1	.62	10.3	8
27-Niagara Falls .....	12.9	12.4	52.5	75.4	28	13.9	3.2	45.8	.617	10.7	8.9
28-St. Catharines .....	12.9	12.6	55.9	68.2	25.7	12.2	3.9	37.1	.707	10.9	8.1
29-Hamilton .....	12.4	12.1	54.1	65.1	27.1	11.7	3.5	40.9	.689	10.6	8.1
30-Brantford .....	12.5	12	50.9	65	25.1	11.6	3.1	38.2	.743	10.8	8.8
31-Galt .....	12.5	12.2	53.7	66.5	26.2	13.3	3.4	46.9	.71	10.5	8.8
32-Guelph .....	12.3	11.9	55	67.2	26.6	13	3.3	39.5	.76	11.5	8.6
33-Kitchener .....	12.5	12.2	44.7	69.1	26.8	11.9	3.6	47.9	.667	10.5	8.9
34-Woodstock .....	12.4	12.2	55	63.5	25	11.5	3	42	.613	10.5	8.7
35-Stratford .....	12.4	12.1	50.5	65	25.5	12.2	3.3	40.9	.65	10.5	8.9
36-London .....	12.8	12.3	55.3	67.7	26.3	13.7	3.6	47.3	.625	10.8	8.5
37-St. Thomas .....	12.8	12.4	55.4	71.3	26.2	12.5	3.8	40.4	.679	10.4	9
38-Chatham .....	12.1	11.1	50	65.4	25	12.1	3.1	40	.638	10.9	8.6
39-Windsor .....	12.6	12.2	54.7	67.5	26.8	12.1	3	41.3	.50	10.3	8.5
40-Owen Sound .....	12.6	12.1	56.1	60.9	25.5	11.9	2.8	35.5	.571	11.2	9.4
41-Cobalt .....	12.9	12.6	58.6	67.8	30.4	14.6	4	44	.583	14	8.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie .....	13.1	13.2	57.1	70.2	26.4	15.1	4.2	41.2	.712	12	9
43-Port Arthur .....	12.9	12.6	45.4	64.6	28	14	2.9	46.7	1.00	10.5	8.1
44-Fort William .....	12.9	12.5	59.3	70.3	29.4	13.7	3	44.4	.84	11.2	8.7
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	14.1	13.5	52.5	67.2	28.5	13.8	4.4	40.2	.550	13.9	8.2
45-Winnipeg .....	13.6	12.9	51	65.3	28	13	3.9	40.4	.70	12.8	7.9
46-Brandon .....	14.5	14.1	54	69	29	14.5	4.9	40	.40	15	8.5
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	13.2	12.6	52.5	68.0	29.8	20.2	4.2	45.9	.800	15.4	8.4
47-Regina .....	12.9	12.3	53.6	64	25.7	19	3.9	37.9	.675	13.9	7.8
48-Prince Albert .....	13.7	12.9	47.2	71.2	31.4	22	4.4	45.7	.70	15	8.7
49-Saskatoon .....	12.1	12	53.5	68	31.4	21.6	3.9	48.5	.875	17.6	8.4
50-Moose Jaw .....	13.9	13.1	55.8	68.9	30.7	18.3	4.5	51.3	.95	15	8.7
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	13.5	12.7	49.2	64.7	30.0	20.4	4.1	43.2	.819	14.1	8.0
51-Medicine Hat .....	13.2	12.6	48	66.6	29.3	25.7	3.9	40.7	.98	14.5	7.8
52-Edmonton .....	13.5	12.7	49	63.3	30.2	18.3	4.2	42.5	.74	13.4	7.8
53-Calgary .....	13.5	12.5	62.8	69.5	30.4	17.5	4.2	47.8	.779	13.4	8
54-Lethbridge .....	13.8	12.9	47.1	63.3	30	20	4.2	41.6	.775	15.1	8.3
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	13.2	12.4	51.2	65.9	30.2	22.8	4.2	47.8	.838	12.9	7.7
55-Fernie .....	14	12.5	55	70	26.6	20	3.7	46.6	.775	12.5	n
56-Nelson .....	13.7	13.1	49.4	67.2	28.7	26.2	4.1	45	.837	14.4	8
57-Trail .....	13.5	12.8	51.1	67.6	29.7	23.7	4.1	41	.85	14.5	10
58-New Westminster .....	12.4	11.6	50	59.4	30	21.2	4.4	55	1.00	12.5	n
59-Vancouver .....	12.8	12	50.1	63.4	29.5	22	4.4	45	.766	10.6	n
60-Victoria .....	12.3	11.8	51.1	63.3	29.6	17.9	4.3	43.7	.862	10.2	7
61-Nanaimo .....	12.7	12.1	52.5	66.6	35.6	21.3	3.8	46.4	.767	13.3	6.3
62-Prince Rupert .....	14	13	50	70	32.5	25	4.6	60	.85	15	7

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Co. i. Coal oil is sold to a great extent in this province more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). j. Tamarac. n. Small bar at 5c \*Wells



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1923—(Continued).

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (300) per box	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	6-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$ 17.833	\$ 11.588	\$ 12.718	\$ 14.715	\$ 9.511	\$ 11.656	\$ 10.048	cents 31.2	cents 14.6	\$ 27.847	\$ 19.401
18.250	9.415	9.200	10.400	7.400	7.750	9.143	33.1	14.8	22.700	15.400
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
.....	a7.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	30-33	14	25.00	18.00
*18.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	30	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00
18.50	11.75-13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	35.00	20.00-30.00
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	35	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
24.50	11.50-12.00	15.00	16.00	9.00	10.00	b9.75	27-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
18.875	11.469	11.000	13.000	7.250	9.000	7.800	31.8	14.5	27.000	19.250
.....	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
17.00-18.50	10.00-14.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
20.00	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00
.....	12.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	.....	32	15	18.00	15.00
16.308	11.250	13.239	15.455	9.083	10.979	10.700	29.3	14.4	23.056	15.438
16.00-19.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	.....
15.50	9.50	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
16.50	14.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20.00	17.00
15.00	11.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
15.00	.....	b17.333	b17.333	b13.333	b13.333	.....	29-32	.....	22.00	12.50
15.50	12.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	22-23	12	\$23.00-33.00	15.00-25.00
18.00	.....	b12.75	b12.75	.....	b9.00	.....	27	15	15.00	12.00
16.50-17.50	9.00-12.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00	30-35	15	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
16.50	.....	b16.00	b17.846	7.50	9.00	.....	29-30	15	20.00-27.00	15.00-22.00
17.100	12.859	14.075	16.121	10.912	13.473	11.742	27.7	14.2	29.400	20.640
16.50	13.00-13.50	15.00	17.00	8.00	10.00	8.00-10.50	30-35	15	28.00-30.00	21.00-27.00
16.00	10.50	.....	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b14.400	23-25	15	25.00	16.00
16.50	15.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
17.00	11.50	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00-16.50	10.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	11.50	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	30-33	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.50	14.00	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
16.50	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.75	13.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	27-30	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	13.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	30	13	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00
16.00	9.00-12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	27	15	25.00	16.00-20.00
16.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
6.00-18.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	28	15	40.00	30.00
16.50	13.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00
17.00	13.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00
17.00	14.00-16.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	27	18	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
17.00	14.00	15.00-16.00	19.00	.....	17.00	b18.667	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
18.00	14.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b18.00	b9.00-15.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00	10.00-15.00	c	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	.....	10.50	5.00-10.00	30	15-18	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
21.50	16.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	.....	27-30	15	22.00	14.00
18.50	10.00-13.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	35	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
19.50-20.50	11.25-14.50	11.50	14.00	9.50	12.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
19.50-20.50	11.50-14.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
12.750	12.000	13.250	8.250	9.500	.....	.....	31.3	15.0	35.000	24.500
12.50	11.00	12.50	7.50	9.00	.....	.....	30-35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
25.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
25.500	10.469	10.333	12.687	9.667	12.000	11.250	35.9	15.0	35.625	22.500
25.00	12.00-13.50	f13.00	f14.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
.....	a10.00-11.00	f7.00	f8.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	32-35	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
26.00	a6.50-10.75	.....	.....	.....	10.50	9.00-13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	10.00	f11.00	f&b16.00	j12.00	j&b18.00	b14.00	35	15	35.00	20.00
7.750	.....	.....	.....	10.00	11.000	8.750	36.7	15.0	30.625	20.125
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25.00	17.50
a5.50-6.50	.....	.....	.....	8.00	b8.00	5.50	35	15	40.00	25.00
a8.25-9.25	.....	.....	.....	b12.00	14.00	b12.00	40	15	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00	18.00
11.131	.....	.....	.....	9.500	11.379	5.032	a38.5	15.3	25.500	19.813
7.75-8.25	.....	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	b4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00
10.50-13.00	.....	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	50	.....	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
9.50-12.50	.....	.....	.....	9.00	11.25	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	30-35	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
11.50-12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.35	4.50	30-35	17	29.00	25.00
11.50-12.00	.....	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	54.491	28	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
a8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b4.667	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Retail Prices.

Sirloin steak advanced from an average of 27.3c per pound in April to 28c in May. In all provinces the prices averaged higher, except Nova Scotia where it was slightly lower. Round steak was up from 22.4c per pound to 22.9c. Rib roast advanced from 20.7c per pound in the average to 21.2c. Shoulder roast showed little change, advances in some localities being offset by declines in others. Veal was steady. Mutton was down slightly in the average from 28.1c per pound in April to 27.6c in May. Nova Scotia and Manitoba, however, averaged slightly higher. Fresh and salt pork were steady while bacon declined slightly to an average of 31.9c per pound. Boiled ham was down in the average from 59.2c per pound to 58.8c. In fresh fish, cod and halibut were slightly lower while whitefish advanced. Salt herrings were up from 12.9c per pound to 13.8c while salt cod was slightly lower at 20.8c per pound. Lard was steady.

Eggs continued to decline, averaging 33.4c per dozen in May as compared with 36.3c in April and 53.3c in March. Nearly all localities were lower. Cooking eggs also were down to an average of 30.6 per dozen in May as compared with 31.7 in April and 41.9c in March. The declines were general. Milk was lower in Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, and Calgary. Other localities were reported to be unchanged. Dairy butter was down from an average of 48.3c in April to 40.1c in May. The decline was general.

Creamery butter showed about the same general decline as dairy, averaging 44.4c per pound in May as compared with 55.3c in April. Cheese was down from 35.8c per pound in April to 34.6 in May.

Bread, soda biscuits, and flour were steady. Tapioca averaged slightly higher at 13.2c per pound. Canned vegetables were unchanged. Potatoes advanced from an average of \$1.21 per 90 pounds in April to \$1.29 in May. The increase was general in all provinces. Evaporated apples and prunes were slightly lower. Raspberry jam and canned peaches showed little change. Granulated sugar was up from 12c per pound in the average in April to 12.8c in May. All provinces showed an increase. Yellow sugar showed about the same changes as granulated. Tea was slightly higher. Cream of tartar fell from an average of 70.5c per pound to 67.5c. Laundry starch was steady.

Anthracite coal averaged \$17.83 per ton in May as compared with \$18.52 in April. Declines of from 50c to \$2.00 occurred in Halifax, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Montreal, Brockville, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Woodstock, Stratford, London, and St. Thomas. Bituminous coal fell from an average of \$11.87 per ton in April to \$11.59 in May. Hard wood, four feet long, declined slightly from an average of \$12.79 in April to \$12.72 in May. Soft wood also was slightly lower at \$9.45 per cord in May as compared with \$9.52 in April. Coal oil was steady.

Rent was slightly higher, increases occurring in Quebec, St. John's, and Montreal.

#### Wholesale Prices.

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern, at Winnipeg, declined from \$1.21 per bushel toward the end of April to \$1.14 per bushel toward the end of May, while Ontario winter wheat at Toronto advanced from



\$1.22 per bushel in April to \$1.27 in May. Western barley declined from 58c per bushel in April to 52c by the end of May. Oats at Winnipeg fell from 51c per bushel the last week in April to 45c the last week in May. Corn at Toronto advanced from 99c per bushel toward the end of April to \$1.01 about the middle of May and then declined to 96c. Flaxseed fell from \$2.93 per bushel in April to \$2.34 by the end of May. Hay at Montreal advanced from \$14 per ton to \$15 and at Toronto from 14.50 per ton to \$15.50. Baled straw at Toronto was 50c per ton higher at \$9.50. Bran and shorts were steady.

**ANIMALS AND MEATS.**—Western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from \$7 per hundred pounds about the end of April to \$7.50 toward the end of May. Butcher cattle at Toronto also advanced from \$7.50 per hundred pounds the last week in April to \$8.00 the last week in May. Beef, dressed hindquarters, advanced from \$16.50 per hundred pounds to \$20 and forequarters from \$9 per hundred pounds to \$10. Dressed hogs were steady. Sheep declined from \$9 per hundred pounds to \$7.50.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**—Butter remained steady at the lower levels reached toward the end of April. Cheese fell from 18c per pound to 16½c. Fresh eggs remained steady at the levels reached at the end of April.

**FISH.**—No improvement was reported in the demand for cod as the markets in Europe were said to be overstocked. Business in pickled fish and in smoked fish continued very dull. Some improvement was noted however, in the demand for lobsters and good catches were reported. Fresh salmon trout and white-fish were quoted at 25c-26c per pound.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**—Apples, No. 1 Spies, advanced from \$9 per barrel to \$11. Oranges were up from \$6 per box to \$7. Evaporated apples declined from 13½c per pound to 11c. Currants were

slightly higher at 18½c per pound. Potatoes at Montreal advanced 20c per 90 pounds reaching \$1.30, and at Toronto the advance was 15c per 90 pounds to \$1.45. Tapioca was slightly higher at 10½c per pound. Flour was steady. Granulated sugar advanced from \$10.99 per hundred pounds about the middle of April to \$11.74 early in May and then declined to \$11.09 about the middle of May. Barbados molasses was slightly higher at 88c per gallon. Maple sugar advanced from 21c per pound to 24c.

**TEXTILES.**—Ontario unwashed wool was quoted at 17c-27 per pound. Raw cotton declined from 28.75c per pound to 26.20c while cotton fabrics advanced from an average of 84.52c per pound to 87.02c. Raw silk was slightly lower at \$9.05 per pound while machine silk advanced 75c per pound to \$19.75. Hessians were down slightly at 12.49c per yard. Table oilcloth advanced from \$4.20 per piece to \$4.56.

**HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.**—No changes were reported.

**METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.**—Bar iron rose from \$3.75 per hundred pounds to \$3.90. Galvanized sheets were up from \$6.80 per hundred pounds to \$7.30. Wrought iron scrap declined from \$18 per ton to \$17. Steel billets were slightly higher at \$44.15-\$56.00 per ton. Nickel advanced from 30c per pound to 31c while quicksilver declined \$1 per 75 pound flask to \$68. Axes were slightly higher.

**FUEL AND LIGHTING.**—Bituminous coal at Montreal declined 40c per ton to \$6.50 and anthracite coal 50c per ton to \$13.75. Connellsville coke at the ovens fell from \$6.00-\$6.60 per ton to \$5.00-\$5.25. Gasoline was 4c per gallon lower at 25c. Coal oil declined 3c per gallon to 18c.

**BUILDING MATERIALS.**—Pine, No. 1 cuts and better, advanced \$5 per M, reaching \$155-\$165. Red oak was up



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MAY, 1923, APRIL, 1923  
MAY, 1922, 1921, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

INDEX NUMBERS.													
	Number of com- modities	1923 *May,	1923 *April,	1922 *May,	1921 *May,	1920 *May,	*May, 1919	*May, 1918	May, 1917	May, 1916	May, 1915	May, 1914	May, 1913
<b>I.—GRAINS AND FODDER—</b>													
Grains, Ontario.....	6	187.8	184.8	182.2	196.7	440.6	325.4	407.2	366.5	188.1	212.5	149.2	133.4
Grains, Western.....	4	180.6	192.4	203.7	197.3	440.5	317.9	338.5	321.2	168.2	198.7	131.3	122.5
Fodder.....	5	182.9	178.1	246.7	223.0	356.5	306.7	213.3	215.3	191.7	186.5	165.3	145.7
All.....	15	184.3	184.6	209.4	205.6	412.6	317.1	324.2	304.2	184.0	200.2	149.8	134.6
<b>II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—</b>													
Cattle and beef.....	6	205.0	197.7	229.9	262.2	371.3	371.6	379.7	309.4	230.4	216.2	222.9	189.0
Hogs and hog products.....	6	221.0	220.3	239.9	244.8	374.6	389.3	437.2	314.5	210.8	169.1	169.3	186.0
Sheep and mutton.....	3	233.3	233.0	226.1	236.8	297.2	326.0	343.1	296.6	223.9	189.6	162.2	177.5
Poultry.....	2	355.8	367.8	453.5	539.8	476.6	499.3	409.9	299.4	288.7	218.6	221.8	179.4
All.....	17	233.4	231.9	259.1	284.2	371.8	384.8	397.0	307.7	229.2	195.2	193.1	185.0
<b>III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS—</b>													
<b>IV.—FISH—</b>													
Prepared fish.....	6	161.1	161.1	186.9	200.6	268.6	232.4	241.6	199.9	154.7	144.6	148.4	162.0
Fresh fish.....	3	218.9	215.8	219.1	250.6	322.5	212.4	253.5	196.2	183.2	153.5	153.1	156.7
All.....	9	213.6	179.3	197.6	217.2	286.6	224.4	245.6	198.4	166.1	148.2	150.3	159.9
<b>V.—OTHER FOODS—</b>													
<b>(a) Fruits and Vegetables—</b>													
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	386.0	303.3	376.8	303.3	312.5	275.7	193.0	239.0	183.8	147.1	210.8	124.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	202.8	198.0	218.8	240.3	221.9	172.7	183.3	112.7	104.3	87.3	95.6	111.0
Dried fruits.....	4	190.5	186.2	210.4	187.6	283.4	242.0	275.6	200.7	149.3	121.9	121.7	111.7
Fresh vegetables.....	5	218.2	200.2	294.2	161.3	819.0	361.9	298.4	623.6	270.0	131.7	206.7	124.5
Canned vegetables.....	3	150.0	149.5	170.6	171.7	216.3	216.9	249.5	222.5	109.7	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	206.2	193.2	241.1	193.5	428.5	249.9	243.3	322.2	172.8	116.2	144.4	118.9
<b>(b) Miscellaneous groceries—</b>													
Breadstuffs.....	10	182.5	181.3	189.0	240.5	327.9	247.2	260.3	287.2	158.8	167.1	125.9	124.2
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	183.6	183.6	179.4	182.7	222.7	206.0	178.8	151.2	126.5	110.3	107.7	115.1
Sugar, etc.....	6	231.5	224.0	169.3	235.3	422.7	285.2	258.7	210.0	168.4	144.6	102.9	116.2
Condiments.....	5	155.2	155.2	164.7	180.4	241.5	225.5	234.4	173.0	147.5	120.3	104.6	99.6
All.....	25	189.0	187.5	177.9	218.0	316.6	245.4	241.7	224.1	153.7	143.3	113.2	115.9
<b>VI.—TEXTILES—</b>													
Woolens.....	5	243.5	225.4	193.8	220.1	385.3	412.3	397.4	293.0	211.3	166.5	142.9	130.7
Cottons.....	4	302.3	301.3	256.3	222.9	399.3	351.9	299.9	206.1	158.0	128.3	145.0	139.0
Silks.....	3	195.4	193.0	167.1	153.2	223.9	152.0	141.2	115.4	112.0	79.7	93.2	86.3
Jutes.....	2	328.5	330.4	321.6	308.6	623.7	449.3	609.5	431.6	312.4	226.2	231.1	214.1
Flax products.....	2	222.1	222.1	265.6	329.6	595.9	474.6	411.4	286.9	211.8	168.7	114.7	114.7
Oilcloths.....	2	189.5	181.6	185.6	252.1	306.7	265.9	209.6	147.1	132.5	103.5	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	246.8	241.2	228.6	244.6	422.0	362.7	344.7	247.0	188.1	145.5	135.2	128.2
<b>VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—</b>													
Hides and tallow.....	4	138.4	138.4	94.8	159.7	398.3	496.4	339.2	345.7	295.2	192.1	208.3	177.3
Leather.....	4	164.7	166.4	171.6	179.2	315.0	269.3	265.0	205.5	200.5	173.5	151.4	152.2
Boots and shoes.....	3	207.7	207.7	213.2	232.0	339.7	244.4	233.7	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	166.8	167.5	155.0	186.5	352.0	330.0	283.4	283.6	229.5	176.1	173.3	162.3
<b>VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—</b>													
Iron and steel.....	11	208.1	206.3	184.2	214.6	275.4	202.9	278.4	244.6	146.3	104.2	102.2	105.4
Other metals.....	12	176.5	177.0	140.6	152.7	232.7	185.0	285.3	282.1	272.9	180.3	118.1	133.7
Implement.....	10	226.2	225.9	224.7	249.6	250.3	235.6	217.2	168.4	134.4	111.3	103.6	106.6
All.....	33	202.1	201.6	180.6	202.7	252.3	206.3	262.3	235.2	188.7	134.1	109.6	116.2
<b>IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—</b>													
Fuel.....	6	246.5	266.8	270.7	256.9	334.4	218.2	238.3	223.9	156.0	116.4	123.6	130.2
Lighting.....	4	333.6	242.1	239.3	254.2	258.7	240.4	124.2	110.9	188.5	90.0	92.2	92.2
All.....	10	241.3	256.9	258.1	255.8	304.1	227.1	192.7	178.7	129.0	103.8	111.0	115.0
<b>X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—</b>													
Lumber.....	14	348.1	350.0	314.4	406.8	533.9	277.7	268.3	208.4	182.4	176.7	183.6	186.5
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	223.9	222.9	205.4	245.3	250.6	218.4	222.0	202.2	153.8	113.2	112.7	112.7
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	280.6	292.5	265.8	302.1	489.8	344.0	501.1	290.9	196.8	155.9	146.6	143.0
All.....	48	276.6	280.3	254.8	303.0	403.0	272.8	258.6	221.1	174.7	144.2	141.5	141.4
<b>XI.—HOUSE FURNISHING—</b>													
Furniture.....	6	245.2	245.2	243.3	351.9	451.3	332.1	238.0	185.1	143.6	145.9	147.1	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	369.4	369.4	448.0	515.0	504.9	375.4	279.8	254.3	195.5	155.1	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	163.2	163.2	156.3	164.1	164.1	155.1	150.7	150.7	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	259.6	259.6	250.2	285.9	292.2	258.3	268.5	177.1	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	269.6	269.6	287.5	352.7	389.2	302.3	241.4	196.1	152.3	134.9	129.0	126.2
<b>XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—</b>													
<b>XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—</b>													
Raw furs.....	4	634.4	622.0	660.3	450.2	1072.1	854.0	583.1	396.7	307.8	133.8	241.3	330.8
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	264.6	264.6	267.4	270.1	316.8	264.7	223.7	162.3	143.6	134.7	138.4	131.4
Sundries.....	7	160.4	161.0	157.7	188.7	212.2	211.7	218.3	183.6	141.8	116.0	108.9	112.4
All.....	17	308.6	306.0	314.7	279.0	451.4	381.5	306.1	226.2	181.5	126.8	150.5	170.5
All commodities.....	262†	228.5	227.4	226.1	247.3	356.6	284.1	275.8	243.8	183.3	147.4	136.3	135.4

(\*) Preliminary figures. (†) Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

from \$140 per M to \$145, while birch and maple each declined \$5 per M, being down to \$50. Flooring at Victoria fell from \$65 per M, to \$60. Iron pipe advanced from \$13.26 per hundred feet to \$13.77. Copper wire was slightly lower at 19c per pound. Barbed wire advanced from \$4.10 per hundred pounds to \$4.55. Linseed oil declined from \$1.38 per gallon to \$1.23, and turpentine from \$2.30 per gallon to

\$1.95. Benzine fell 4c per gallon to 25c. Prepared paints were down from \$3.85-\$4.20 per gallon to \$4.10-\$4.45.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS. — No changes were reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. — Alum advanced from  $3\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.

MISCELLANEOUS. — In raw furs, mink advanced from \$7.50-\$12.50 each to \$7.50-\$14.00. Raw rubber at New York fell from  $27\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound to  $24\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES 1918-1922.

### The New Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Canada Constructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in the Department of Trade and Commerce, has issued a report entitled "Prices and Price Indexes 1918-1922", which is a continuation of the series issued from 1910 to 1917 by the Department of Labour on wholesale prices in Canada. By an arrangement made in 1919 under the Statistics Act, 1918, (confirmed by Order-in-Council October 16, 1922) the Bureau undertook the collection and compilation of statistics of wholesale prices, and the calculation of index numbers, etc. The Department of Labour, therefore, with the issue of the report for the calendar year 1917, discontinued the publication of statistics of wholesale prices in detail but continued to collect the statistics and calculated the index number for publication in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month (as had been done since 1911) until the Bureau of Statistics should bring out a reconstructed index number of wholesale prices in Canada. The present report is the result of this arrangement and contains prices in detail for the years 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921, and summary tables of index numbers for 1922.

The index number of wholesale prices constructed and hitherto published by

the Department of Labour was first issued in a report on Wholesale Prices in Canada 1890-1909, by R. H. Coats, then Editor of the LABOUR GAZETTE, appointed in 1915 Dominion Statistician, in charge of the Census and Statistics Office, now the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This report was followed by annual reports on prices for each calendar year 1910 to 1917, summary figures of index numbers (subject to revision) being issued each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE, from 1911 to the present time. For this index number the base period was 1890-1899, no system of weighting according to the importance of commodities being adopted (except in a supplementary calculation). The articles were grouped mainly according to purpose or use, partly according to origin and component material. The number of articles included was 230 until 1910, after which the list was increased to 272, and one article was dropped in 1915. The quotations were secured chiefly from trade journals and the market reports of newspapers, while for upwards of 100 articles quotations were secured from dealers or manufacturers. When constructed the index number was similar to that issued by the United



States Bureau of Labour and it was considered that it was advantageous to have the official index numbers of prices in the two countries on comparable bases. Since that time the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has reconstructed its index number, using the year 1913 as base, adopting a weighted system and new groupings.

The new index number is calculated from 238 series of price quotations, there being more than one series for a small number of the commodities included. The year 1913 is adopted as the base period, the index number is weighted to allow for the importance of the various commodities, and three systems of groupings of commodities are used. In the publication of detailed statistics and in the principal analyses the commodities are grouped or classified according to "Chief Component Material" (vegetable, animal, wood, iron, etc.) The other classifications are according to "Purpose" (wood, clothing, producers' goods, etc.) and according to "Origin" (farm, forest, mineral, marine, etc.) The various points in the construction of the index number are discussed in the report as follows:

#### Commodities Included.

The original index number of the Department of Labour was constructed from 230 price series. Although a number of changes were introduced from time to time, some commodities having been dropped and others added (the net result of which was to increase the series to 272), the index has been substantially the same as when first published. It has been recognized, however, for some time that a revision of the list was called for. Several of the items had ceased adequately to represent the field from which they were drawn, and the sources from which others were obtained had proved no longer reliable. The new list contains 238 price series, as many as possible being obtained directly from reputable business concerns as the most dependable sources of information. This represents the addition of 51 new series, and the dropping of 85 others, whilst substitution of various kinds have been made in 130 cases.

#### Method of Grouping Commodities—Group Indexes.

The method of grouping the items for presentation and also for calculating group indexes is new, being in conformity with the general plan adopted throughout the Bureau in presenting statistics relating to commodities, so that co-ordination will be possible between the statistics of prices and those of imports and exports, production, transportation, etc. Briefly, the items are grouped on three distinct principles which are each applied separately. In the detailed tables of prices and in one of the series of group indexes the principle of grouping according to "Chief Component Material" (vegetable, animal, wood, iron, etc.) is adopted. At the same time independent classifications are constructed according to "Use or Purpose" (food, clothing, producers' goods, etc.), and according to "Origin" (farm, forest, mineral, marine, etc.). By this method each group has a degree of comprehensiveness and accuracy which is difficult to secure in a classification scheme which adopts more than one of these principles within the same category.

In the case of the Purpose classification a few very important commodities have been included twice so as to appear in both Consumers' and Producers' goods. In the Origin classification, in the sub-division into raw materials and finished products, it is of course the case that certain commodities cannot be classified definitely as raw or finished products, what is raw material from one point of view being finished product from another; e.g. copper ingots may be finished products from the point of view of the smelter but are the raw materials for several other industries such as that for producing copper wire. The Bureau, however, has divided all its commodities into two groups (1) Raw or Partly Manufactured Products; (2) Fully or Chiefly Manufactured Products. It was found impossible to define these two groups so precisely as to make them mutually exclusive, but the commodities were classified with the best judgment that could be brought to bear upon the matter. The results are thought to be better than if a few commodities had been selected as representative.

#### Base Period.

The original index number of the Department of Labour was based on the period 1890-1900. In view of the upheaval in prices occasioned by the war, comparisons are now called for in the main with the period immediately preceding it. In any event, comparisons with a period now so remote as 1890-1900 are not practical, and it is a fact.



that the more remote the base the wider is the margin of error in the index. In the revision carried out by the Bureau the year 1913 was therefore adopted as the base period, in conformity with the practice in most other countries. Prices in the year 1913 will in the present and in future reports be represented by the figure 100, and prices in prior and subsequent years will be expressed as percentages of those prevailing in 1913.

Weighting.

The Labour Department's index number was unweighted, but the number as published in future will be weighted, i.e., in calculating the general trend of prices each commodity will be assigned its relative importance in the trade of the country. That a weighted index number is more accurate and useful than an unweighted one is now generally conceded. Unless the list of commodities is very extensive a random selection does not always represent actual conditions; classes of commodities accordingly will be disproportionately represented and within each particular class the relative importance of individual items concealed.

The formula which has been used in computing the Bureau's weighted Index is that known as Laspeyres' viz:

$$\Sigma QoPi$$

$$\Sigma QoPo$$

Where  $\Sigma$  = Sum  
Qo=Quantities in base year.  
Pi=Prices in year compared with base year.  
Po=Prices in base year.

Qo represents the quantities of each commodity included in the index, marketed in 1913; where 1913 was not considered as a sufficiently representative year, an average of several years was taken. When data for 1913 were not available the best obtainable were used. In some cases where there was no specific information an estimate was made. The securing of exact weights is not feasible but it is thought that those adopted are approximately accurate.

The quantities used as weights are the quantities of the commodity actually marketed. Weighting according to quantities consumed or produced would doubtless give different results but the method of weighting according to quantities marketed or exchanged is more logical because much of what is produced does not reach the market in its original state, if at all, and would not affect prices in the same way as if it did. A strict consumption standard would not take account of quantities exported.

In arriving at the weights duplication was avoided as much as possible. For example, wheat appears again as flour and flour as bread. A deduction was therefore made from wheat for the amount that went into the manufacture of flour and from flour for the quantities made into bread. The same principle was applied throughout, as in the case of pig-iron and its finished products; oats, rolled oats and oatmeal barley and malt; cotton and its products; and so forth.

One of the advantages of this system of calculation and weighting is that the index numbers are "reversible", that is, the series of index numbers over a term of years (or months) may be calculated to a new base period by dividing the figures for each year (or month) by the index figure for the period or year to be used for the new base and multiplying by 100, without an appreciable margin of error as would be the case if the ordinary arithmetic average index number were so "reversed".

For the new index numbers in the present report the Bureau secured records of prices for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 and also for the base year 1913, monthly quotations being obtained for most of the articles but weekly quotations for a number of the farm products.

An unweighted index for all articles is given by months and years for 1919, 1920 and 1921, and carried back from 1918 to 1890, by using the records of 260 of the articles for which the Department of Labour published quotations from 1890 to 1917 while the figures for 1918 to complete the series are given in Appendix E of the report. Table No. 1 affords a comparison of the weighted and unweighted figures by months for 1919, 1920 and 1921, and this is discussed in the report as follows:

It will be seen by reference to this table that the weighted index moves on a lower level than the unweighted. In the peak month May, 1920, there is a difference of 9.6 points. The smallest difference .1, was in March, 1919, and the greatest 14.4, in August, 1919. Comparing the yearly index numbers it will be seen that in 1919 the difference was 5.7 points or 2.7 per cent; in 1920 there was a difference of 6.9 points or 2.9 per cent and in 1921 it was 6.9 points or

4 per cent. It may be explained that weighting has reduced the influence of certain commodities which had risen to very high price levels and which in the unweighted number influenced the final results

unduly. The system of weighting has ensured that these can exercise an influence proportionate to their relative importance only, and the effect has been to reduce the level of the index numbers.

TABLE I.—WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS, 1919, 1920  
AND 1921  
(Prices in 1913=100)

	1919		1920		1921	
	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
January .....	205.3	205.8	232.8	240.6	201.7	203.5
February .....	200.5	201.9	238.3	245.8	191.1	193.4
March .....	200.2	200.1	241.1	252.2	186.4	189.4
April .....	198.2	200.3	251.3	261.3	180.8	184.3
May .....	201.2	206.2	256.9	266.5	171.4	177.4
June .....	201.3	207.7	255.1	261.6	164.0	171.9
July .....	202.3	215.5	256.1	262.1	163.4	170.6
August .....	206.5	220.9	250.3	251.0	165.6	171.1
September .....	213.3	220.7	245.3	247.3	161.8	169.1
October .....	213.8	219.9	236.3	239.2	155.5	166.1
November .....	217.4	222.0	224.4	227.7	153.6	163.6
December .....	223.4	228.6	212.1	214.9	154.3	162.7
Average for Year.....	207.5	213.2	241.3	248.2	170.4	177.3

### The Prices Movement, 1919, 1920, and 1921.

In 1918, general prices rose steadily until December when a downward movement commenced which continued into the beginning of the year 1919. This was followed by a rise until August, prices remained nearly stationary during September and October and then rose rapidly from November until May, 1920, which was the peak month. Commencing with June, 1920, the descent began. July prices did not change much as compared with June, but both months were lower than May. August and September were much alike but both months showed a considerable decline from July. After September there was a steady drop until July, 1921. A momentary halt occurred in August of that year when prices rose slightly; then the descent continued until December.

The reduction of the price level in the early months of 1919 was a natural sequence of the cessation of hostilities in November, 1918. The vast war demand had suddenly ceased and industry and commerce had to take a new direction. This was quickly achieved and with the spring of 1919 what was, in effect, a boom period developed. The recent belligerents and others were in urgent need of many commodities and at this period there was an effective demand for them. Funds secured for the carrying on of the war by the liquidation of securities, loans and taxation were not yet exhausted. A very important factor was the demobilization of millions of soldiers, a large proportion of whom did not long retain the war gratuity which they received. The demand for com-

modities thus created, accelerated the industrial machinery which had tended to slow up immediately after the armistice and a further period of expanding credits, currency inflation, and rising prices occurred. The general level of Canadian prices stimulated by both home and export demand rose almost steadily, though the index of certain groups, noticeably the vegetable, animal and textile groups, may be said to have given in the fall of 1919 a sort of premonitory downward flutter, but by December all groups were again on the upward trend. The general price index turned definitely downward in May. Two groups, animal and non-ferrous metals, had commenced the descent earlier. Whilst the effective demand for commodities had been strong, stocks had been accumulating and when the slump in trade came these were thrown upon the market at greatly reduced rates. Raw silk was affected early in 1920 causing a crisis in Japan in March which was communicated to other countries. In Canada as in some foreign countries, the period of inflation was now succeeded by a period of restricted credit, currency deflation and falling prices, these factors causing unemployment, further decrease of effective demand, further price recession and so on.

For 1922 the report contains index numbers by months, in the grouping according to chief component material and a brief analysis of the prices movement. The unweighted index numbers have not been calculated for a later date than 1921.



The Bureau will in future issue from month to month bulletins giving the figures for the group index numbers and an analysis of the movement of prices. This information will also be given in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Following the publication of the report, the Bureau issued the first of its regular monthly bulletins bringing the figures for 1922 down to May, 1923.

The accompanying Table No. II gives the index numbers of the classification according to the "Chief Component Material" classification for the year 1922 and by months for 1922 and for 1923 down to May. Table No. III gives figures for the year 1922 and for each month of 1923 down to May for certain groups shown in the classification according to "Purpose" and according to "Origin".

The report contains, with the summary table of index numbers for 1922, a brief analysis of the movement from which the following extract is taken.

TABLE II WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, COMMODITIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIAL, JANUARY 1922 TO MAY 1923  
(Average Prices 1913=100)

Groups	I Vegetable Products	II Animals and their Products	III Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	IV Wood, Wood Products and Paper	V Iron and its Products	VI Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	VII Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	VIII Chemicals and Allied Products	ALL COMMODITIES
Number of Commodities	67	50	28	21	26	15	17	14	238
1913	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1922 Jan. ....	145.7	136.7	172.2	166.4	148.1	103.6	192.4	169.8	149.8
Feb. ....	157.0	134.9	171.8	162.0	145.5	101.6	191.9	166.9	151.5
March ....	161.5	133.0	166.6	162.4	144.5	96.7	191.2	166.7	151.3
April ....	160.5	136.5	165.1	162.6	143.1	95.9	191.2	166.1	151.4
May ....	161.4	131.1	172.8	165.1	145.3	97.0	186.7	166.4	151.7
June ....	155.8	130.5	175.4	164.3	147.2	98.2	186.6	166.1	150.5
July ....	157.1	133.6	175.3	166.0	147.5	99.3	187.7	166.8	151.8
Aug. ....	148.4	133.2	173.5	166.3	152.3	99.0	186.4	166.7	149.5
Sept. ....	132.1	131.1	174.1	166.4	157.4	99.8	191.5	166.4	145.4
Oct. ....	139.9	133.0	175.6	171.0	155.7	100.0	190.1	165.9	145.9
Nov. ....	137.2	139.6	182.8	171.0	155.2	99.4	188.0	166.2	149.6
Dec. ....	138.1	143.4	183.9	174.1	154.3	98.8	187.7	166.5	150.9
Year ....	148.3	135.1	178.2	166.4	149.7	99.0	189.3	166.7	150.4
1923 Jan. ....	136.8	141.0	188.2	175.7	157.3	99.9	186.4	166.7	150.9
Feb. ....	142.3	138.6	198.7	174.5	160.5	97.8	185.1	166.6	152.9
March ....	144.3	139.4	205.4	175.3	163.3	102.5	186.8	164.7	155.4
April ....	150.9	136.0	202.1	173.5	166.3	102.3	187.0	164.8	156.3
May ....	152.5	126.9	198.4	175.1	170.7	102.7	183.1	164.7	155.0

### Advance Note on 1922 Prices.

General prices in January, 1922, had fallen to 149.8. In February there was a rise of about two points and the index remained close to that level for four months. There was a slight drop in June but the level was restored in July. After that month, due largely to the influence of falling grain prices, the index dropped to 145.4 in September and then the movement turned upward reaching 150.9 in December so that prices were at the end of the year approximately one point above what they were at the beginning.

The course of the index number in 1922 clearly indicates that the deflationary movement, so obvious in the latter half of 1920 and during 1921, had, for the time being, been arrested. There was indeed a tendency for the price level to rise again up to and including July. The rise was, however, slight and seemed inclined to remain around a point approximately 50 per cent above pre-war prices. A fine harvest, bringing abundant supplies of grains and fodder, had forced prices down temporarily below this level but by the end of the year they were again hovering around 150.

Several interesting movements may be mentioned which contributed to the results just mentioned. In the beginning of the year there were heavy supplies of grain on hand,



as visible supply figures show; coupled with this was the fact that European markets had allowed stocks to decline and were existing on a hand to mouth basis. This policy was carried so far that in February and March an actual shortage was threatened. Consequently, there was an increased demand for Canadian wheat and this came at a time when visible supply figures had fallen considerably, with the consequence that prices rose steeply. Another factor was the failure of the Argentine crop to come up to expectations. After May the demand was not so acute, hence prices declined. The movement of new wheat was delayed a little because of uncertainty regarding the wheat board and when it did move the large supplies depressed the price to approximately \$1 in September. Bearish influences such as the European financial discussion were also effective. At the end of the year prices reached a higher level due largely to reports that European supplies and American supplies, visible and afloat, were below last year's figures, that the Australian crop estimates showed a falling off, and that world figures were expected to reveal a decline of 40,000,000 bushels from last year.

The sugar market also had an interesting development. In the beginning of the year Cuba had an abnormally large carryover and it was thought by many that the commodity would fall to lower values than prevailed at the end of 1921. They actually did so in January but certain factors created an influence which caused the price to climb

steadily until September. These factors were—extremely low stocks in the possession of American manufacturers, jobbers and retailers, necessitating a heavy demand, and the failure of the European beet sugar industry to recover as much as was expected, thus creating a strong demand from that quarter also for Cuban sugar.

*Rubber.*—Raw rubber was in a very critical condition during most of the year; the average price for plantation ribbed smoked sheets was in August 14 cents but the last quarter of 1922 showed a marked improvement. In December the price of this grade had risen to 27½ cents. Several facts contributed to this result. The world's absorption of rubber had proved to be greater than was anticipated. It was expected that the consumption for the year in America would be 240,000 tons instead of an earlier estimate of 180,000. Production was also smaller than was anticipated. Another factor which tended to improve the situation was the result of the report of the Stevenson Committee in England which had recommended curtailment of production by means of export duties.

*Wool.*—Wool prices have improved steadily throughout the year. For some time after the slump of 1920 the large stocks of wool held by the British Australian Wool Realization Association, coupled with cautious demand, depressed prices and it looked as though wool could scarcely recover until the huge stock which had been accumulated had been used up. But a situation developed in

TABLE III—GROUP INDEX NUMBERS (WEIGHTED) OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1922 AND JANUARY TO MAY, 1923.  
(Prices 1913=100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	1913	Year 1922	January 1923	February 1923	March 1923	April 1923	May 1923
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PURPOSE FOR WHICH USED								
CONSUMERS' GOODS	98	100	149.5	150.4	150.4	152.6	152.1	146.8
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	74	100	145.9	148.1	148.5	150.6	150.0	144.9
Clothing, Boots, etc.	11	100	161.8	164.1	164.1	165.1	165.3	165.6
Household Equipment, etc.	13	100	163.5	157.6	155.0	158.1	158.1	150.5
PRODUCERS' GOODS	148	100	146.5	143.3	146.4	148.6	151.2	151.4
Equipment and Supplies	16	100	189.0	188.3	187.0	188.8	188.8	184.5
Building Materials	32	100	162.0	163.7	164.6	166.8	166.1	167.3
Manufacturers Materials	100	100	137.5	132.9	137.1	139.4	143.0	143.6
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ORIGIN								
I Farm (Canadian Products)	36	100	139.2	128.2	128.5	127.2	132.3	132.4
II Marine	8	100	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0
III Forest	21	100	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1
IV Mineral	68	100	155.5	156.4	155.9	158.3	159.0	157.8
All Raw (or partly manufactured)	108	100	145.5	142.7	144.2	145.2	148.0	147.9
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	130	100	154.9	156.5	160.0	164.2	164.3	160.0

the latter part of 1921 and during 1922 in which great inroads were made upon these stocks, and it was found that the woollen industry was consuming much more merino wool and more of other grades also than was being grown. In fact some observers predicted that once the rapidly diminishing reserve stock is gone the world will be faced with an actual wool shortage. In the face of these facts wool prices necessarily improved throughout the period under review.

*Cotton.*—When the post-war boom broke about May, 1920, the demand for cotton, as in the case of many commodities, fell off and this greatly decreased demand, coinciding with the largest crop since the war, brought prices to a very low point. In 1921 reduced acreage and a very poor crop brought the supply, including carryover from the previous season, almost to the level of a restricted demand. In 1922 it became apparent that future consumption would have to be met from current supplies and as, owing to the

depredations of the bollweevil, restriction of acreage, and somewhat unfavourable weather conditions, the American crop was not expected to be very big, some opining that it would be no larger than last season, prices in cotton rose considerably.

*Iron and Steel.*—An improved demand for iron and steel firmed prices about May. During the summer demand for these commodities was augmented because of the coal strike and later of the railroad shopmen's strikes in the United States, buyers being anxious to secure available supplies since lack of fuel and transportation difficulties made future supplies uncertain. Owing to these developments prices rose in the United States and sympathetically in Canada. With the cessation of the strikes the keen buying which had set in owing to threatened scarcity eased off, and markets became somewhat easier since there was no further question of supplies. Pig iron prices declined in October but rolling mill products retained their strength somewhat longer.

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## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES** — The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices in April showed an advance of 0.7 per cent on the March level. Foods fell 1.1 per cent, with a rise of 2 per cent in cereals, a fall of 2 per cent in meat and fish, and one of 3.3 per cent in other foods. Industrial materials rose 1.7 per cent, owing chiefly to an increase in the prices of iron and steel. In the group of other metals and minerals advances were shown in the prices of coal. Prices of textiles showed little change from the previous month.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, was 134.0 at the end of April, or one per cent above the level at the end of March, and the highest recorded since July last. Foodstuffs rose 1 per cent and materials rose 0.9 per cent. Increases were shown by vegetable foods, and sugar, coffee and tea, in the foodstuffs division and by textiles in the materials division. The other groups showed slight declines.

The *Economist* index number at the end of April was 4,440, 1.1 per cent higher than a month previous, and the highest since the end of November, 1921. This increase was due to the movements of two of the groups, namely, primary foodstuffs and textiles. The principal changes in the former were increases in wheat, potatoes and pork. "Other foods" showed no change as the rise in sugar was exactly offset by a decline in butter. In the textiles group the chief change was a rise in silk. In the minerals group, steam coal advanced, and steel



rails and iron bars were unchanged, but there was a reduction in pig iron. Lead fell for the second successive month and copper and tin dropped slightly.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour showed a marked decline at May 1, falling 4 points, or 2.3 per cent to 170 (July, 1914=100). Foods fell from 168 to 162, mainly owing to the introduction of summer prices of milk, to a seasonal fall in the prices of butter and to important reductions in prices of butter and eggs. On the other hand granulated sugar rose in price during the month by  $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb. Other articles of food showed slight change. The other items in the budget showed no change with the exception of rent which is given as 145-150 instead of 150 as in the previous month. At June 1, foods had fallen two more points, to 160, which brought the cost of living down one point to 169 although the other items of the budget showed no change.

#### Austria

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living compiled by the Paritatische Kommission is now appearing in the new Austrian government journal "Statistische Nachrichten". The journal is to be published monthly by the Statistical Office, assisted by various employers' and workers' organizations, for the purpose of producing exact statistical data and thus assisting in the work of reconstruction. The index number showed for March a monthly increase of 6 per cent in the cost of living and for April one of 7 per cent. The contributing increases in each month were mainly found in the food group, with the addition of an increase in the price of coal in March. The prices of the majority of foods showed very little change during the period, the movement being caused mainly by rising prices of sugar and beef.

#### Belgium.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number calculated by the Ministry of Industry and Labour (April, 1914=100) rose again 8 points or 1.7 per cent to 482 in March. All groups increased except food products and raw rubber, which decreased considerably and fertilizer, textile products and paper products, which showed little or no change.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The index number for the Kingdom compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour (April, 1914=100) was one point higher in April, or 409. The weighted index of 30 foods declined 23 points or 5.3 per cent to 411 in the same month.

#### Finland.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official cost of living index number of the "Socialministeriet" showed another slight decline to 1128.5 in March, on the base July, 1914=100. Foods, clothing and tobacco declined, rent, newspapers and taxes showed no change and the lighting and fuel group advanced. The separate index numbers are as follows: foods, 1065.7; clothing, 1078.7; rent 804.2; lighting and fuel, 1483.5; tobacco, 1287.0; newspapers, 1079.4; taxes, 2526.3.

#### France.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Statistique Générale (1901-10=100) was 479.5 for April, a decline of 2.2 per cent. The total index for foods showed a decline of one per cent although the sugar, coffee and cocoa group showed an increase. The total index for industrial materials showed a decline of 3 per cent, all groups sharing in the decline.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number compiled for the Commission of Studies on the Cost of Living showed for Paris an increase of 11 points or 3.8 per cent to 300 in the family budget for the 4th quarter of 1922 and a further increase of 8 per cent to 324 for the 1st quarter



of 1923—(1914=100). Food, heat and light, rent and clothing all contributed to the increase, sundries showing no change.

#### Germany.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Federal Statistical office declined in March to 4888.2, from the February average of 5584.7, on the base 1913=1. Official efforts to support the mark, which were carried on in March have since been abandoned and with the fall of the mark the prices index rose steadily during April making the average for the month 5211.6, an increase of 6.6 per cent. Later the mark fell in value from 29,900 marks to the dollar in Berlin at the end of April to 46,000 marks at the middle of May and 70,000 marks at the beginning of June. This collapse was followed by corresponding price increases.

#### WHOLESALE PRICES IN GERMANY. (1923=100)

1923	18 foods	22 Industrial materials	All
Average for Feb....	4308.4	7971.0	5584.7
Average for March..	3336.2	7789.6	4888.2
Average for April..	3952.4	7565.6	5211.6

**COST OF LIVING.** — The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office for cost of Living (food, rent, heat and light and clothing) on the base 1913-14=1 was 2954 for March, just 100 points or 3.5 per cent above the March level. Heat and light and

clothing showed declines while foods and rent showed increases.

#### Spain.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Institute of Geography and Statistics (1913=100) rose one point during March to 171. The index numbers of both foods and industrial materials participated in the increase, the largest increases by groups being in the two groups vegetable foods and textiles and leather. Slight declines in price were shown in the animal foods group and construction materials. The other foods group declined one point and the remaining groups showed no change.

**RETAIL PRICES.** — The official index number of retail prices at Madrid (1914=100) fell 3 points in March to 178. Animal foods declined 9 points and fuel and miscellaneous articles 5 points, while vegetable foods rose 7 points.

#### Italy.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number compiled by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Milan advanced steadily during the first four months of the present year. In April the increase over the March level showed a decided slackening, three of the groups, textile materials, miscellaneous vegetable products and miscellaneous industrial materials, showing declines in price. The index numbers for the past four months are as follows:

#### WHOLESALE PRICES IN MILAN

January-April, 1923. (1913=100)

1923	Vegetable foods	Animal foods	Textiles	Chemicals	Minerals and Metals	Construction Materials	Miscellaneous vegetable products	Miscellaneous industrial materials	All foods	All industrial materials	General index
January.....	546.50	531.63	616.88	407.30	525.58	529.92	560.69	534.55	540.02	516.76	523.52
February .....	549.78	548.44	639.34	413.59	538.79	518.72	587.54	539.02	549.22	527.29	533.68
March.....	560.57	559.08	672.95	424.38	558.15	518.51	610.30	537.33	559.92	542.31	547.47
April.....	567.09	570.58	656.30	425.91	570.94	519.44	598.08	533.79	568.60	541.91	549.68

# INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada		Great Britain	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns	13 articles chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	51 articles 44 towns (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living 71 cities (g) (h)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-14
1910 .....	(b)	(c)				(f)			(e)			
1910 .....	\$ 6.95	94	(d) 96.3	1000	1000		113					
1913 .....	7.34	99	(d) 101.6				114					
1914-January..	7.73	105					(p) 116					
July .....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100		100	
1915-January..	7.97	107	118	(e) 1105	1295		128			(e) 113		
July .....	7.74	104	132.5	(e) 1235	1288		148	116		(e) 124	(e) 119	
1916-January..	8.28	112	145	(e) 1136	1439		153		143	(e) 130		
July .....	8.46	114	161	(e) 1420	1387		170	136	160	(e) 140	(e) 167	
1917-January..	10.27	138	187	(e) 1547	1491		186			160		
July .....	11.62	157	204	(e) 1845	1971		212	155	261	177		
1918-January..	12.42	167	206	(e) 2120	2056					221		
July .....	13.00	175	210	(e) 2446	2210		(p) 228	182	279	268		
1919-January..	13.78	186	230	(e) 2794	2665	639		190	279	339		
July .....	13.77	186	209	(e) 2897	2811	354	(p) 239	211	289	310	725.0	
1920-January..	15.30	206	236	(e) 3204	3119	410		258	242	298	819.4	
July .....	16.84	227	258	(e) 3898	4006	479		275	262	319	297	935
1921-January..	14.48	195	278	(e) 4303	4404	477		236	264	334	283	1065.4
July .....	10.96	143	220	(e) 3516	3292	393		192	237	292	232	1139.0
1922-January..	11.03	149	185	(e) 3239	3424	409		187	212	257	190	1055.1
April .....	10.26	138	173	(e) 3163	3272	389		184		234	182	1086.3
July .....	10.27	138	180	(e) 3183	3188	388		177	199	233	179	1118.4
December ..	10.39	140	178		3276	407		168		215	168	1139.1
1923-January..	10.52	142	175	(e) 3320	3321	405		167	198	214	166	1132.8
February ..	10.53	142	173		3394	420		168		214	166	1130.8
March .....	10.79	145	171		3454	429		168		214	166	1128.5
April .....	10.64	143	168		3439	429					163	1128.5
May .....	10.36	140	162		3394							276400

Country	Switzerland (t)	Austria (v)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Australia*	New* Zealand	United States	
	49 articles 23 (e) towns	Cost of living Vienna	Cost of living Rome (l)	12 articles capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Mass. (i) (t)
Base period	June 1914	July 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909-13(r)	1913	1913
1910 .....						1000			(r) 951	93	
1913 .....						1163			(r) 1037	100	100
1914-January..						(p) 1148			1099	104	101.8
July .....	(j) 100	100		(n) 106.9	(n) 106.0		100	1164	1070	102	102.1
1915-January..	(j) 107			(o) 107.7	(o) 110.8	(p) 1228		1240	1177	103	102.9
July .....	(j) 119			(n) 113.8	(n) 117.1			1522	1200	100	101.7
1916-January..	(j) 126	(m) 108.33		(o) 117.6	(o) 118.4	(p) 1275		1504	1236	107	105.1
July .....	(j) 140			(n) 120.3	(n) 123.4			1516	1276	111	109.9
1917-January..	(j) 149	(m) 122.21		(o) 123.6	(o) 125.6	(p) 1418		1453	1359	128	119.6
July .....	(j) 180			(n) 136.1	(n) 139.8			1470	1357	146	129.3
1918-January..	(j) 197	(m) 162.74		(o) 145.4	(o) 149.3	(p) 1437		1505	1426	160	144.6
July .....	(j) 229			(n) 161.8	(n) 172.8			1523	1491	167	155.1
1919-January..	(j) 252	241.48		(o) 167.5	(o) 178.5	(p) 1559		1627	1553	185	167.5
July .....	238	188.32		(n) 180.0	(n) 190.9		186	1714	1539	190	171.5
1920-January..	244	263.45		(o) 192.3	(o) 208.1	(p) 2049		1862	1688	201	192.0
July .....	246	312.55		(n) 202.6	(n) 220.3		190	2260	1791	219	202.6
1921-January..	243	374.08		(o) 175.1	(o) 185.5	(e) 1904	169	2167	1906	172	179.6
July .....	214	387.28		(n) 193.0	(n) 198.0	(e) 1556	177	1876	1752	148	160.8
1922-January..	189	66900	429.69	(o) 173.5	(o) 185.7	1391	173		1574	142	157.3
April .....	167	87200	420.33			1384	162		1540	139	155.6
July .....	158	264500	428.97	(n) 173.0	(n) 183.2	1335	165		1537	142	156.2
December ..	160	937500	439.17			1360	161	1695	1479	147	157.5
1923-January..	161	945400	441.22			1348	156		1483	144	157.1
February ..	160	960100	440.90			1344	155		1494	142	158.5
March .....	158	1015100				1344	154		1512	142	157.5
April .....	161	1089700					155				158.5
May .....	164	1144000									

\*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of prices returned at three dates in the month. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 54 articles in 49 towns. (v) Paritätische Kommission; cost of living of one person at Vienna.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				Great Britain				France	Holland	Denmark	Sweden
Authority	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Michell <i>h</i>	Bank of Commerce <i>p</i>		Board of Trade (new) <i>j</i>	Economist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Statistique Générale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statistics <i>h</i>	Finans-tidende <i>f</i>	Svensk Handels-Tidning <i>a k</i>
Number of Commodities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 ex-ports	24 im-ports	150	44	45	60	45	58	33	47
Base period...	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July '19 June '14
1900	108.2					110.5	75					
1905	113.8					103.3	72		98.3			
1910	124.2		97.02	100.38		113.2	78		108.1			
1913	135.5		102.77	107.81	100	122.2	85	160	115.6	114		
1914-January	136.5		103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4			
July	134.6		105.86	97.18		116.4	82.4			a120	a100	a110
1915-January	138.3		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9			
July	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	a165	a139	a145
1916-January	172.1		128.75	128.07		174.5	128.6					
July	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	a253	a164	a148
1917-January	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2			
July	248.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		309.8	a326	a222	a244
1918-January	258.1		193.13	202.98		362.9	186.2		361.6			
July	284.0		207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	a447	a293	a338
1919-January	286.5		188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8			
July	294.0		215.7	222.14		293.2	206.4		403.0	a339	a294	a322
1920-January	338.4		235.1	233.98	296.6	353.1	215.3	330.4	562.7			
July	346.8	269.4	270.12	271.96	316.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	388	366
1921-January	381.3	214.2	190.02	186.69	245.9	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	337	341	267
July	388.6	174.3	158.47	150.25	194.1	218.1	155.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
1922-January	227.7	165.2	147.17	147.88	164.0	194.7	152.5	153.6	362.7	183	178	171
July	225.3	165.3	154.23	161.68	160.3	190.8	184.0	188.8	375.8	185	180	166
October	219.8	166.2	144.71	166.46	155.2	193.6	150.1	158.8	390.0	178	176	155
December	223.0	170.2	146.26	161.65	155.7	193.8	129.1	158.6	418.4	180	182	155
1923-January	223.0	171.9	151.97	165.29	157.1	196.5	150.2	159.7	447.3	181	181	156
February	224.3	176.3	150.70	165.11	157.6	200.1	131.9	162.0	487.0	180	192	158
March	226.0	179.2	154.24	172.69	160.8	199.6	132.7	163.6	490.2	187	199	162
April	227.4	176.2	152.57	167.05	161.4	201.8	134.0	164.8	479.4		206	159
May	228.5	179.1	153.83	167.92		200.5		162.5	469.9		204	

Country	Germany	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Australia	*New Zealand	United States			
Authority	Federal Statistical Office <i>j</i>	Bachi <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'wealth Statistician <i>h</i>	Government Statistician	Bureau of Lab'r Statistics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun <i>f</i>
Number of Commodities	38	100d	23	188	75	54	92		404	100	106	200
Base period...	1913	1913	Jan. 1 '13 Jul. 31 '14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1900-13	1913	1913		
1900	88						894				\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.356
1905	87						910				8.0987	99.315
1910	91						1003	984			8.9881	121.300
1913	106	100		1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	113.572
1914-January		102					b1085	b1045	98		8.8857	124.522
July	a106	92		a1990	100	a126.3	b1185	b1073	97		8.8566	119.708
1915-January		105					b1387	b1221	98		9.1431	124.168
July	a142	131	a102	a1204	a112	a127.8	b1822	b1304	100		9.8698	124.958
1916-January		184					b1502	b1325	113		10.9163	137.606
July	a153	193	a124	a1379	a125	a151.9	b1505	b1403	123		11.8294	175.142
1917-January		230					b1525	b1450	152		13.7277	169.562
July	a179	304	a168	a1583	a142	a196.4	b1715	b1593	188		16.0686	211.958
1918-January		363					b1877	b1677	184		17.9436	222.175
July	a217	429	a207	a1723	a178	a259.0	b1954	1808	196		19.1624	232.576
1919-January	262	326				283.2	1959	1888	199	201	18.5348	230.144
July	339	362	a225	a1854	a200	326.8	2008	1788	212	216	18.8964	227.973
1920-January	1256	507	318		218	398.0	2511	1999	233	248	20.3638	227.398
July	1366	604	282	a2512	209	316.6	2671	2262	241	254	19.3528	200.414
1921-January	1489	642	214	2064	178	265.8	2293	2233	170	168	12.6631	198.608
July	1428	520	164	1688	183	259.8	1813	2065	141	145	10.7284	159.838
1922-January	1665	577	168	1472	178	272.5	1673	1918	138	142	11.3725	164.444
July	1665	558	138	1423	181	266.0	1789	1828	155	165	12.1069	178.748
October	56801	601	140	1451	177	332.0	1812	1796	154	165	12.5039	175.649
December	14780	580	147		176	241.8	1832	1781	156	164	13.7835	185.462
1923-January	278476	575	141	1470	179	243.7			156	165	13.7011	185.637
February	558470	582	137		178				157	166	13.7236	186.250
March	488820	587	136		181	250.0		1794	159	169	13.9332	191.157
April	521160	588	133						159	169	13.9304	193.087
May											13.6665	192.944

\* For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1900 instead of 1901. a. Average for year b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913-1900. For the years 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. e. The commodities in these two index numbers are in the one case, articles chiefly imported. f. First of month. g. Middle of month. h. End of month. j. Monthly average. k. New Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning.



## India.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Bombay Labour Office showed a rise of one point in the cost of living in April, returning to the February level. The increase was due to a rise of one point in the index for all foods, rice having risen by 5 points and jowari by one point. The pulses group declined 3 points and other foods showed no change. Fuel and lighting and house rent showed no change, while clothing declined 7 points to 216.

## United States.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Reserve Board showed for all commodities no change in April, remaining at 169 (1913=100). Goods produced rose one point to 165 and goods imported rose 2 points to 156, while goods exported fell 7 points to 186. Raw materials fell 3 points and producers' goods and consumers' goods rose 4 and 3 points respectively.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices for June 1 was \$13.3841, a further decrease of 2 per cent. This is the lowest level since November 1, 1922, but is still 37.5 per cent above the level of August 1, 1914. For the month under review only the group building materials showed an advance. Eleven groups were slightly lower and fruits showed no change.

Dun's index number showed its second successive decline, standing at \$191.414, at June 1, 0.8 per cent below the figure of the preceding month, and 58.5 per cent above the pre-war basis. For the month under review five groups showed declines, while "other food" and clothing were higher than a month previous. All foods together declined about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, influenced by dairy and garden products. Compared with June 1, 1922, there were advances in every group except meats and dairy and garden articles.

Gibson's index of the average cost of foodstuffs embracing 22 articles of food was down to 75.6 for the May average, a decrease of 2.6 per cent on the previous month's level.

The *Annalist* index number of wholesale prices of a food budget of 25 foods, which has been declining fairly steadily since the end of March, dropped to 175.161 at June 9. This is the lowest point since the middle of February, 1922, and is 3.4 per cent below the figure of a year ago.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed no change for all commodities from the previous month, standing at 159 for April (1913=100). The largest increases for groups were 2 per cent in cloths and clothing, 3.4 per cent in metals and metal products and 3 per cent in building materials. Slight increases were shown in foods, chemical and drugs, and house-furnishing goods. Fuel and lighting showed a decline of 3 per cent and farm products and the miscellaneous group declined slightly.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official cost of living index number for Massachusetts, compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, rose one point to 158.5 for April (1913=100). Every element in the budget showed an upward trend. Food prices increased about  $\frac{3}{8}$  of one per cent, prices of meats, fish, lard, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, flour, bread, rice, potatoes and onions increasing, while prices of dairy products, eggs, corn meal, dried beans, vinegar, prunes and canned goods dropped. In clothing the greatest increase was in suits, men's shoes, hats, shirts, hosiery and cotton goods. Fuel increased slightly, in price and rents increased for houses of moderate value and tenements with conveniences. Rents for heated apartments and for apartments in choice locations showed a tendency to decline, some of these having been vacant all winter.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

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**T**HE two legal decisions which are summarized below have reference to cases of Workmen's Compensation in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Elsewhere in this issue the text is given of a legal decision respecting

picketing which was recently delivered in the Superior Court of the District of Montreal; also an outline of a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the validity of certain orders of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.

Common law action stayed to permit application to Compensation Board of Alberta to reconsider its decision.

A sectionman, who was injured when riding on a hand car in Alberta, signed an application for compensation which was forwarded to the Workmen's Compensation Board of that province. Some time later the claims officer of the Board informed him that they were unable to consider his action favourably owing to the absence of his attending physician's reports. The workman then brought an action against his employer under common law. While this action was pending two cheques were forwarded by the Board to the injured workman as compensation for three months. Both these cheques were returned the Board by his solicitor in view of the action taken at common law. The workman and his solicitor were subsequently notified by the Board that a hearing of his case would take place on March 9, but owing, it was said, to a misunderstanding, he was not represented at this hearing. An order was then made by the Board declaring that this workman was one within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act and that his injury was one in respect to which he had a right to compensation under the Act. The company with whom he had been employed immediately applied for an order dismissing the common law action on the ground that it was in conflict with the Workmen's Compensation law. This application was dis-

missed and the company appealed to the Supreme Court of Alberta.

On behalf of the plaintiff workman, it was claimed that the order of the Board should not have been made in his absence, and that the only notices he had from the Board were of a hearing of his claim to compensation and not of an application for a declaration that he came within the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In the judgment of the Supreme Court the question at issue was stated as follows:

The position then appears to be that if the matter has been properly adjudicated upon by the Board its finding that the plaintiff comes within the Act and that he is entitled to compensation thereunder, bars him from any remedy by action, but if the order made by the Board was improperly made, the question is whether he can proceed with his action and have the Court determine whether or not he comes within the Act, or failing that, whether he is entitled still to have the question adjudicated upon by the Board with a stay of the action meanwhile... I think the Board has exclusive jurisdiction to decide this question, and having decided it adversely to the plaintiff, there is nothing further for this Court to try, the effect of the Board's decision being to bar the plaintiff's common-law action.

But as the plaintiff had not been heard before the Board on the question of whether he came within the Act or not, the Court declared that the action

and proceedings upon this appeal would be stayed to permit of an application to the Board to reconsider its former decision, and to decide after hearing both parties whether or not the plaintiff comes within the pro-

visions of the Act and is entitled to compensation thereunder.

(*Alberta—Normandin vs. Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company and Central Canada Railway Company*).

**Driver for contractor hurt at distance from place of work does not come under Workmen's Compensation law of Saskatchewan.**

A workman employed on the construction of a rural telephone system in Saskatchewan was hauling a waggon load of poles from the railway station to the place where they were required, when he fell off the load about three miles from his destination, and sustained injuries. He brought an action against the contractor, his employer, under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan, in the District Court. His employer contended (1) That the work of constructing a telephone system is not "engineering work" and does not come within the provision of the Act; (2) That the work is exempt from the provisions of the Act, as being farm work within the meaning of section 14; and (3) that he had settled the plaintiff's claim before the action was brought.

The District Court Judge found against the defendant on all these points and awarded damages to the injured workman. The employer then appealed against this decision and obtained leave to set up as a new ground the contention that the accident did not occur while the workman was em-

ployed "on, in or about the work", and consequently the act did not apply to the case.

The Court of Appeal concurred in the judgment of the District Court Judge on the three points which were before him, but with regard to the new point that was raised the Court held that the accident did not occur in the course of the respondent's employment on, in or about the construction of the telephone system. This was a question of fact and as such was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the District Court Judge, unless in the opinion of the Appeal Court all the evidence that might affect the question was brought before both Courts and the trial Judge could not possibly have found, upon a proper application of the law to this evidence, that the accident did occur while the injured workman was employed "on, in or about the work." These conditions were held to have been established and the appeal was allowed.

(*Saskatchewan — Patterson vs. Rourke.*)



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

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Volume 23

JULY, 1923

Number 7

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

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**T**HIS issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains, in addition to the regular monthly articles, a summary of legislation of interest to labour which was passed at the recent sessions of the Dominion Parliament and the Legislature of Ontario. In a special article an account is given of the action taken in the House of Commons and the Senate with reference to a bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Among other special articles may be mentioned a summary of the Interim Report of the Dominion Fuel Board, and an account of the plan of industrial pensions offered by the Government Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour.

**Monthly  
summary.**

During June there was a further marked improvement in the employment situation throughout Canada, the expansion being of a general character. At the beginning of June, the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions was 4.5 as compared with 4.6 at the beginning of May and 8.7 at the beginning of June,

1922. At the end of May a further marked increase in employment was reported by employers in practically all industries, with the greatest gains in construction, manufacturing and transportation.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.23 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$10.36 in May, \$10.18 in June, 1922, \$11.16 in June, 1921, \$16.92 in June, 1920 (the peak) and \$7.49 in June, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during June was less than in the previous month and also less than in June, 1922. Twenty-five disputes began or were progress during the month, involving 6,908 employees and causing a time loss estimated at 55,609 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were 35 disputes involving 4,732 employees and a time loss of 65,838 working days, and for June, 1922, 25 disputes involving 11,093 employees and a time loss of 12,608 working days. At the end of June there were 17 disputes in progress involving 7,514 employees.

**Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.** One report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, was received by the Department in

June. Two applications for the establishment of Boards were received and one Board was established during the month.

**Government annuities.** On April 1 the Government Annuities

Branch was transferred to the Department of Labour from the Post Office Department. The object of this branch is the encouragement of thrift, by providing a safe yet inexpensive means of acquiring a pension in old age. On another page of this issue there is printed in full an address delivered by Mr. Bastedo, superintendent of the Branch, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in which he explained how employers may with advantage avail themselves of Government Annuities for the purpose of 'pensioning their employees. As an illustration of the interest which is being taken by the industrial classes in the Government Annuities Act, it might be mentioned that an application for an annuity was recently received from a resident of Nova Scotia who gave his occupation as "labourer". Accompanying the application was the amount in cash required to purchase the annuity, the savings no doubt of not a few years. By thus cultivating a habit of thrift, and taking advantage of the Government Annuities System, this applicant has adopted a safe, sure and profitable means of making provision for his old age.

**Wages changes in various countries 1914 to 1922.**

The International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, has issued a report entitled "Wages Changes in Various Countries, 1914 to 1922". In an earlier report published last year, the movement of wages in thirteen countries was followed from 1914 to 1921. In the present volume, the movement in fourteen countries is continued as far as possible to the end of 1922. In a number of cases the figures are available to December, 1922, and a survey is given in other cases of the most recent data available. The object of the study is to trace the movement of money wages in various countries, especially during recent months, and by comparing these changes with the general level of prices, to estimate the combined result on the real wages of the workers. Further, by basing the calculations on the pre-war position, conclusions may be drawn as to the level of real wages at the present time in comparison with that in 1914; in other words, to determine how far money wages have been adjusted to the cost of living. The fourteen countries for which statistics are presented are as follows: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, the United States, Canada, South Africa and Australia. In a prefatory note to the report it is observed that care should be taken in drawing any sweeping conclusions based on the wage statistics presented in this study. The data given for each country cannot be considered as wholly typical and represent only what was most available. No international comparisons are instituted of wages in different industries. It is stated in the report that according to the level of real wages, the countries of the world for which adequate data are available may be divided into three main groups; namely, those in which real wages are definitely higher than before the war; those in which, the level is about the



same as, or only slightly higher than in 1914; and those with lower real wages than in the pre-war period. These generalisations, however, are subject to many exceptions in the case of different industries and occupations within each country. The first group includes Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Australia; the second group, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the United States, Canada and South Africa; the third group, the Central Powers — Germany and Austria — together with Bulgaria.

#### Unemployment Insurance.

Mr. James D. Craig, Actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, in a recent address before the Actuarial Society of America asserted that insurance companies could "undertake for employers a trusteeship of industrial depression reserves, or unemployment premiums, and agree not only to pay employees under prescribed conditions, but also to assist the employer in stabilising his business." Mr. Craig alluded to the importance of group life, health, accident, and pension insurance in the industrial field and asked "Why should an employer not agree to place his unemployment funds in an insurance company in precisely the same way as he agrees to place his pension fund, his life insurance fund, and his health insurance fund?"

Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, was quoted as having expressed the view that unemployment insurance in the hands of the Government was an encroachment of bureaucracy into the daily life of the people and that more thought should be devoted by insurance men to the problem of insurance against unemployment as the one great field remaining in which insurance could be employed scientifically, founded on a basis of actual savings, and contributed to by the employer.

Mr. Craig reviewed the various state schemes of unemployment insurance instituted in Europe and reported unfavourably on compulsory insurance. "The best thought," he said, "seems to focus on the initiative being taken by the individual employers. Under compulsory insurance schemes the demand for ever increasing benefits and decreasing restrictions, the activity of certain classes of industries for special consideration, the insistence of standards of employment and pay when economic conditions do not warrant, as well as the resistance to compulsory employment if accompanied by reduction of wages, all contribute to make political unrest and retard the upward movement of business." These objections, in Mr. Craig's opinion, did not exist where the initiative was taken by individual employers and the fund was accumulated in each industry to meet its own inherent risks. In establishing such a fund, the employer has his own interests at stake, as the more the industry can be stabilized the less will be the amount required to maintain the fund.

#### Unemployment insurance in Chicago Clothing Industry.

A plan of unemployment insurance has been adopted in the clothing manufacturing industry of Chicago after lengthy negotiations between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. The Research Department of the Union has been studying this question for the past three years. According to this plan any member of the Union who has been at work in Chicago for a year will be entitled to receive unemployment benefits to the amount of 40 per cent of his full earnings, but never more than \$20 per week. He will begin to receive them at the end of his second week of unemployment and may continue to receive them for five weeks of the insurance year. His unemployment must be involuntary and not due to any fault of his own or to a strike or



stoppage called by the Union. Half the contributions to the fund are to be paid by the employers and half by the members of the Union. The limit of the contribution is one and a half per cent of the wage bill. The Union undertakes to receive an agreement from each member that the employer may deduct from his weekly wage his share of the contribution to the unemployment funds. This with the employer's share is to be in the charge of a Board of Trustees on which both parties will be equally represented. The trustees are to choose one or two neutral members mutually agreed upon. Collections began with the first payroll week on or after May 1, 1923, and will be continued until January 1, 1924, before benefits can be paid. The agreement to maintain the fund expires on April 30, 1925, when it may be renewed, but if a renewal is not effected the trustees have the legal power and duty to hold and dispose of the fund in such a manner as will best carry out the spirit and purpose of the agreement.

#### Mine rescue standards.

The United States Bureau of Mines has issued a publication on mine rescue standards (Technical Paper 334). The paper contains the report of various sub-committees of the Standardization Committee which was appointed at the International Mine Rescue Standardization Conference held at St. Louis in September, 1921, as a direct result of a proposal made by the Honourable William Sloan, Minister of Mines of British Columbia, (see LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1921, page 1338). Sub-committees were appointed to deal with the following subjects: International mine rescue standards; rescue apparatus requirements and tests for permissibility; physiological effects in use of mine rescue apparatus and methods for detection of dangerous gases; regulations for use of mine rescue apparatus in coal mines; regulations for use of mine

rescue apparatus in metal mines. The standards and rules contained in the paper are not in any sense final but are subject to further consideration, and all persons with a practical knowledge of the subject are invited to send constructive comments to any member of the committee or to the secretary, J. W. Paul, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. Mr. George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines is general chairman of the Standardization Committee.

#### Extra compensation for illegally employed minors.

In the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 356 an account is given of a report with reference to industrial accidents to children in the State of New York, in which it was mentioned that the question arose as to whether the State ought not to penalize the employer for employing a child illegally by the adoption of the treble compensation plan. During the recent session of the State legislature an act was passed which amends the workmen's compensation law by providing that double compensation or death benefits shall be paid by the employer when any young person under the age of 18 is injured or killed while illegally employed. The employer may not insure himself against this provision. An act providing for double compensation was also passed during the recent session of the Indiana legislature.

A law of the State of Wisconsin, which is reported to have been in successful operation since 1917, provides that when an injured employee is a minor illegally employed, the compensation shall be trebled and shall never be less than the actual wage loss. The employer is made liable for the entire increase in compensation, which would amount to two-thirds of the total, and insurance companies are not allowed to pay the increased compensation due from employers who have

violated the child labour law, unless these employers are insolvent. It was previously the practice of the insurance companies to undermine the enforcement of the child labour law by advertising that they would protect the employer even if the injured employee were a minor illegally employed. Treble compensation under the Wisconsin law is a contractual obligation assumed by employers when they accept the provisions of the compensation act, and is in a legal sense not a penalty for the violation of the child labour law. Even if an employer has paid treble compensation he may still be sued for the forfeiture which the child labour law prescribes as the penalty for violation of its provisions; although in practice this has seldom been done in the State. In Wisconsin, in 1921, 97 employers paid \$24,599 in increased compensation for violation of the child labour laws, this amount being paid to the minors who were injured while illegally employed and not into the public treasury. In New York, with six times as many people engaged in industry as in Wisconsin, there were in 1920, 1,163 convictions for violation of the child labour law, but in 638 of these cases sentences were suspended, and the fines in the other 525 cases totalled only \$11,465. Before the passage of the Wisconsin law minors under sixteen employed without a permit were held to be outside of the compensation act, while minors under sixteen employed on a permit but at a prohibited employment, as well as minors over sixteen employed at prohibited work, were held to be under compensation but entitled only to the same recovery as minors legally employed. Now all minors of permit age or above are under compensation, but if illegally employed get treble compensation. Minors under permit age, however, are still outside of the Wisconsin act.

The State of Oregon also provides extra compensation to illegally employ-

ed minors. This law provides that when children illegally employed are injured the employer must pay into the state fund a penalty equal to 25 per cent of the compensation, but not exceeding \$500, unless the industrial accident board excuses the employer from this penalty upon showing that the violation was not intentional.

**United States  
government  
employees  
entitled to  
compensation  
for industrial  
diseases.**

The United States Department of Justice, in a decision rendered on May 17, confirmed the full authority of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission to pay compensation for disabilities arising out of occupational diseases. This decision reverses an earlier ruling of the Comptroller General who declared that occupational diseases were not covered by the federal compensation law and that compensation could be paid only for disability resulting from a personal injury definitely determinable by place and hour. The Attorney-General in his decision held that the Compensation Commission "has the power, by virtue of the act under which it was created, to construe the terms of the said act, and that any construction so rendered is final and beyond interference by other government officials", and further that "The fundamental purpose of an employee compensation act is a humanitarian one. It should be, therefore, administered with some regard for humanitarian principles. The Employees' Compensation Commission, acting in accordance with powers conferred on it by law, has construed a term 'personal injury' in the manner best suited to carry out the purposes of the law." Under the ruling of the Comptroller General payments had been stopped to some 200 employees disabled by illness growing out of their employment. Among the diseases from which these employees suffered were lead, mercury, carbon monoxide and



TNT poisoning, anthrax and tuberculosis.

**The National Economic League and entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.**

The National Council of the National Economic League, an organization of the United States the purpose of which is "to create an informed and disinterested leadership for public opinion—a lead-

ership that is free from partisan bias or class interest and that will be accepted as representing simply the best thought of the country", recently took the opinion of the members of the Council on a number of questions concerning international relations, among other things, whether the United States should participate in the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the International Labour Organisation. The questions put to the members and the result of the voting on the three last mentioned points were as follows:

"Should the United States enter the League of Nations with such reservations as may be acceptable to the Government of the United States?"

Yes	No	Blank or with qualifications
890	327	41
(71%)	(26%)	(3%)

"Should the United States join in supporting the Permanent Court of International Justice?"

Yes	No	Blank or with qualifications
1,173	51	34
(93%)	(4%)	(3%)

"Should the United States participate in the work of the International Labour Organisation?"

Yes	No	Blank or with qualifications
754	367	137
(59%)	(30%)	(11%)

It should be noted that the National Council includes in its membership (at present about 3,000) presidents and professors of universities, judges, lawyers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers,

farmers, labour leaders, etc. The aim has been to make it representative of the informed and unbiased opinion of the entire country. Its members are nominated and directly elected from their own states with this end in view.

**Licensing of plumbers in Saskatchewan.**

A new licensing system for plumbers has been approved by the city council of Regina, Saskatchewan. Under the regulations persons intending to work at the plumbing trade in the city must within thirty days from the passing of the by-law apply to a Board of examiners consisting of the city plumbing inspector and two practical plumbers, a journeyman and a master plumber, appointed by the medical health officer, and one member appointed by the City Council. Journey men plumbers are required to pay a fee of \$2 for the first year and \$1 for succeeding years. An annual inspection of the plumbing in all buildings except dwelling houses, and of dwelling houses upon change of tenants, is also required. Similar rules are in force in Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and other cities in the Province, and an effort will be made to establish reciprocity between these cities in regard to plumbing licenses.

**Boy labour on British docks.**

In 1922, a report was issued by the British Ministry of Labour on casual employment of boys in ship repairing and on dock work at Liverpool, England, a summary of which was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE of April, 1922, on page 375.

Recently a report was presented to the House of Commons by the Joint Parliamentary Advisory Council of Women Social Workers and Members of Parliament on the urgent need of reform in the conditions and the present system of engagement of casual boy labour at the docks. This report was the result of an inquiry regarding conditions of work, system of engagement, and social



effect on the boys. The conclusions of the Council as a result of the inquiry were: (1) that the conditions of boy labour in ship repair work are in certain definite respects highly unsatisfactory and in need of amendment; (2) that the fundamental evil affecting boy labour in dock work proper is the stand system of engagement. It has been condemned for adults but is still maintained for boys at certain ports, and is a constant source of demoralization; (3) that it is desirable to provide wholesome occupation for the boys when waiting for work. The Council therefore recommended that the Factory Act be extended to cover boys employed on ship repair work; that special attention should be directed to the conditions under which boys are employed to clean the boilers; to the provision of electric torches instead of open lamps where artificial light is necessary for repair work in dark parts of ships; and the provision of protective clothing by employers where the work is of a specially dirty nature; that the stand system of engagement be abolished and the tally system substituted; that general welfare work for these boys, including the erection of recreation huts in connection with the juvenile labour exchange should be instituted by voluntary effort. They also recommended that there should be a responsible committee of management which should obtain recognition from the Ministry of Labour and every encouragement from the local dock authorities.

**Dangers in  
removal of  
covers of loaded  
tank cars.**

The Railway Association of Canada has issued a circular drawing attention to the dangerous practice of removing dome covers of loaded tank cars, while such cars are located in railway yards, to take samples of lading for customs or other purposes. This practice is said to be in violation of Paragraph 1871 (d) of the Regulations for the Transportation of Explosives

and Other Dangerous Articles by Freight, which reads as follows: "Unauthorized persons must not be allowed to have access to explosives or other dangerous articles at any time while such articles are in the custody of the carrier." It is pointed out that the opening of a dome is a most dangerous operation and should only be attempted when the car is located on the site where it has been determined that unloading operations can be safely conducted, and never in a congested freight yard or on an active switching track, and that local officials through co-operation with the customs officials should be able to arrange for cars to be placed upon unloading track before dome covers are removed. Special attention is drawn to the danger connected with casinghead gasoline. It is further stated that if shipments have to pass customs at a port of entry short of destination, the cars should be so placed as to be free from danger and the dome cover should only be removed under the supervision of a responsible railway representative. The Bureau of Explosives recommends the following practice in the removal of dome covers of loaded tank cars: (1) Raise safety valve to see if there is any interior pressure in tank. Dome cover must not be removed while such pressure exists. Where pressure is found it must be reduced by cooling tank with water, or relieved by raising safety valve at short intervals. If opening of safety valve shows there is sufficient pressure to cause a dangerous amount of vapour to collect outside the car, it must be left closed until the pressure is reduced by cooling the car with water, or unloading must be delayed until the following morning after pressure has been reduced by lower temperature during the night. (2) After pressure is released, break seal and remove dome cover. Screw Type—Loosen by placing bar between dome cover lug and knob. Stop unscrewing after two complete turns so that vent openings are exposed and observe if there is any

sound of escaping vapour. If so, cover must again be screwed down and its removal delayed until escape of vapour through the vent openings cannot be heard. Hinged and bolted type—Loosen all nuts one complete turn and then sufficiently more to open up cover. Interior manhole type—Carefully remove all dirt and cinders from around cover and then loosen screw in yoke.

**The  
Agricultural  
Credits Act  
of the  
United States.**

The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 of the United States completes a legislative programme that has been under consideration

more or less directly for a period of ten years. The mortgage credit facilities provided through the Federal Farm Loans Act of 1916, materially improved the situation with reference to farm mortgage or ownership credit, but made no provision for production or marketing credit. The need for marketing credit has been particularly emphasized in recent years by the rapid development of co-operative marketing associations. But for the temporary assistance of the War Finance Corporation, these associations would undoubtedly have experienced much difficulty in obtaining the credit required.

Under the new Act a Federal intermediate credit bank is to be established in each of the twelve land bank districts, and is to be located in the city in which the Federal land bank of the district is situated. The purpose of these banks is to furnish discount facilities to banks and other financial institutions and to farmers' co-operative marketing associations for terms of not less than six months nor more than three years.

The law also authorises the organisation under Federal charter of national agricultural credit corporations which may make loans and discounts for agricultural purposes, including the breeding and fattening of live stock.

The act also provides for the establishment of the so-called permanent organisation of twelve Federal land banks and provides for the appointment of a joint committee of Congress to inquire into the problem of encouraging state banks to avail themselves of membership in the Federal reserve system.

**Trade Unions  
in Russia  
during 1922.**

According to statistics concerning the numerical strength of the Russian trade

unions during 1922 published in the February issue of *Statistika Truda*, the monthly organ of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, there was a general decline in the numbers both of the organizations and of their membership during the period under observation. The extent of the decrease in the number of organizations is given as 1,700 between January and October, 1922, or 20.1 per cent. As regards the membership of the organizations, a decrease had already begun to take place in 1921. This was attributed to various factors, among which the most important were the cutting down of the staffs of factories and Soviet institutions, the concentration of certain branches of industry and the purification process instituted in trade union circles which resulted in the exclusion from the unions of many classes of workers as being non-proletarian elements "kustari" (artisans), members of "artels", workers in village communes, etc. During 1922 the fall in membership continued owing to the abolition of compulsory membership. A table illustrating the persistent decline in the total membership of the trade unions during a period of 15 months is shown. The fall in membership was, however, not uniform throughout the country, being much less in the large industrial centres than in other regions. A table is given showing trade union membership in 1922 in the seven most important



industrial areas, from which it is seen the three most important industrial centres, viz., Moscow, Petrograd and Ivanovo-Vosnessensk, show a comparatively small decrease in trade union membership, while the remaining cities—Donetz, Ekaterinburg, Vladimir and Tula—show a sharp reduction, due chiefly to the exit from the unions of non-industrial elements such as agriculturists, soviet employees and sanitary workers. From the analysis given of the decrease in membership according to trades, it is evident that the more important industrial unions suffered less than the others.

**Salaries and  
wage rates in  
Germany.**

Tables are published in the May, 1923, issue of *Wirtschaft und Statistik* giving statistics of

the average monthly earnings of high, intermediate, and low-grade state officials in one of the districts of Germany in which the cost of living is generally highest. The figures include allowances paid in respect of wife and two children. Various special local bonuses now being paid, but which are of a very fluctuating character, are not included. Figures are also given based generally on the average monthly wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers in important industries such as building, woodworking, metal, textile, chemical and printing industries. The earnings are shown both in the form of money wages and what are described as real wages. The money earnings in March, 1923, in comparison with those before the war show wide differences in relative increases. These vary from 979 times the pre-war salaries in the case of high-grade officials, to 2797 times the pre-war wages in the case of unskilled workers. Before the war the higher grade officials received salaries 6.04 times the wages of unskilled workers, whereas in March, 1923, without taking count of amounts paid in taxation, they received only 2.11 times the wage paid to unskilled workers.

The real salaries and wages are calculated by comparing the nominal salaries and wages with changes in the cost of living as measured by the official index number. The results show that the real salaries of the higher grade officials were, in March 1923, equal to 34.3 per cent. only of the pre-war rates. The real salaries of intermediate grade officials are shown as 42.7 per cent. and of low grade officials 64.6 per cent. of the pre-war rates. The real wages of unskilled workers were 56.1 per cent, and 73.9 per cent. of the pre-war rates in February and March, 1923. The real wages of skilled workers were 74.9 per cent. and 98.4 per cent. of the pre-war rates during that period. The marked improvement in real salaries and wages between February and March 1923 was due to the comparatively small increase (8 per cent.) in the cost of living during that period. It should be noted that the cost of living figures are based on a post-war budget which does not include certain commodities of ordinary consumption before the war, owing to their excessive price or even entire absence from the market. Many of the goods available are inferior in quality to those purchased before the war. These considerations prevent a true comparison between real wages and salaries in pre-war and post-war periods.

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Conventions of the following Canadian labour organizations and international labour organizations having affiliations in Canada will be held during the months of August and September:

Canadian Electric Trade Union, at Hamilton, Ont., on August 1.

Federation of Catholic Workers, at Quebec, Que., in August.

United Garment Workers of America, at Detroit, Mich., in August.

International Typographical Union, at Atlanta, Ga., on August 13 to 18.



Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, at Chicago, Ill., on August 13 to 20.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Montreal, Que., on August 20.

The International Photo-Engravers' Union, at Milwaukee, Wis., on August 20 to 26.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, at Vancouver, B.C., on September 10.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees at Calgary, Alta., in September.

National Federation of Federal Employees, at Denver, Colo., on September 3 to 8.

Coopers' International Union of America, at Philadelphia, Pa., in September.

International Association of Fire Fighters, at Montreal, Que., on September 10 to 15.

United Textile Workers of America, at New York, N.Y., on September 10 to 17.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, at Los Angeles, Cal., on September 10 to 20.

International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, at Kansas City, Mo., in September.

International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, at Philadelphia, Pa., on September 10 to 24.

Metal Polishers' International Union, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 17.

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, at Denver, Colo., on—September 17 to 30.

A commission has been appointed in Ontario to consolidate the Public Statutes of the province. The last consolidation was completed in 1914. The

Honourable Sir William R. Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario, is the chairman of the Commission.

A conference is being held at Vancouver during the present month under the British Columbia Minimum Wage Board to consider the revision of the existing minimum wage rate of \$14 a week for female workers in industry. The conference is the result of a petition to the Board from manufacturers affected by the order who contended that the cost of living, on which the present rate is based, has fallen since the order was put into effect in September, 1919. It is stated that about 1,500 women and girls in the province are within the scope of the order now under review.

At the convention of the Ontario District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, which was held in Ottawa on June 28 to 30, a resolution was adopted unanimously calling for an amendment to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, to include all classes of labour within the scope of the act, whether employed publicly or privately. Another resolution was adopted favouring the inclusion in all provincial government contracts of fair wage clauses. It was decided that a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the provincial government and that the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress be asked to co-operate in the procuring of these changes. Mr. W. H. Guy of Guelph was elected president of the Council for the coming year.

The University of Saskatchewan, in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Education, is holding, during July, its seventh session for the benefit of school teachers. Twenty instructors and professors conduct the various classes. The programme of the teachers' course includes elementary science and agriculture, advanced science, household science, primary education method, art, French, and

health education. Board and lodging for the period of the courses is provided at reasonable cost in Saskatchewan Hall.

At a recent banquet of the Toronto Typothetae two working compositors from each office represented at the banquet were present as the guests of the Typothetae. Mention was made of the scarcity of young apprentices in the printing trade.

The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, at a convention held last month at Fredericton, delegated some of their members to lay before the Dominion Government a plan for the establishment of a Federal department of home economics.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has issued a report (166 pages) containing a record and summary of the progress of scientific and industrial research in Canada. The report contains the addresses delivered at the National Research Conference held under the auspices of the association at Ottawa on February 20-22, and includes statements by the representatives of government departments, universities, colleges, industries and others engaged in research work.

The Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada have issued a memorandum regarding accidents to automobiles at railway crossings in Ontario, in which they draw attention to the large number of accidents caused by carelessness of motorists. They state that on the Grand Trunk lines from October, 1922, to May 9, 1923, there were 54 cases where danger was incurred at protected crossings due to negligence of those using the crossings, all but four of which were due to the carelessness of motor drivers. Twenty-eight of these cases were due to not heeding stop signals. Among other practices were "Throwing gate up to get under", "Ran in under gates while they were down for yard engine", "Running into gate and breaking same",

"Running in when lowering gates", "Meeting other persons and holding conversation while crossing tracks", and "Carelessness in not looking for approaching trains".

About twenty-five representatives of the Co-operative Association of Alberta met at Wetaskiwin on June 4. Resolutions were adopted in favour of the co-operative societies in Alberta applying for affiliation with the Co-operative Association of Canada as soon as sufficient societies are affiliated to justify the organization of a provincial section of the union, and that the delegates proceed with the organization of a provincial association for the purpose of meeting together to discuss problems in connection with the development of co-operation in the province. It was agreed that the organization be known as the Alberta Co-operative League. Mr. A. Titt of Bentley was elected president of the association.

An Act to amend the Lord's Day Act of Manitoba, passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, the validity of which had been challenged by the Lord's Day Alliance, was upheld unanimously by the Supreme Court of the province in a recent judgment. The amending act permits any person or corporation to convey passengers to summer resorts on Sunday, its purpose being to enable Winnipeg citizens to make excursions on that day to the beaches on Lake Winnipeg. It is stated that the Alliance will appeal the case to the Privy Council.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board paid out, during the half year ending June 30, 1923, benefits amounting to \$2,956,547, as compared with \$2,917,962 during the corresponding period of 1922. Of the former amount, \$2,563,078 was for compensation, and \$393,469 for medical aid.

The president of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, replying to a question in the House of Commons in June,



stated that under the present law the payment of seamen's wages terminated on the loss of a vessel, and that the British Government had no power to require the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, owners of the steamship *Marvale*, wrecked recently off the coast of Newfoundland, to pay compensation to the crew. He also stated that no complaint had been received regarding the treatment of the crew while homeward bound to England on the steamship *Melita*.

A recent report of the United States Bureau of Mines indicates that fewer lives were lost in metal mine accidents in 1921 than in any previous year covered by reports of operating companies to the Bureau. Likewise, the number of men employed at the mines was smaller than in previous years, as were also the total shifts worked by the employees and the average number of workdays per man. The reports showed 93,929 employees who worked 22,352,702 shifts during the year, an average of 238 days of work per man. Accidents killed 230 men and injured 18,604 others, thus indicating a fatality rate of 3.09 and an injury rate of 249.69 per thousand men employed, based upon a standard year of 300 working days. In 1920 the fatality rate was 3.16 and the injury rate was 242.02. The reduction in total shifts worked by all employees in 1921 amounted to 45 per cent as compared with 1920. This loss was largest for copper mines and least for gold and silver mines.

At the annual conference of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America in April last, mention was made of a principle adopted by the University of California which is similar to that of the Workers' Education Association of England, in that a sum of money has been set aside for labour education and a labour man engaged to have charge of the work. The university also secured the approval of the California State Federation of Labour and enlisted the co-operation of the unions and obtained

their advice on the selection of teachers and of courses.

Fifteen students recently graduated from the Brookwood Workers' College at Katonah, New York. Of the fifteen graduates ten are boys and five are girls. The members of the graduating class represent: The International Ladies' Garment Workers, the United Mine Workers of America, the Coopers' International, the Amalgamated Food Workers, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, and the Union of Post Office Workers of Great Britain.

The Swedish Riksdag recently approved a bill under which women are admitted on the same footing as men to the public services, with the exception of military and kindred services, the Church and presiding judgeships in the highest Provincial courts. The bill was introduced by the recent Branting Government and its approval was obtained with but slight amendment.

On May 1, the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of Italy published the text of a decree repealing Article 5 of the Act of 1907 relating to the employment of women and young persons, and substituting a text embodying the provision of the two draft conventions adopted at the First session of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919. The principal changes effected by the decree are: (1) The raising from 15 to 18 years of the general age limit for the employment at night of young persons, and (2) the definition of the term "night" as a period of eleven consecutive hours including the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. instead of a period defined as 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. from October 1 to March 31, and from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. from April 1 to September 30.

New regulations to govern the issue of licenses to milk and cream testers and graders and to creameries and cheese factories were issued recently under the Alberta Dairymen's Act.



The British Columbia Minister of Mines and Chief Inspector of Mines recently made a special inspection of the coal mines of Vancouver Island, having in view the protection of the lives of the workers.

The lowering of the pension age for female school teachers in Quebec from 56 to 50 years was advocated at a large meeting of the Catholic Alliance of Montreal Professors, teachers' section, held at Montreal during May.

The general management of the Swiss federal railways has decided that in the case of tenders for work or supplies on behalf of the administration of these railways, employers must bind themselves to take no steps for the engagement of workers or employees without at the same time informing the competent cantonal office of the staff it requires, thus giving the office an opportunity of supplying suitable labour. Employers are entitled to engage workers who present themselves in person, but they must immediately notify the Labour Office. They need not engage the workers sent them by the office, but they must inform the latter whether they have engaged or refused such workers.

Unemployed persons who have been out of work for a considerable period often find it difficult to take up a new situation owing to their lack of the ne-

cessary equipment, especially working clothes. The Prussian Minister of Welfare, in agreement with the Federal Minister of Labour, has issued a decree authorising advances from the unemployment relief fund to supply the necessary working equipment and clothes to unemployed persons who have a prospect of at least six weeks' employment. Either the articles themselves or the money for their purchase will be issued as a loan to the persons in question. In cases of special hardship the communal authorities may remit repayment up to twelve times the daily rate of unemployment benefit.

According to the *British Labour Press Service* of April 19 one of the most promising of the schemes for dealing with the problem of juvenile unemployment has been successfully adopted at Birmingham, where the Education Committee has opened three schools for unemployed young persons between the ages of 15 and 18. Arrangements have been made for boys to attend in the mornings and girls in the afternoons, and payment of unemployment benefit is conditional on regular attendance. Over 400 unemployed young persons are already attending the schools, which are keeping in touch with employers in order that their pupils may be enabled to enter industry as vacancies occur.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

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### The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices.

#### The Labour Situation.

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further large increase, continuing the upward movement indicated in the preceding month. The expansion, which was of a general character, caused the situation to be more favourable than in any period since December, 1920.

At the beginning of June, the percentage of unemployment among members of the trade unions was 4.5 as compared with 4.6 at the beginning of May and with 8.7 at the beginning of June, 1920.

The Employment Service of Canada reported a gain in the daily business transacted during May 1923 as compared with a year ago, while a slight decline in the number of vacancies offered during the month as compared with April 1923 was reported. Placements during the month under review continued on the upward trend.

The following is a brief survey of employment conditions at the end of June 1923 as noted by the Superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

Increased activities in the farming and construction groups were reported from the Maritime Provinces with numerous vacancies available for carpenters, bricklayers, road construction labourers and farm hands. Considerable summer logging was under way near Sydney and in Northern New Brunswick and a number of workers were placed in employment in this group. There was a strong demand for trained domestic workers with a slight shortage in applicants.

Employment conditions in Quebec showed little alteration at the end of

June as compared with reports for May. A brisk demand for farm workers was reported with shortage of applicants, especially in Montreal. The logging group continued to absorb numbers of workers and placements of men in camps in Northern Quebec and Ontario were frequent. Briskness in demand in the building trades was shown with many public buildings and residences being erected. Road construction and railway maintenance work was active and provided employment for many. The reports indicate that the manufacturing industries were active especially the metal trades, textiles and clothing industries. An increase in work along-shore was indicated from Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers.

In Ontario the demand for farm help and fruit pickers continued in excess of the supply, while outdoor work of all kinds was available for all who desired it. In most centres the building under way was sufficient to employ all local tradesmen and labourers, while road construction and steam and electric railway repair work continued to provide employment for a large majority. River drivers were placed in small numbers in northern Ontario while many workers for saw mills, and pulp and paper mills, were required. At Cobalt skilled and unskilled workers for the mines were greatly in demand. The manufacturing industries were very active with a normal demand for workers. The greatly increased demand for maids, waitresses and cooks, was due to the orders from summer hotels and resorts in addition to the normal requirements from city homes.

In Manitoba there was a slight falling off in the demand for farm work-

ers but a high percentage of placements was maintained. Building tradesmen and mechanics were employed and little change was reported in this group. Railroad construction and maintenance work showed a decided betterment.

In Saskatchewan the orders from farmers continued in large numbers thought not so many as during the early part of April and during May. Numerous opportunities were offered for employment in the building trades, road and highway construction, and on railway maintenance work. Owing to the shortage of trained household workers few of the offices were able to meet the growing demand for cooks, maids and housekeepers.

In Alberta no material change was noted in employment conditions. With good prospects for the crop the demand for farm help showed slight increase. Activities in the construction group were not great, residential construction providing the bulk of employment. Near Edmonton some loggers and saw mill workers were placed, while the mines near Lethbridge and Drumheller were reported as active.

Placements of loggers and sawmill workers in British Columbia continued fairly brisk in some localities. Little construction was under way at the end of the month and a considerable number of carpenters, painters and building mechanics, were available for employment. The demand for farm help continued about the same as formerly reported, while little change was shown in mining. Casual jobs and longshore work gave employment to numbers of men on the Coast.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

A further marked increase in employment was reported by employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the end of May, when greater activity was indicated than at any period in 1922 and 1921. Practically all industries contributed to the gains which, however, were greatest in construction, manufacturing and transportation. The level of employment in all provinces was higher than in April, Quebec firms registering the most extensive gains. The improvement in Ontario and the Prairie provinces was also pronounced, while in the Maritime district and British Columbia the expansion was on a rather smaller scale. Increased activity was recorded by firms in the six cities for which separate tabulations are made. In Montreal, where over 7,000 persons were added to the staffs of the employers reporting, the greatest improvement was indicated in shipping and stevedoring and construction, while gains were also shown in manufacturing and trade. The expansion in Toronto, which was on a much smaller scale, occurred chiefly in construction, trade and transportation. Sawmills, pulp and paper factories registered the bulk of the increase in Ottawa, although there was also considerably increased activity in construction. General but moderate improvement was indicated in Hamilton and Winnipeg, the largest gains in both cities being reported in construction. In Vancouver sawmills and rolling mills were busier and expansion was also recorded in construction and in several other industries. Practically all groups within the manufacturing division except leather, textiles and musical instruments reported improvement. The increases in payroll in sawmills, iron, steel, fish canning, pulp and paper factories were especially pronounced. Fruit and vegetable canneries, biscuit, tobacco, glass and



electric current works were decidedly busier, as were also smelters and refineries. The losses in boot, shoe, garment, thread, yarn and cloth factories were largely of a seasonal character. River driving operations caused employment in logging to show some temporary recovery from the heavy seasonal contractions recently recorded, the late spring having delayed this work to some extent. Mining, transportation and construction reported considerably increased activity, the last named industry in particular absorbing a very large number of workers. The employment afforded in communication, in hotels and in trade also increased, although the gains were rather less than in the above mentioned industries. The level of employment in all groups was higher than at the same period of last year.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives the employment situation during May in some detail.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

The improvement registered at the end of May as shown by the reports tabulated from 1,426 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 156,939 persons was very slight, the percentage of unemployment standing at 4.5 as compared with percentages of 4.6 at the end of April and with 8.7 on May 31, 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting). In all districts, with the exception of New Brunswick and Quebec, more employment was shown

than in the previous month. Between season dulness in the garment trade in Quebec caused employment in that province to be on a considerably lower level. In comparison with the returns for the end of May, 1922, improvement was registered in every district except Alberta where considerable unemployment was reported in the coal mines. Returns were received from 386 unions in the manufacturing industries with an aggregate membership of 46,861 persons 4,298 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 9.2 as compared with 3.7 per cent at the end of April and with 15.0 per cent at the close of May, 1922. The increase in unemployment over April was principally due to lessened activity for garment workers in Montreal though match makers, metal polishers and glass bottle blowers also reported a number of idle members and tobacco workers were much better employed and improvement in lesser degree was reported by printing and publishing tradesmen and furniture workers. Employment in the iron and steel group as a whole was on the same level as in April but fluctuations were reported within the group. Boilermakers, machinists, moulders and patternmakers were more active but railway carmen and sheet metal workers were not quite so fully engaged and the volume of unemployment among blacksmiths was the same as that reported at the end of April. In comparison with the returns for May, 1922, employment in the manufacturing industries was on a higher level. Nova Scotia and Alberta coal miners reported more activity than in the previous month. In the British Columbia coal fields no unemployment was registered. A better situation prevailed among coal miners than in the same period of last year. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia and asbestos miners in Quebec reported no idleness at the end of May of this year. Improvement continued to be registered in the building trades during the month under review by the 181 unions from which reports were received.

ed. Steam shovel and dredgmen, bridge and structural iron workers, plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers and building labourers were busier and improvement was also reported by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers. Granite and stonecutters and tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, were not so busy. All tradesmen with the exception of tile layers, lathers and roofers were more fully engaged than at the end of May, 1922. More favourable conditions than in the previous month prevailed in the transportation industries owing to increased employment for workers in the shipping and stevedoring division and among steam and street and electric railway employees. In the steam railway group where reports were received from 516 unions with a membership of 41,874 persons all workers were slightly better employed than in April. In comparison with the returns for May of last year improvement was registered in all divisions of the transportation group. The situation in retail trade was slightly better than at the close of April. Fishermen reported no unemployment as compared with percentages of 20.2 in April and 37.7 in May of last year. Lumber workers and loggers were slightly better employed than at the end of April but the percentage out of work was greater than at the close of May, 1922. Hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees were not quite so active as in the previous month but employment for barbers and stationary engineers and firemen was in slightly greater volume.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of the Employment Service May 1923 the offices of the Department of Labour made 42,006 references to positions and effected a total of 40,493 placements. Of the latter, the placements in regular employment numbered 30,174 (of which

27,012 were of men and 3,162 of women) while placements in casual work totalled 10,319. The number of applications for work registered at the offices was 38,166 from men and 11,001 from women, a total of 49,167. Vacancies reported to the offices totalled 47,297, of which 35,948 were for men and 11,349 for women. The reports indicate a decline in the number of vacancies reported during the period as compared with the previous month while applications remained fairly constant. Placements, however, show a marked increase, the majority being in farm work on the Prairie Provinces.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during May showed a slight increase of only .3 per cent compared with the figures for April and compared with May, 1922, there was a slight decline of .8 per cent. The estimated value of the permits issued during the month was \$17,593,615 as compared with \$17,544,061 in April and with \$17,743,216 in May, 1922.

According to the *Canadian Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during May amounted to \$40,697,200 as compared with \$30,843,800 in April, and with \$34,827,300 in May of last year. There was, therefore an increase of 31.9 per cent in the former and 16.8 in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month under review \$1,099,900 or 2.7 per cent was to be spent in the Maritime provinces; \$32,595,500 or 80 per cent in Quebec and Ontario, and \$7,001,800 or 17.1 per cent in the Western Provinces. A further analysis of the total for the month shows that \$14,897,100 was to be spent on residences, \$8,555,000 on business establishments, \$3,763,700 on industrial buildings and \$13,481,400 on engineering contracts.



PRODUCTION  
REPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the output of pig iron during May amounted to 101,533 tons which was the largest output since October 1920 when 104,774 tons were produced. The increase for May over the previous month was 17,656 tons; in April the increase was 18,580 and in March 21,047. The May production was more than four times greater than the output of 23,363 tons in May, 1922. Comparative statistics for the corresponding month of several previous years are as follows: 1919-74,000 tons; 1920-87,000 tons; and 1921-56,000 tons. The average production in May for the five years ending with 1920 was 87,152 tons. The cumulative production during the first five months of the present year was 335,696 tons representing an advance of 172,272 tons over the output of the same month last year. The figures for the corresponding period in several years are as follows: 1919-409,636 tons; 1920-418,310 tons; 1921-254,394 tons. During May increases were recorded in practically all the different grades produced. Basic pig iron for further use by the producing firms increased from 52,792 tons to 61,714 tons; foundry iron for sale from 22,839 tons to 23,242 tons; and malleable iron for sale from 6,098 tons to 15,656 tons. The output of ferro-alloys during May was 2,289 tons as compared with 2,258 tons in April. One additional furnace was in operation during the month resulting in a total of ten furnaces in blast.

The production of steel in May was 104,079 tons (99,691 tons steel ingots and 4,388 tons steel castings), as compared with 92,598 tons in the previous

month and with 17,000 tons in May of last year. The May production was nearly double the average production for the same month in the three years 1920 to 1922, computed as about 53,000 tons. The cumulative steel production in the five months ending May, 1923, was 380,263 tons as contrasted with an output of 144,275 tons during the corresponding period of 1922. The comparative output for 1921 was 231,037 tons.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 245,079,216 feet B.M. of timber was scaled in the province during May, as compared with 186,775,604 feet in May, 1922. The total for May, 1923, includes: Douglas fir, 125,654,257 feet; red cedar, 51,614,309 feet; hemlock, 33,219,532 feet; spruce, 10,293,118 feet; balsam, 5,724,564 feet; yellow pine, 6,739,822 feet; white pine, 4,377,548 feet; jack pine, 2,935,090 feet; larch, 4,214,579 feet; cotton wood, 276,079 feet; and other species, 30,318 feet. .

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways (including Grand Trunk Railway and electric lines) according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$20,968,000 in May as compared with \$20,239,921 in April, 1923. The gross earnings for the first five months of 1923 amounted to \$93,946,908.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for May were given in a preliminary statement as \$14,355,539 in comparison with \$13,664,246 in the previous year; and for the five months ending May 31, 1923, as \$65,901,575 as compared with \$62,484,911 for the same period in 1922.



### Strikes.

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during June was less than during either May, 1923, or June, 1922. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 25 disputes, involving 6,908 employees and a time loss of 55,609 working days, as compared with 35 strikes in May, involving 4,732 employees and a time loss of 65,838 working days. In June, 1922, there were recorded 25 disputes involving 11,093 employees with an estimated time loss of 263,402 working days. At the beginning of June there were on record 16 disputes, involving 1,744 employees. Nine new disputes commenced during June involving 5,164 employees with a time loss of 17,343 working days. Three of the strikes commencing prior to June and five of those commencing during June terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 17 disputes involving 4,514 employees.

### Prices.

In wholesale prices the general level was little changed, increases in some articles being offset by decreases in others as indicated by index numbers calculated by various authorities. The index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on prices of 238 commodities in 1913 was practically unchanged at 155.1 for June as compared with 155.0 for May and 150.5 for June last year. The chief changes for the month were increases in textiles and wood products with decreases in grains and hogs. In the grouping according to purpose, building materials were up owing chiefly to an advance in lumber from 165.7 in May to 170.6 in June. The raw material group was down from 147.9 to 147.2 and the manufactured articles group was down from 160.0 to 158.4. The index number calculated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, based on prices 1909 to 1913 as 100, was only

slightly changed, that for imported goods, 24 articles, was down from 167.92 to 167.53 and that for exported goods, 24 articles, from 153.83 to 153.78. Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods based on prices 1900 to 1909 as 100, was slightly lower for both groups, the former being down from 186.7 to 186.4 and the latter from 171.5 to 167.9.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada based upon prices of 271 articles in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, stood at 225.9 for June as compared with 228.5 in May; 224.3 in June, 1922; 242.6 in June, 1921; 356.6 in May, 1920 (the peak); and 135.3 in June, 1914. Nearly all the groups were down and there was a steep decline in fresh fish but substantial increases occurred in raw cotton and wool.

The decline in average retail prices of foods which began in April continued, the figures for June being lower than for May owing chiefly to a seasonal fall in the prices of dairy products. The average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.23 at the beginning of June as compared with \$10.36 for May; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.49 for June, 1914. Butter, eggs, and cheese were substantially lower, with smaller declines in evaporated apples and sugar. The principal advances were in potatoes and beef and less important advances occurred in fresh pork, veal, mutton, and bread. The total budget including food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.72 for June; \$20.90 for May; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.27 for June, 1914. In fuel coal, both anthracite and bituminous, averaged slightly lower. Rent was practically unchanged.

## CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING MAY, 1923.

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of May, 1922 and 1923, and for the two months ending May of these years, and the exports domestic and

foreign, of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports, free and dutiable, and the exports domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of May, 1923:—

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	\$ 2,829,147	\$ 9,559,453	\$ 22,164,256	\$ 80,745
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	3,312,329	3,329,615	2,702,470	135,686
Animal and animal products.....	2,068,828	1,826,119	9,057,988	33,300
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	6,359,757	8,660,600	897,208	152,277
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,650,667	2,045,681	22,549,600	39,396
Iron and its products.....	1,714,180	16,422,479	5,466,056	295,723
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	1,487,098	2,722,180	6,349,123	64,303
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	6,866,526	6,760,359	2,424,655	57,623
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,113,598	1,487,356	1,468,998	15,696
Miscellaneous commodities.....	1,825,190	2,224,104	1,734,200	359,947
Totals .....	29,227,320	55,037,946	74,814,554	1,234,703

In May, 1923, the duty collected amounted to \$12,501,893 as compared with \$11,750,662 in May, 1922.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise enter-

ed for consumption and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of May, 1922 and 1923, and in the two months ending May of these years respectively:—

	Month of May		Two months ending May	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	\$ 66,121,374	\$ 84,265,266	\$ 113,816,823	\$ 152,446,586
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	69,146,171	74,814,554	101,063,671	128,456,805
Total .....	135,267,545	159,079,820	214,880,499	280,903,391
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	1,312,549	1,234,706	2,047,090	1,920,531
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	136,580,094	160,314,526	216,927,589	282,823,922

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1923.

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**D**URING the month of June, the Department received a report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (Independent).

### Applications received.

During the month two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows:

(1) From employees of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, Timmins, Ontario, McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited, Schumacher, Ontario, and Dome Mines Company, Limited, South Porcupine, Ontario, being miners, members of Porcupine Mine Workers' Union. A Board was established, and Mr. Thomas E. Ryan, South Porcupine, Ont., was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the

employees. Proceedings were under way at the close of the month.

(2) From employees of the Toronto Electric Commissioners being linemen, groundmen, and others concerned in the work of power transmission and distribution, being members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch.

### Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs and its employees, being members of the Canadian National Telegraphs System Division No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, a Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board, Messrs. F. H. Markey, K.C., Montreal and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of the employers and men respectively.

### Report of Board in Dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (Independent). The Board was composed as follows: Rev. Dr. Charles W. Gordon, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Mr. W. J. Fulton, Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employer, and Mr. R. S. Ward, Winnipeg, nominee of the em-

ployees. The report was unanimous and a settlement was effected on the terms suggested by the Board.

The text of the report is as follows:

#### Report of Board.

Winnipeg, May 31st, 1923.

Upon the request of the Independent Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg, the Minister of Labour appointed a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into a dispute between that organization and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company.



Mr. Robert S. Ward was appointed to represent the Union, Mr. Walter J. Fulton as representative of the Company, and Dr. Charles W. Gordon as Chairman of the Board.

The first meeting of the Board was held April 17th, 1923. In all, eleven private meetings of the Board were held and eight interviews with the parties involved, in addition to eight interviews between the Chairman and representatives of the management of the company and the committee representing the union.

The investigation was delayed by the absence from the city of the Vice-President of the Company and later by the absence of the Chairman of the Board and of Mr. Fulton, the company's representative.

The report of the Board is as follows:

The investigation appeared to establish the following facts:

(1) The primary occasion of friction between the parties appears to have been the operation of a seniority list, published January 23rd, 1923, effective February 1st, the men claiming that in the compilation of this list the seniority rights of a number of employees were ignored, and the company claiming that the list was carefully and correctly prepared, with due regard to priority of employment and other considerations affecting the service.

(2) This seniority list was put into operation so as to synchronize with the reorganization of the work at the gas plant, a reorganization which rendered necessary changes in the status of certain of the employees.

(3) As a result of the operation of the seniority list and the reorganization of the staff, important changes were made in the work and wage of the two men involved in this case, Hector being transferred from the gallery to the yard, which transfer involved a change in wages from 60 to 45 cents per hour, and Winkworth transferred from the posi-

tion of Back Door Man to that of Pipe Jumper, a work which after three weeks' trial the foreman declared him incapable of performing.

(4) On February 20th, Hector, in making complaint to the Superintendent as to his change of work and reduction of wage, made use of what the Superintendent declared to be threatening language, although this was denied by Hector.

(5) On the same day Hector was called into the office and dismissed from the employ of the company.

(6) On the afternoon of February 22nd, the foreman announced to Winkworth that he was incapable of the work of pipe jumping, and dismissed him from the employ of the company.

(7) Learning of the dismissal of these men, their fellow-workmen proceeded in a body to the office of the Superintendent, who received a committee of them. Later the matter was taken up formally by the union. Conferences were held between the parties, without satisfactory result, and finally, upon request of the union, the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was constituted.

In presenting their case before the Board, the union formally charged the company with discrimination against the two men, because of their official connection as President and Secretary of the union, and with deliberate intent and conspiracy to injure the union in this way.

The Board, while of the opinion that the data submitted in support of this charge might be so interpreted as to give ground for the charge, was able to point out that this data was capable of an interpretation that would relieve the company of such a charge. Upon this being pointed out, the union frankly withdrew the charge of conspiracy.

The case of the dismissal of each of the men was then considered upon its merits.

While recognizing the possibility of such an interpretation of the data presented as would justify the dismissal of Hector, the Board came to the opinion that, inasmuch as Hector strongly denied, backing his denied with an affidavit, that he used the words complained of, and, inasmuch as the words themselves were capable of such interpretation as would relieve them of sinister and threatening meaning, the company should be asked to reconsider this case.

In the case of Winkworth, the Board came to the opinion that even though he might have appeared to be incapable of doing full justice to the work of pipe jumping, the company, in accordance with its usual practice in dealing with employees of long standing, might be able to assign him such work as he would be capable of doing. The Board therefore requested the company to consider whether such an arrangement might not still be made.

After many and prolonged conferences the company accepted the suggestion of the Board in the case of each of these men.

The Board is glad to be able to announce therefore that the following satisfactory solution and settlement of the case was agreed upon:

"The Union withdraws the formal charge of conspiracy against the Union on the part of the Company.

"The Union further pledges itself to use its best endeavours, as an organization and as individuals, to promote harmony between the employees and the Company, and to do all that is possible to carry on the work assigned them in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

"The Company agrees that Hector shall be re-employed by the Company in a Department other than that of the Gas Works at a wage as near as possible to that which he obtained as Scurfer.

"The Company further agrees that Winkworth shall be reinstated, with seniority rights, and employed in the service of the

Company in such work as may be suited to his ability, and that he shall receive wages for one month of the time during which he was under discharge by the Company, at the rate at which he was formerly employed."

In regard to the Seniority List, the Board suggests that the present list, as establishing the status of employees in the Company's service, shall be generally accepted, and that any complaint in connection therewith shall become a matter of conference between the Management and a Committee of the employees, care being taken to safeguard, on the one hand, the rights of employees as to priority of employment, and, on the other, the prerogative of the Company in such matters as efficiency and the necessities of the service.

On behalf of The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company:

(Sgd.) JOHN WHITSELL,  
Manager.

On behalf of The Independent Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg:

(Sgd.) A. HICKLING,  
Vice President,  
S. WINSER,  
2nd Vice President.

The Board desires to record its gratification at the spirit shown by all parties at the various conferences held and the absence of all bitter feelings and recrimination, and expresses the hope that from this time forward the utmost harmony may prevail between the parties and the fullest co-operation in providing the community of Winnipeg with a necessary and important service.

SIGNED by members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

(Sgd.) CHARLES W. GORDON,  
Chairman,

R. S. WARD,  
Representative of the Union,  
WALTER J. FULTON,  
Representative of the Company.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1923.

THE number of strikes and lockouts in progress in Canada at some time during the month of June was ten less than in May, and while about 2,000 more employees were involved the result was a time loss of about 10,000 less working days than in May, when out of the 35 disputes in progress 16 were terminated and these had involved 2,606 employees. The time loss for June was also greatly less than in June 1922, when the strike of approximately 7,000 coal miners in Alberta had contributed mainly to a time loss of 263,402 working days.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
June, 1923.....	25	6,908	55,609
May, 1923.....	35	4,732	65,838
June, 1922.....	25	11,093	263,402

Sixteen disputes involving 1,744 workpeople were carried over from May. Three of the sixteen strikes commencing prior to June and five of the eight commencing during June terminated during the month. At the end of June, therefore, there were on record 17 strikes: coal miners, Canmore, Alberta; clothing workers, Toronto; pulp and paper workers, South Devon, N.B.; photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors, Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; steel workers, Sydney; builders' labourers, Quebec; motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls and seamen, Vancouver.

Information was received in the Department during June relating to a

strike of clothing workers at Toronto which commenced on April 17, and involved 25 employees and was still in progress during June, which did not appear in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Three disputes listed in the statistical table were reported in June to have terminated prior to June 1, and had not previously been so reported in earlier issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Of the eight disputes which terminated during the month, two involving 1,900 employees, terminated in favour of the employees and six, involving 494 employees, were terminated by compromises. Of the eight disputes commencing during the month, five involved demands for increased wages, two were against the laying off of employees and one was in sympathy with one of these two.

The industries chiefly affected by disputes were: Printing and Publishing, where 10 disputes involved 833 employees, causing a time loss of 21,658 days; Construction, where four disputes involved 516 employees and a time loss of 12,494 days; Coal Mining, three disputes involved 2,213 employees and a time loss of 9,768 days; Iron and Steel Manufacturing, one strike, 2,700 employees, time loss of 8,100 days. Saw and Planing mills, one strike, 380 employees, 3,040 working days.

The most important industrial disturbance during the month was a strike of employees in steel plants at Sydney, N.S., on June 28, reported to be involving upwards of 3,000 employees, for increased wages, the 8-hour day, and recognition of the union, and the adoption of the check-off. Early in July some 10,000 coal miners, chiefly employees of the corporation operating the



steel plants, entered on a sympathetic strike, objecting to the presence of military forces in the district affected by the strike, these forces being been, however, requested by the local authorities under the provisions of the Militia Act.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

Information was also received in the Department relating to disputes causing interruptions to industry during May and June, which were not strikes as above defined. On June 1, four carpenters went on strike at Pembroke demanding a renewal of the previous year's agreement. This dispute remained unterminated at the end of June, but as the number involved was less than six employees it is not included in the detailed table. On May 30, some 22 civic employees at St. John's, Que., went on strike demanding that the wages be increased from 30 cents per hour to 40 cents per hour. On May 31, six men returned to work while the places of the others were filled, work being resumed at 30 cents per hour. On June 7, 50 corporation labourers at Kingston ceased work demanding an increase in wages from 35 cents per hour to 40 cents per hour. A compromise was effected, work being resumed on June 8, one-half day being the duration of the strike.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

**RAFTING CREW, SOUTH DEVON, N.B.:**—Thirty-seven members of a rafting crew in the employ of a pulp and paper company at South Devon, N.B., ceased work on June 26, for an increase in wages. The prevailing rates had been \$2 to \$2.50 per day with board and \$2.70 to \$3.25 per day without board. The rates demanded were \$2.50 to \$3 per day, with board, and \$3.25 to \$3.75 per day without board. This strike remained unsettled at the end of June.

**COAL MINERS AT SYDNEY MINES:—**Coal miners, 750 in number, went on strike on June 12 for the reinstatement of employees laid off, the reason given by the employing company being that staff reduction was necessary. On June 14, 1,150 coal miners employed by the same company in another mine went on strike in sympathy, and miners in other collieries threatened to go out. The company re-instated the employees laid off pending a settlement with the executive of the union and work was resumed on the second shift on June 15.

**COAL MINERS, CANMORE, ALTA.:**—A strike of coal miners occurred on June 18, against the discharge of certain employees. This strike remained unsettled at the end of June, but information received indicates it was terminated early in July.

**COAL MINERS, MACCAN, N.S.:**—This strike for increased wages was settled by the granting of part of the increase demanded.

**PRINTING TRADES IN TEN CITIES:**—The strike of printing trades in job offices in various cities, which began in the spring and early summer of 1921 for the 44-hour week, was still in progress in ten cities and involved 833 employees, as compared with 2,355 at commencement of July, 1921, 2,365 in De-

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JUNE, 1923.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to June, 1923.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Macan, N. S.	33	858	Commenced May 23, for increased wages. Settled June 30, work resumed June 2, part of the increase demanded being granted.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>			
Brewery workers, Toronto, Ont.	.....	.....	Commenced April 16, against introduction of open shop conditions, information received indicates strikers' places had been filled, prior to June 1.
<i>Clothing:</i>			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	.....	.....	Commenced May 11, for recognition of union. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected by June 1st.
Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	25	650	Commenced April 17, for recognition of union. Underminated.
Rubber workers, Montreal, Que.	.....	.....	Commenced April 24, for recognition of union. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected, by June 1st.
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.	7	182	Commenced May 2, 1921 for shorter hours. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	10	260	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	10	260	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	140	3,640	Commenced July 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	312	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	361	9,386	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	157	4,082	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N. S.	38	968	Commenced May 2, 1921 for shorter hours with same weekly wages. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	87	2,262	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B. C.	11	286	Commenced May 2, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>			
Mill workers, St. Romuald, Que.	380	3,040	Commenced May 23, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations June 11, a part of the increase demanded being granted.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JUNE, 1923, (continued)

Industry, occupation and locality	employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to June, 1923—(Continued).			
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Building</i>			
Builders' labourers, Quebec, Que.	450	11,700	Commenced May 1, for increased wages. Underminated.
Plasterers and cement finishers, Halifax, N. S.	14	126	Commenced May 1, increased wages. Settled by negotiations June 12, a partial increase being granted.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	9	234	Commenced July 2, 1922, for recognition of union. Underminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during June, 1923.			
<b>LOGGING—</b>			
Rafting crew, pulp and paper South Devon, N. B.	27	185	Commenced June 12, for increased wages. Underminated.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Canmore, Alta.	280	3,360	Commenced June 18, against the discharge of employees. Underminated.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N. S.	750	2,250	Commenced June 12, against laying off employees. Settled by negotiations June 15. Employees reinstated.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N. S.	1,150	2,300	Commenced June 14, in sympathy with coal miners on strike since June 12. Strike called off June 15.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Iron, Steel and Products:</i>			
Steel workers, Sydney, N. S.	2,700	8,100	Commenced June 28, for increased wages, the 8-hour day and check-off system of collecting union dues. Underminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Building:</i>			
Bricklayers' helpers, Quebec Que.	40	560	Commenced June 1, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations June 17, part of the increase demanded being granted.
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>			
Hoisting engineers, Victoria, B.C.	12	108	Commenced June 11, for increased wages. Several conferences were arranged by Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, work resumed June 20, a part of the increase demanded being granted.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>			
<i>Water transportation:</i>			
Seamen, Vancouver, B. C.	180	360	Commenced June 29, for increased wages. Underminated.
<i>Public Utilities:</i>			
Linemen, Electric Light and Power, London Ont.	15	120	Commenced June 9, for increased wages and shorter hours. Settled by negotiations June 20, a part of the increase demanded being granted.



cember, 1921, and 1,585 in December 1922.

**MILL WORKERS, ST. ROMUALD, QUE.:** — The strike of 380 mill hands which commenced May 23, terminated June 11. A compromise was effected work being resumed at \$2.25 per day, an increase of 25 cents per day, instead of \$2.50 per day as demanded.

**PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS, HALIFAX, N.S.:** — This strike for an increase in wages from 75 cents to \$1 per hour on May 1, was terminated on June 12 by the granting of 90 cents per hour for work on new contracts and 75 cents per hour on uncompleted contracts.

**BRICKLAYERS' HELPERS, QUEBEC:** — This strike for an increase in wages from 35 cents per hour to 50 cents per hour on June 1, was terminated by negotiations on June 17, work being resumed at 40 cents per hour.

**HOISTING ENGINEERS, VICTORIA, B.C.:** — On June 11, 12 hoisting engineers in

the employ of two firms went on strike for increased wages from \$6 to \$7 per day. After negotiations between the parties, arranged by the Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour, a settlement was arrived at June 20, when work was resumed at \$6.40 per day.

**SEAMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.:** — One hundred and eighty seamen went on strike at Vancouver on June 29, demanding an increase of \$20 per month in wages. This strike remained unsettled at the end of the month.

**LINEMEN, LONDON, ONT.:** — On June 9, 15 linemen in the employ of the Public Utilities Commission of London went on strike for an increase in wages from 66 cents per hour to 82 cents per hour with a reduction in hours per day from nine to eight. On June 20, the strikers' places were filled with new employees at 70 cents per hour for a 9-hour day in summer and an 8 hour day in winter.

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## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING MAY, 1923.

**T**HE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for June contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during May, 1923, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

### NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.

—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 49, as compared with 52 in the previous month, and 38 in May, 1922. In these new disputes 15,000 workpeople were directly involved and 3,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of

work at the establishments where the disputes occurred though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition 30,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 41 disputes which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputees was thus 90, involving 48,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during May of 807,000 working days.

**CAUSES.** — Of the 49 disputes beginning in May, 18, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 9, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on demands for advances in wages; 6 directly in-

volving 2,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 7, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, on questions of unionism and non-unionism; and 9, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions.

**RESULTS.** — Settlements were effected during May in the case of 16 new disputes, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, and 13 old disputes directly involving 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 4,000 workpeople were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 3,000 workpeople were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in May			Number of workpeople involved in disputes in progress in May	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in May
	Started before May 1	Started in May	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	1	9	10	11,000	74,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	8	10	18	28,000	588,000
Textile .....	1	2	3	3,000	59,000
Printing, paper, etc., trades.....	7	....	7	1,000	18,000
Chemical, glass, etc. ....	4	3	7	1,000	16,000
Food, etc., trades..	5	....	5	2,000	24,000
Other trades.....	15	25	40	2,000	28,000
Total May, 1923.	41	49	90	48,000	807,000
Total April, 1923.	38	52	90	110,000	1,077,000
Total May, 1922.	55	38	93	*382,000	7,879,000

\*Disputes involving about 350,000 workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding industries were in progress in May, 1922.

## THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

**T**HE nineteenth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva on 12 and 13 June under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fontaine. Among the delegates present was Mrs. Carruthers (Miss Violet Markman) as substitute for the Hon. ourable James Murdock, Government representative for Canada

The Governing Body discussed and approved the report of the Director on the general work of the Office since the last session.

An exchange of views took place concerning the ratifications of the Draft Conventions adopted at the various sessions of the International Labour Conference. In all, 73 Draft Conventions have been formally ratified by the States Members of the Organisation.

An agreement was reached concerning the preliminary arrangements for the next session of the International Labour Conference, which is to be held at Geneva in October 1923.

The Governing Body approved the estimates for 1924 submitted by the Finance Committee. These estimates are drawn up with due consideration for the spirit of economy by which the budgets of the various individual countries are characterised at the present time.

The British Government Delegate declared that his Government had supported, and would continue to support, the International Labour Office, and that he was quite certain that the Governing Body would realise that they needed no assurance from him to convince them

that the British Government had no responsibility for certain articles attacking the Office which had appeared in the English Press.

The results of the open competition for the plans for the new premises of the International Labour Office were submitted to the Governing Body. The Director was authorized to negotiate with the architect whose plans were classed first by the jury.

The report of the Committee appointed to submit proposals concerning the steps which should be taken to facilitate the ratification of the Draft Convention limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week was submitted to the Governing Body. In accordance with a proposal of the Workers' Group, the Governing Body decided to postpone to its next session the discussion and vote on the conclusions of the report.

The Mixed Agricultural Committee, consisting of members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and members of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, which was set up to examine questions which one or other of these organisations might think desirable to submit to it with a view to co-ordinating the work of the two organisations, is to meet in August next. It was decided to submit the following questions to the Committee: vocational education of agricultural workers, co-operation in agriculture, the

prevention of anthrax among flocks; and to bring before the Committee the questions on the agendas of the fifth and sixth sessions of the Conference which may directly or indirectly affect agriculture, in order to give the members an opportunity of submitting their observations.

At the 18th session of the Governing Body it had been decided to convene a conference of representatives of official labour statistical services, with the object of facilitating the scientific study of labour problems and securing the uniformity in labour statistics necessary to render them internationally comparable. It was decided that the agenda of this conference, which is to meet on October 29, 1923, at Geneva, should be as follows:

- (1) Classification of industries and occupations for the purpose of labour statistics;
- (2) Statistics of wages and hours of labour;
- (3) Statistics of industrial accidents.

The Governing Body authorised the Director to convene the Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene to consider, from the scientific point of view, certain aspects of the problem of anthrax infection, and to obtain authoritative opinion, before publication, on studies undertaken by the International Labour Office with regard to unhealthy occupations.

The next session of the Governing Body will be held at Geneva on October 15.



## CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, ANNUAL CONVENTION.

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THE fifty-second annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Toronto on June 11 to 14, the president, Mr. John R. Shaw, of Woodstock, Ont., being in the chair.

The membership committee reported that 439 new members had joined during the year ending April 30, 1923, and 423 members had resigned, making a net gain 16, and total membership at the end of the year of 4,288.

### Report of Legislation Committee.

The Legislation Committee made reference to various laws which were enacted or introduced in the House of Commons and the provincial legislatures during the year, and described the action taken with reference to these measures.

Reference was made to the fifth annual meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of legislation in Canada which was held at Vancouver on August 11 to 16, 1922. Among the subjects considered by the Conference or referred to committees for report were mechanics' liens and workmen's compensation.

### Report of Industrial Relations Committee.

Of the subjects dealt with in the Report of the Industrial Relations Committee the most important was the Fourth International Labour Conference held at Geneva in October, 1922, at which the employers of Canada were represented by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. W. C. Coulter of the Booth-Coulter Copper and Brass Co., Limited, Toronto. The report commented on the fact that the 1922 conference dealt for the most part with questions of internal reform of the constitution

of the International Labour Organization, in particular the question of whether the eight states of chief industrial importance (of which Canada has been declared to be one) should continue to have seats on the Governing Body as of right or this privilege should be given to six arbitrarily named states not including Canada but including the United States. This latter proposal, though at the beginning it bade fair to carry the Conference was finally rejected by a vote of 82 to 2. Canada is thus left with a seat on the Governing Body as of right, in her capacity as one of the eight states of chief industrial importance.

Looking back over the four annual International Labour Conferences that have been held, viz: at Washington in 1919, at Genoa in 1920, and at Geneva in 1921 and 1922, the report pointed out that a very large number of draft conventions and recommendations were passed at the first three conferences, particularly at the Washington Conference in 1919, but that only a small percentage of these had been ratified by the various member nations. The actual figures are some sixty ratifications out of a possible seven hundred. This being the situation it was recognized at the 1922 conference that it would be unwise to proceed to pass further draft conventions and recommendations until there had been a much larger number of ratifications of those already passed.

The report also referred to the agenda of the Fifth Annual International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in October, 1923.

Another subject dealt with in the Industrial Relations Report was that of "Co-operation in Industry". In Canada as well as in the United States,

recent years have seen a marked growth in the movement towards the establishment of shop committees and industrial councils in particular units of industry. Though some of the more elaborate and highly-artificial systems have not outlived the first enthusiasm and active direction of their founder, many of the more sober and less ambitious programs have proved a striking success. Thus, in many cases in the United States and not a few in Canada, when during the period of deflation, wage reductions became necessary, on the situation being explained to the shop committee, the men's representatives themselves voted in favour of reduction. It will be agreed that no more searching test could be applied of the soundness of the shop committee idea. The scope of authority of shop committees may, of course, range from very restricted to extremely wide powers, the extreme type including in its purview not merely recreation and welfare, so called, but choice of foremen, discipline, dismissal and wages and hours. The great object is, of course, to foster co-operation and good will and to make men think in terms of the industry in which they are employed instead of regarding themselves and their employers as two armed camps set one against the other.

Finally the report drew attention to the question of Industrial Medical Service. In Great Britain and the United States much valuable work has been done in investigating the time loss in industry due to sickness among workers. Careful investigation in Great Britain over a period of years has shown that the time lost through sickness was exactly five times the amount of time lost through accident. To give one concrete example, the total loss of time of 1,200 men engaged in heavy work in a certain district, amounted, from all causes, to 10.5 per cent of possible working hours; over one-half of this or 6.6 per cent was due to sickness. Again, careful statistics

have been prepared which go to show that an average of 2.5 per cent of all United States workers is always unproductive through sickness. If this holds true of Canada it would mean that some 25,000 to 30,000 wage-earners were totally unproductive every year. In these circumstances it is instructive to note that where a system of preventive medicine or industrial medical service has been introduced the most striking results have been achieved. Thus, one American public utility corporation reports after two years of industrial medical service, that the average sickness per man per year was reduced from eight days to a little more than four days. Again, a Canadian company in one year reduced the average lost time through sickness from 6.5 days per man per year to 2.92 days. The way in which this preventive medical service is carried out is, of course, by the employment of doctors specially trained in preventive medicine who do not wait until the disease has developed and the workman is incapacitated, but by observation and advice or immediate simple treatment head off the disease and keep the workmen fit for work. The value of such preventive medical service in dollars and cents as well as from a humanitarian point of view, is being more and more recognized in Great Britain and the United States, and a promising beginning has already been made in Canada.

Questions relating to the customs tariff were dealt with at some length by the convention more particularly with reference to trade with the United States and Great Britain.

#### Resolutions.

The following resolutions were among those passed by the convention:

*Canadian Coasting Laws.*—Whereas the Commission appointed by the Federal Government to investigate certain allegations to the effect that a combine existed among lake carriers, has made its recommendations and



the matter has been placed before the House by the Minister of Trade and Commerce: and

Whereas this report, among other things, recommends that the Governor-in-Council be given power to suspend the coasting laws; and

Whereas such suspension would enable the great United States shipping companies to carry cargoes between Canadian ports while the United States Merchant Marine Act completely prohibits Canadian ships from carrying any cargoes between United States ports; and

Whereas this one-sided arrangement would have the following results:

(1) The operation of Canadian vessels on the Great Lakes would be most seriously restricted.

(2) New vessels would not be constructed, with the result that the Canadian shipbuilding and allied industries would be disastrously affected.

(3) Canadian officers and sailors, and men employed in shipbuilding and allied industries would be deprived of employment in Canada and in order to follow their professions would be obliged to emigrate; and

Whereas it has been recognized for many years that the prosperity and safety of every part of the British Empire depends largely upon the encouragement given to shipping and navigation;

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Annual General Meeting assembled, at Toronto, on June 14, 1923, views with alarm and strongly opposes, on national grounds any suspension of the coasting laws and particularly objects to the proposal to delegate to the Governor General in Council the power to suspend the coasting laws of Canada thus substituting government by Order-in-Council for government by the Parliament of Canada.

*The Shipbuilding Industry.*—Whereas, twenty-six steel ships, specially designed for the Canadian lake trade, have been built recently abroad and are now being delivered to Canadian owners; and

Whereas there is not one steel ship being built in Canadian yards, although there are many well equipped and modern yards between Halifax and Victoria, representing a large investment of capital; and

Whereas this was once a flourishing Canadian industry employing thousands of skilled and unskilled workers; and

Whereas the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry is a natural as well as an essential industry for which Canada is well suited through the capacity of her people and the possession of necessary materials;

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian manufacturers' Association in annual general meeting assembled, at Toronto, on June 14, 1923, respectfully urge the Dominion Government to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of making an investigation into the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry in order to discover what measures are necessary to retain it in Canada.

*Fire Prevention.*—Whereas last year was the worst on record in Canadian history from the point of view of destruction by fire, resulting in the loss of 227 lives and \$43,000,000 worth of property; and

Whereas to these appalling figures must be added the unknown but great loss of life and property from forest fires;

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in annual general meeting assembled at Toronto, on June 14, 1923, urge the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments to extend and intensify their fire prevention efforts, and also request its members to do everything possible in their own localities to help bring home to the public the responsibility of every individual citizen to assist in controlling fire and thus to reduce the present heavy loss of life and property.

Honorary officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President — C. Howard Smith, Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

First vice-president—Col. Arthur F. Hatch, Stanley Works of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Second vice-president—J. H. Fortier, P. T. Legare, Ltd., Quebec, Que.

Treasurer—Thomas Roden, Roden Brothers, Limited, Toronto, Ont.



## RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

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Outline of certain measures enacted during 1923 (1) by the Parliament of Canada; (2) by the Legislature of Ontario.

**A** BRIEF outline is given in the following pages of the labour enactments and other proceedings in connection with the recent Parliamentary session at Ottawa, and with the recent session of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario.

### Canada.

The second session of the fourteenth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada began on January 31 and continued until June 30. An improvement in the industrial situation in Canada during the past year was noted in the opening Speech from the Throne, the improvement being accompanied by a decrease of unemployment as compared with the previous winter. In regard to the unemployment problem it was announced early in the session that action had been taken by the government to implement the resolution passed by the House on April 24, 1922, "That in the opinion of this House, in view of the widespread unemployment with which the municipalities and provinces find themselves unable to cope, it is desirable that the federal government should devise some means of dealing effectively with the situation". Conferences had been held between the federal government and the provinces, and after careful consideration the government decided that it would not be necessary to adopt any general unemployment relief scheme such as had been in effect during the two preceding winters. However during January and February the government learned that in certain municipalities there was a condition of unemployment particularly affecting returned men, which the municipal and provincial authorities had taken no action to alleviate, the result being that in those

municipalities relief bodies had been formed, composed of returned soldiers' organizations, charitable organizations and other welfare societies, and in some cases, with representatives of municipal authorities on those bodies. It was believed that in such cases it might be advisable for the federal government to assist such organizations, and accordingly an order-in-council (No. 220) was passed on the recommendation of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. This order provides that in the case of unemployed ex-service men requiring relief and not being in a position to secure proper assistance from municipal or provincial authorities, but obtaining aid only from the organizations above mentioned, the Federal Government would participate to the extent of paying one-third of the disbursements incurred since January 1, 1923. The government found however, that no need existed for special legislation at the late session to provide generally for the relief of unemployment throughout Canada. ]

### LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The estimates of the Department of Labour, amounting to \$1,373,000, showed a large decrease from those of the preceding year, due in the main to the discontinuance of the share which had been contributed by the Federal government during the two preceding years towards unemployment relief. No such provision was made for the current year, the government holding that, in view of the improved position any necessary relief should be provided by the provinces and municipalities. ] On the other hand, an addition was made in the estimates to provide for the Old Age Annuities branch which was lately trans-

ferred to the Department of Labour from the Post Office Department.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS.

The draft conventions and recommendations of the 1921 session of the International Labour Conference, League of Nations, at Geneva, were presented to the House by the Minister of Labour, who made the following statement with reference to them:

"When the authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and recommendations of the 1921 conference were received from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations they were referred to the Department of Justice for consideration of the question whether the proposals involved were to be regarded as within the Dominion or Provincial legislative competence. The report of the Minister of Justice on this subject was approved by an order-in-council on June 27, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE July 1922, pages 696 to 699), and a copy of the order-in-council is attached to the texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations for the information of the House. It will be observed that most of the proposals were found to be within Provincial jurisdiction. Copies of the order-in-council of June 27, 1922, and of the authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations were transmitted subsequently to the different lieutenant-governors for the consideration of their respective governments with a view to such legislative or other action in line with the proposals involved as each provincial government might be advised to take. The obligations of the government of Canada under the Peace Treaties have thus been fulfilled in respect of the individual measures of the 1921 conference which were found to be within provincial sphere.

"With respect to these Draft Conventions and Recommendations which were found to be within federal legislative competence, the authentic texts are being brought before parliament in conformity with the requirements of paragraph 5 of article 405 of the Treaties of Peace and are laid on the Table of the House. The question involved in these later Draft Conventions and Recommendations are also receiving the attention of the government. The Dominion government has proposed to the several Provincial governments that a Dominion-Provincial conference should be held for the purpose of considering aspects of matters arising out of the relations between Canada and the International Labour Organization. Most of the provinces have already expressed their acquiescence in this suggestion and it is expected that the meeting will be held in the early part of next summer."

(This conference was afterwards postponed until September in order to meet the convenience of the provincial representatives.)

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

A bill to amend certain sections of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was introduced by the Minister of Labour and passed unanimously by the House of Commons, but amendments were subsequently made by the Senate in which the House was unable to concur and the bill was dropped for the session. An account of the bill, and of the proceedings in both chambers in connection therewith, is given elsewhere in this issue.

#### COMBINES, MONOPOLIES, TRUSTS AND MERGERS.

An act was passed for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers, providing for the appointment of a registrar and commissioners in connection with such investigations; for power to remit or reduce duties where combines are proved to exist; for the revocation of patent rights in certain cases; for prosecution by the Attorney-General of any province, or upon his failure to act, by the Solicitor-General of Canada and for the imposition of penalties for violations of the act.

In introducing this bill the Prime Minister gave the following summary of recent legislation on this subject:

There is at the present time no effective legislation against combines which are operating or may operate to the detriment of or against the interest of the public, whether producers, consumers or others. Such legislation as has been enacted by this parliament on the subject of combines in restraint of trade, the enhancement of prices and the like, is divisible broadly into three groups; first, the legislation with respect to conspiracies and combinations in restraint of trade which is embodied in the Criminal Code. It was originally enacted in a statute passed in 1889, which statute was to all intents and purposes declaratory of the common law. In 1892 this act was repealed by the Criminal Code, but the substance of its essential provision was re-enacted in section 520 of the Code of that year. The section of the Code was amended



in 1900 and again I think in 1906 when the Criminal Code was under consideration. [It now stands as section 498 of the Criminal Code in virtually the same words as the original enactment of 1889.

"The second group of provisions dealing with combines in restraint of trade, or operating to the detriment of the public, were those of the Combines Investigation Act of 1910 which provides for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trust and mergers.

"The third group is comprised in the legislation embodied in the Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919.

"The Combines and Fair Prices Act repealed the Combines Investigation Act of 1910. Such protection, therefore, as that act may have been presumed to have afforded to the public was removed by the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919. On the other hand, the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919 was itself dependent upon the Board of Commerce Act and the functioning of the Board of Commerce under the act. As hon. members of the House know, the Board of Commerce, under the Board of Commerce Act, never did function properly and has ceased to exist, so that such protection as might have been presumed to be afforded consumers or producers under the Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act also no longer exists.] While the Board of Commerce Act is not effective in any of the provisions so far as the protection of the public is concerned, Section 11 of the Combines and Fair Prices Act provides that no prosecution can be commenced under section 498 of the Criminal Code except under the written authority of the Board of Commerce. That section is still in the statute and as long as the statute remains, such protection as the Criminal Code may be assumed to have afforded producers and consumers is also of no effect.

"The legislation which the government proposes to introduce, repeals the Board of Commerce Act 1919 and the Combines and Fair Prices Act 1919, in that way freeing the statutes of two enactments which have become dead letters. On the other hand, this repeal will have the effect of reviving what there may be of virtue in section 498 of the Criminal Code which relates to conspiracies or combinations in restraint of trade.]

"Now, it is recognized that there are distinct limitations in the matter of the protection of the public under the provisions of the Criminal Code. The legislation which the government is introducing proceeds on the theory that the reason why section 498 of the Criminal Code is of so little effect is not that there are no combinations that are detrimental to the public or that such combinations are

rare, but rather that the existence of these combinations, and their method of operation is difficult to discover; that what is needed is effective machinery of investigation which will disclose the existence of combines operating to the detriment of the public, and afford the information whereby proceedings under the Criminal Code can be made really effective in the case of individuals who are violating its provisions, or who are associated with combines that are operating to the detriment of the public. The legislation to be introduced provides machinery for investigation which it is hoped and believed will be effective toward this end. I will described the proposed method of investigation a little more in detail when I refer to that particular phase of the subject.

The bill proposes to supplement the clause in the present Criminal Code by a provision creating a new criminal offence; making it an offence for any person to be a party or privy to or knowingly to assist in the formation or operation of a combine operating to the detriment of the public—a combine as defined in the legislation which is proposed. It will be readily observed that to be effective, the definition of the word "combine" must be made sufficiently comprehensive to include any agreement or arrangement, whether tacit, implied or expressed, which has the effect in practice of creating a combination that is operating against the public interest; and the definition of the word "combine", as set forth in the proposed legislation, has been drafted with the end in view of having it sufficiently broad to include all possibilities under that head. On the other hand, that parties may be properly protected in the matter of criminal prosecutions, in order that it cannot be said that anyone is being prosecuted without having the advantages which the courts of law and the procedure in the courts throw about one who is brought before them for trial, a provision is included in the proposed legislation to the effect that no prosecution can take place except at the instance of the Attorney General of a province or the Solicitor General of the Dominion.

The remedies that are proposed are first of all, as indicted, the remedy of publicity. There are some offences as to which publicity is more effective as a remedy than penalty. The law is drafted so as to make possible the widest publicity with respect to any offence under its provisions.

Then there is the remedy of penalty, to which I have already referred, as a result of criminal prosecution. There are other remedies which may be exercised as the circumstances warrant—for example where it would appear that in the case of an article of commerce the parties concerned were profiting by virtue of the tariff as it is, power is given to the Governor in Council to reduce



or to abolish duties with respect to that particular article. Similarly, where a patent is being used to limit manufacture, or in other ways limit competition, to the detriment of the public, power is given for the revocation of the patent.

In the proposed legislation the government has sought to be guided by such experience as the country has had in the workings of previous legislation; to retain what may have been of value in the Combines Investigation Act of 1910, and what may have been of value in the Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919, but to meet, as far as may be possible, what has been found defective or in the nature of limitation in the successful working of both these enactments. The Combines Investigation Act of 1910 provided that where any six persons were of the opinion that a combine existed which was detrimental to the public they might appear before any judge of a high court and make out a *prima facie* case. If they succeeded, the judge was required to report accordingly to the registrar appointed under the act. The registrar thereupon called upon the parties who had made out the *prima facie* case, and upon the parties concerned in the combine, each to name a representative for a board, the two to agree upon a third representative, and the three thus named were constituted a board of investigation, which board was given all the powers of a court of record. When the board had made its report the Governor in Council was then free to take such action as was thought best in accordance with other provisions of the statute, provisions similar to those respecting the reduction of customs duties, the revocation of patents, and criminal proceedings, to which I have already alluded.

It was found under the Combines Investigation Act that obliging individuals in the first instance to associate themselves together and make out a *prima facie* case before a judge discouraged in large measure any investigation. The parties seemed to be under the impression—although the law did not give ground for it—that they would necessarily have to bear the expense of the preliminary investigation, and might have to bear the expense of the investigation before the board that was subsequently appointed. For that reason, and possibly others as well, the Combines Investigation Act of 1910 was not used to the extent expected at the time that that measure was passed.

“In the present proposed legislation the objection which I have just referred to has been removed by not obliging the parties to get together and prove a case before a judge in the first instance, but by permitting parties who believed a combine is operating in restraint of trade to make direct application to the registrar to be appointed under this act, and giving power to the registrar to him-

self make an investigation to satisfy his own mind as to whether such a combination does exist or not. The act gives the registrar very full powers. He may, if he so desires, proceed on his own initiative. The act further provides that the government may appoint one or more commissioners, where it is shown before the registrar, or for other reasons there are grounds for believing that the combine is operating to the detriment of the public. The government may appoint these commissioners with all the powers that commissioners have under the Enquiries Act, take evidence under oath, visit the premises, inspect books, compel the production of documents, if they like. Ample provision is made to secure the due exercise of these powers. Under the Board of Commerce Act there was created an extraordinary court, a court of record with powers of inquisition, accusation and judgment, all exercisable by the same body. I will not go into the reasons which seemed to render a court of that kind valueless for the purpose for which it was instituted. I will simply point out that it had functions which seldom are combined in any one body, that namely of beginning investigation, of laying information, of prosecuting, of pronouncing judgment and seeing to the enforcement of that judgment. It moreover was a single court, constituted of a definite personnel; it was supposed to have and did have virtually the whole say as to what prosecutions should be commenced, even as I have already indicated for violations of the Criminal Code. Experience has shown that a board of that kind cannot be expected to function properly, and instead, therefore, of a board of that character, this measure proposes to give full power of investigation to commissioners to be specially appointed from time to time as occasion may require.

“The only amendment made in the bill by the Senate provided that the statement which must be submitted when the six persons apply for an investigation shall be in the form of a solemn or statutory declaration. This amendment was accepted by the House of Commons.”

#### CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

The Civil Service Superannuation Act was amended by the repeal of the clause authorizing the Treasury Board to grant additional years in fixing a retiring allowance. If any addition is now deemed necessary it can be effected by a special appropriation made by the House instead of by the act of the Treasury Board.

The Public Service Retirement Act, commonly known as the Calder Act, was extended for a further period of one year.

A bill designed to take from the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission employees whose term of office is seasonal or temporary, and who are appointed at the beginning of each seasonal period, was allowed to drop.

A special committee of the House on the civil service was appointed early in the session. When the government's attention was called to the fact that a large number of civil servants were members of labour organizations this committee was enlarged to include a member to represent the interests of labour. The committee, in its report, made a number of important recommendations, including the revision of salaries, and superannuation. As the report was presented late in the session sufficient time was not left to permit of legislation along the lines of the recommendations, but the Prime Minister stated that the government would be prepared to present a bill early next session meeting the recommendations in so far as might appear to be in the public interest.

#### ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

An act was passed restricting Chinese immigration, this act implementing a promise made by the government in May, 1922, to restrict the immigration of orientals into Canada. The act abolishes the head tax on persons of Chinese origin and restricts the right of entry to certain classes of Chinese, including children born in Canada who have left Canada and are returning, *bona fide* merchants, whose entry would be likely to promote trade between China and Canada and students while in actual pursuit of their studies. All Chinese in Canada, irrespective of allegiance, are required to register and those wishing to leave Canada intending to return may do so within two

years. Certain amendments were made in the bill by the Senate, the intention mainly being to ease the case of Chinese already residing in Canada, and were accepted by the House of Commons.

In regard to Japanese immigration the Prime Minister stated that the Government had received from the Government of Japan representations to the effect that the Government was prepared to further restrict the immigration of Japanese labourers into Canada.

#### IMMIGRATION ACT.

A bill amending the Immigration Act in its original form altered certain amendments made in 1919 with respect to the powers allowed to the minister to deport certain classes of persons, even although they should be British subjects. As passed by the House of Commons the bill abolished the application of this section to aliens. The Senate, however, struck out the proposed amendment and the amendment of 1919 still remains in force.

#### OTHER MEASURES.

A grant of \$25,000 was made to the Canadian National Safety League in the Prime Minister's words "to enable an organization which has made good in one province, and which has shown its capacity to do effective work, to get similar organizations or branches formed in all the provinces, so that there will be a nation-wide 'safety first' organization carrying on conservation work in human life and limb in all the provinces." The provincial grant is intended to assist the Safety League in the inauguration of a Dominion-wide campaign.

A proposal to disband the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on the ground that members of this force were alleged to be employed in espionage in connection with labour organizations, was defeated in a division by 156 votes to 23.



A motion that for the purpose of demonstrating the working and effects of the system of proportional representation one or more multi-member constituencies should be constituted by the redistribution legislation in which that system should be applied at the next general election, was defeated by a vote of 72 for, and 90 against, the resolution.

In connection with the decennial revision of the Bank Act a proposal to insert a section granting to bank employees the right of association for all lawful purpose, was defeated, on the ground that no existing law prohibits such associations.

In reply to a question the government announced that no action would be taken during the session to give effect to the resolution adopted at the Parliamentary session of 1922 in favour of establishing a system of old age pensions in Canada.

#### Ontario.

The Fourth Session of the Fifteenth Legislature of Ontario began on January 23 and continued until May 8, 1923. Several new measures affecting labour as well as amendments to existing labour legislation were passed. In the opening Speech from the Throne reference was made to the successful working of the Agricultural Development Act, long term loans aggregating more than two million dollars having been made in the first year of operation, while fifteen local associations took advantage of the legislation providing for short term loans. Many urban municipalities, it was stated, took advantage of the Vocational Education Act and of the Dominion Technical Education Act to secure assistance in building and equipping schools for instruction in academic and vocational subjects. The increased activity in metalliferous mining in the Province was also referred to, a revival being noted in nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining operations, silver

production increasing by 20 per cent and gold production by 40 per cent.

The Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act enacted during the recent session consolidated and thoroughly revised the previous acts on this subject. The new measure provides additional security to the workers and simplifies the law both in its terms and in its method. A feature of the new act is the wider power allowed to the judge trying an action for lien to use his discretion in seeing that all the parties concerned receive reasonable and just treatment. The sections which define the procedure in such actions are revised in many details, and a subsection is added to provide that the form of judgment may be varied by the judge or officer to meet the circumstances of any case so as to afford to the parties to the proceedings any right or remedy in the judgment to which they may be entitled. Some sections are redrafted to provide greater protection against fraudulent agreements between an owner and a contractor by means of fictitious contract prices. Among other numerous changes the new act provides that wage-earners may enforce liens in respect to uncompleted contracts, notice of motion that the applicant will ask for judgment on his claim to be served on the proper parties; lienholders are entitled, at any reasonable time to inspect the agreement relating to the work which is to be performed; where a valid lien is not established a claimant may nevertheless recover a personal judgment against any party to the action.

The sub-section of the Workmen's Compensation Act which limits the amount of compensation payable in respect to death or injury to 66 2/3 per cent of his average monthly earnings was amended by the addition of a clause establishing \$12.50 per week as the minimum rate of compensation where the dependants are a widow (or an invalid husband) and one or more children. The effect of this amendment



is shown as follows: Where a workman whose average earnings are \$60 a month is killed leaving a widow and two children, formerly only \$40 a month compensation (two-thirds of \$60) could be paid; now the widow and children will receive \$54.17 a month (the latter being the equivalent of \$12.50 a week); and this will be the allowance no matter how small the deceased workman's earnings. The amendment will not in any case give a widow or child more than the \$40 and \$10 respectively prescribed in the other clauses of the Act, nor does it apply to any case except where there is a widow (or an invalid husband) and one or more children. The amendment came into force on May 8, 1923, and applies to pension payments accruing after that date in past cases as well as to future cases.

By an amendment to the Municipal Act municipal councils are authorized, as an alternative to the existing gratuity system, to grant an annual retiring allowance for life to any officer who has been in the service of the corporation for at least 20 years, and who through illness or old age has become incapable of discharging his duties efficiently. The allowances are limited in amount to three-fifths of the average annual salary for the last three years of his service. Under the gratuity system, instituted in 1913, such employees received on retirement a lump sum not exceeding the aggregate of salary for the last three years.

Municipal councils were authorized to pass bylaws to enable commercial travellers, whose employment necessitates their absence from time to time from the municipality, to take special

polls preceding the date of the regular municipal and school board elections. Formerly this privilege was confined to railway employees, railway mail clerks employed by the Post Office Department of Canada, and railway express clerks employed by an express company.

Under an amendment to the Adolescent School Attendance Act, boys and girls whose parents or guardians reside in a rural school section and whose services are required in the household or on the farm of their parents or guardians, were exempted from those provisions of the Act which require full time school attendance of adolescents between the ages of 14 and 16 years. Claims for exemption were previously allowed only in cases of sickness or where a home permit or employment certificate had been granted, or equivalent courses of study had been begun or completed. By a proclamation published in the Ontario Gazette on May 19, the date on which section 7 of the Adolescent School Attendance Act will take effect was deferred for a further period of two years, namely from September 1, 1923, to September 1, 1925. The earlier date had been fixed for this section of the act in a proclamation of July 13, 1920. Section 7 provides that except in cases of sickness or where equivalent training is, or has been provided, every adolescent between 16 and 18 years of age shall attend part-time courses of instruction, approved by the Minister, for an aggregate of at least 320 hours each year, distributed as regards times and seasons as may suit the circumstances of each locality when such courses of instruction are established

in the municipality in which he resides or is employed. The power conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the Act of 1921 to authorize the extra-mural employment of persons confined in prisons or reformatories in the Province, was, by an amendment to the Act, limited to persons confined or transferred under a Provincial statute. A special act was passed to provide that the Attorney General's consent is not required before any action is commenced against the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario for damages arising through the negligence of the agents, contractors, officers, employees or servants of the Commission in the construction, equipment or operation of an electric railway. By an amendment to the Landlord and Tenant Act, it was provided that where a tenant disputes the landlord's right to distrain any of his goods or disputes the amount claimed by a landlord, either party may apply to a judge, who may determine the dispute summarily.

Among the other measures of the session may be mentioned also an extension of the system of rural credit which was established two years ago, and an act to assist the consolidation of cheese factories and thus stabilize the production of this commodity in the Province. Provision was made during the session for the continuance of development work in the north and north-western portions of the Province and for the completion of the Provincial Railway to James Bay (Hudson's Bay).

A bill to provide free text books in public, separate, and industrial schools was defeated on its second reading.

Other bills failing to reach the final stages included proposals to amend the Vocational Education Act by providing that the representatives of the employers and employees serving on advisory committees under the act should as far as possible be appointed by the employers' or employees' organizations respectively; to amend the law as to contributory negligence in connection with fatal accidents; to ensure fair wages on Provincial Government contracts; to regulate public automobile garages and service stations and to govern the employment and examination of automobile mechanics employed therein; and "to provide for the better prevention of certain commercial agreements." In connection with the last named proposal, a similar bill, aiming at the prevention of conspiracies in restraint of trade, was introduced at the previous session and was then referred to a special committee which met for investigation during the recess. This committee reported early in the course of the last session that they had reached the conclusion "that the public interest will be sufficiently served at the present time by confining the operation of any legislation to such trade agreements as are or may be deemed violations of the criminal code of Canada, and by providing means by which information may be obtained by the Attorney General before taking action for the annulment of such an agreement by the court, and by conferring upon the court in an action of the suit of the attorney general for that purpose, power to restrain any action under the agreement and to direct the future course to be pursued by the parties therein."

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

### Disagreement between Senate and House of Commons.

A BILL to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, was introduced by the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, in the House of Commons on March 21 and passed unanimously by the House on April 20. The Minister explained that the proposed amendments, which related to sections 15, 57 and 58, involved no change in the purpose of the Act, but were designed to convey more clearly the intent of these sections as they now stand and have been understood for a number of years. The Senate subsequently introduced amendments which, in the opinion of the House of Commons, were inconsistent with the purposes of the bill, and could not be accepted. The view of the House of Commons to this effect was communicated to the Senate, but the latter decided to adhere to its proposed amendments; under these circumstances the bill was dropped.

The bill as passed by the House of Commons is printed below, followed by the sections of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act affected by the bill, the proposed amendments being shown in italics:

#### *An Act to amend The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.*

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subparagraph (b) of paragraph two of section fifteen of *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*, as enacted by section two of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1910, is amended by inserting after the word "committee", in the eighteenth line thereof, the words "of the employees"; and by inserting after the word "employer" in the nineteenth line thereof, the words "or that it has been impossible to secure conference or to enter into negotiations"; and by inserting

after the word "further", in the last line thereof, the words "effort or".

2. Section fifty-seven of the said Act, as amended by section five of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1910, and as further amended by section five of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1920, is further amended by inserting after the word "intended", in the second line thereof, the words "or desired"; and by inserting after the word "intended", in the fourth line thereof, the words "or desired"; and by inserting after the word "dispute", in the fourth line thereof, the words "it shall be unlawful for the employer to make effective a proposed change in wages or hours or for the employees to go on strike"; and by inserting, after the word "affected", in the seventh line thereof, the words "the application for the appointment of a Board shall be made by the employers or employees proposing the change in wages or in hours";

3. Section fifty-eight of the said Act is amended by inserting after the word "lock-out", in the first line thereof, the words "or making effective a change in wages or hours"; and by inserting after the word "lockout", in the last line thereof, the words "or change".

The following paragraphs show sections 15, 57, and 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the additions proposed by the amending bill being printed in italics.

See, 15 (b). . . failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee of the employees and the employer, or that it has been impossible to secure conference or to enter into negotiations, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing settlement by further effort or negotiations. (1910, c. 29.)

Sec. 57.—Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended or desired change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended or desired change resulting in a dispute, it shall be unlawful for the employer to make effective a proposed



*change in wages or hours or for the employees to go on strike, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board, and a copy of its report has been delivered through the Registrar to both the parties affected; the application for the appointment of a Board shall be made by the employers or employees proposing the change in wages or hours; neither of those parties shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section (Am. 1920, c. 29).*

Sec. 58.—Any employer declaring or causing a lockout or making effective a change in wages or hours contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout or change exists.

#### The Amendments Explained.

The Minister explained in the House of Commons on April 20 that the proposed amendment in section 15, relating to declarations by trade union officers, would facilitate applications for boards of investigation. In certain cases in the past, he said, workers' committees could not make applications as required by this section for the reason that communications which such committees would address to the employer remained unanswered, and that therefore the committees could not literally declare that negotiations had been held as required. Heretofore it had been difficult to affirm in certain cases that negotiations had taken place, and that all efforts to effect a settlement by negotiation had failed. The amendment proposed to meet this situation by declaring that, to warrant the forming of a board, it should be sufficient for the workers' committees to make a declaration that it had been

impossible to secure a conference or enter into negotiation.

In regard to section 57, which governs the relations of parties pending proceedings, the Minister explained the proposed amendments as follows:

It is proposed to place clearly upon one of the parties to the dispute the onus or responsibility of applying for the board of investigation. In many cases in the past the employer and the employee have waited for one or the other to move, the one expecting that the other was going to ask for a board of investigation, neither party accepting it as their responsibility to make the necessary application. It seems as though—in the general orderly process that, I think, Canada requires in the conduct of relations between employers and workmen—the responsibility for making the application should rest somewhere. We are trying, in section 57, to define where that responsibility shall rest and to indicate to either the employer or the employee, as the case may be, that it is his responsibility under the law to make the necessary application for the board."

The Minister further emphasized the fact that in the past there had been no obligation upon either party to make a move. By far the largest number of applications that had been made for boards had been made by employees and not by employers. The purpose of the amendment was to assign properly the responsibility for failure to do the thing which the public expects shall be done on the part of an employer or on the part of the employee, and to oblige the party proposing a change to ask for a board if the dispute is not settled by mutual agreement.

#### The Senate Amendments.

In its passage through the Senate the bill, in the form in which it left the House of Commons was strongly supported by Senator Dandurand, the Government leader. The principles of the bill were also in general approved by Senator G. D. Robertson, former Minister of Labour, who favoured the amendments which the bill proposed, and resisted other amendments proposed in the Senate as impairing the efficacy of the Act as it now stands.

Section 1 of the bill, amending Section 15 of the Act, was allowed to stand.

In the course of a debate on May 15 on Section 2 of the bill, Senator Robertson, former Minister of Labour, remarked as follows:

"For years after the Industrial Disputes Act became law there was a persistent and continued opposition to it on the part of organized labour in this country, and every year from 1907 to 1912, at the annual sessions of the Labour Congress of Canada, resolutions were passed demanding the repeal of the law—in fact, I think I am safe in saying up to 1917. More recently, by reason of efforts that have been made by succeeding Administrations to administer the law fairly and impartially and to show no favouritism to either party, Labour slowly and surely acquired some confidence in the honest intentions of the law and the gentlemen who placed it upon the Statute Book. For sixteen years the labour organizations affected by this legislation had suffered, consequent upon the operation of the Act, all the losses that were entailed thereby, and all they ask, and all the Government asks in presenting this amendment to Parliament, is that the employers to-day be required to do likewise. The law as it stands now contemplated that the employers would respect it in that respect. But in 1921, when the general reduction was threatened, the Department of Justice was consulted, and said: 'Yes, the employers are undoubtedly violating the spirit of the Act, but we are afraid that they cannot be brought to book or penalized in any way'—Why? Because the penalty clauses of the Act only provide penalties for two offences: one, if employees go on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act; and, two, if the employer indulges in a lockout. In this case the employers were not locking out anybody; they were simply saying: 'We are going to reduce your wages; we are not violating the law'. But undoubtedly they were violating the spirit and intent of the law; so the Government to-day ask Parliament to endorse an amendment to the Act which will cause it to be interpreted as it was always intended that it should be, in such manner that will work equitably and fairly to all parties concerned and affected by it."

The Hon. Mr. Dandurand, speaking of the efficacy of the act in the past said:

"The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has brought about this result in Canada, that of 580 disputes referred under the terms of the statute from 1907 to 1923, there have been

only 36 cases in which the threatened strike was not averted. I maintain that this is a very important result. One of the late Ministers of Labour, who was not from the labour world, the late Hon. Mr. Crothers, stated in 1917, after having had the administration of this Act under his supervision, the following opinion:

"One sometimes hears it said that the labour laws of Australia are far in advance of ours, and I wish to say a word for the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Although the Act is not a child of mine, I have never lost an opportunity of giving credit to those who succeeded in getting this Act placed upon the Statute Book of Canada. I believe the principle involved in it is good, and I am sure that it has been the means of preventing large numbers of strikes. This Act has saved the wage earners of this country millions and millions of dollars. It has maintained industrial peace in scores of cases where very serious troubles would have developed but for the provisions of this or some similar Act."

Section 2 was deleted from the bill on the motion of Senator W. B. Ross, who said:

"If you strike out this section and leave the matter as it is, you will be doing no injustice to labour. It will be in their interest to get as quick a decision as they can. The board can make this award as of the date when the reduction took place, and they will get their money. On the other hand, if you adopt this new procedure and require the company to go on at the existing rate of wages pending the decision of the board, and to do so under a penalty of \$1,000 a day, you may do a great injustice to the company, because if it should take three or four months they would pay out a large amount of wages in that time, and it is a commonplace to say that they would have no way of getting it back. As we are doing no injustice to the labourer and conferring no new right on the employer, I think it would be wise to strike out this section and leave the law as it is.

Senator Béique subsequently made a motion, which was agreed to, that Section 57 of the Act stand as at present, but that the following paragraph be added as Section 57a.

"57a: It shall be unlawful for any employer without the consent of a majority of the employees evidenced in writing, signed by them, or their authorized representatives, or for any employee to make any change in the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, unless the party making the change has before doing so applied for the



appointment of a Board to which the dispute shall be submitted, and as regards wages the Board may declare its decision retroactive to any date not anterior to that on which the change was made. On the failure of either party to abide by the decision of the Board the other party may have recourse to a strike or lockout as the case may be."

On consideration of Section 3 of the amending bill, relating to the penalty for causing lockouts, Senator Lynch-Stanton proposed to amend Section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, explaining his proposal as follows:

"By the provision of subsection 3 of section 8 of the Act of 1907, where the employer and the employee do not agree upon a third arbitrator, the appointment is in the hands of the Minister of Labour. Now, it has been represented to me by very important employers that this is not a very satisfactory condition, and that a great many employers have refused to agree to a Board because they have felt that the Minister of Labour, in the nature of things, cannot be an impartial umpire between the contending parties. They say that the selection should be made by a man who is not affiliated with either side. I point out that it has been stated here that nearly all the applications for Boards have been made by employees. One of the reasons, as given to me—personally I know nothing about it—is that the labour representative consistently declines to agree to a third man, because he thinks that the Minister of Labour will cast a benevolent eye on his side. I therefore wish to substitute for the Minister of Labour the Chief Justice of the province in which the dispute arises, or, if the dispute interests more than one province, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. I therefore beg leave to move:

4. (1) Subsection 2 of section eight of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

“(2) If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister on cause shown grants, the Chief Justice of the province in which the dispute arose, or, if there be no such Chief Justice in that province, the Chief Justice of the highest court of last resort in civil matters in that province, or, in any case where the dispute did not arise in one province only, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, shall as soon thereafter as possible appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.”

Section 4 of the said section eight is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

“(4) If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister on cause shown grants, the Chief Justice of the province in which the dispute arose, or, if there be no such Chief Justice in that province, the Chief Justice of the highest court of last resort in civil matters in that province, or, in any case where the dispute did not arise in one province only, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, shall as soon thereafter as possible appoint a fit person to be a third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the other two members of the Board.”

Then I will read it altogether:

(3) The following is hereby added to the said section 8 as subsection 6 thereof:

In subsections 2 and 4 of this section the expression, “Chief Justice” includes any judge duly authorized as and for the Chief Justice.

The foregoing amendment was agreed to by a vote of 26 to 16.

On the third reading, Senator Robertson moved that the bill be referred back to the committee of the whole House for the purpose of reconsidering the proposed amendment to Section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, on the ground that there had been a misunderstanding, and also with a view to an amendment which would permit a renewal of the practice of appointing judges as chairmen. Prior to 1920, he said, in almost every case in which the Minister had to appoint a chairman of a board of conciliation a judge was selected, but in 1920 the Judges Act was amended, and again in 1921 it was further amended, so that judges could be used but not paid. “Experience taught the Labour Department that judges, like other men, are not very anxious to render special services unless they are compensated, so the Department has been deprived



of the services of judges as chairmen of boards."

Senator Robertson's motion was carried by a vote of 28 to 10. When, however, the bill was recommitted and Senator Dandurand moved to strike out the amendment of Senator Lynch-Staunton the Committee voted by 35 to 25 to retain the amendment.

A further proposal to amend the Act by adding the following paragraph as section 57a was made by Senator G. V. White, but was negatived without a division:

57b. It shall be unlawful for employers to declare a lockout, or for employees to go on strike, concerning any further matter or cause other than those affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, until such matter or cause has been finally dealt with by a Board and copy of its report delivered through the Registrar to both parties affected.

The bill as amended passed its third reading in the Senate on June 20.

#### Non-Concurrence in Senate Amendments.

When the amendments made in the bill by the Senate were under consideration in the House of Commons on June 25 the Minister of Labour moved:

"That a message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House disagrees to their amendments to Bill No. 84, an act to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for reasons that the said amendments defeat the objects aimed at in the bill and would complicate rather than simplify procedure."

In explanation of the motion the Minister made the following statement:

This bill as originally introduced into the House of Commons had as its object the amendment of sections 15, 27 and 58. No new features were proposed, the amendments seeking simply to convey more clearly the intent of those sections as they had been generally understood; also in the case of section 58 a specific penalty was provided for an offence with regard to which in the statute as it had stood a penalty was implied but not stated. The principal amendment was that whereby in section 57 it is provided that where employer or workmen intend or desire to make a change

in wages or hours "it shall be unlawful for the employer to make effective a proposed change in wages or hours or for the employees to go on strike until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a board and a copy of its report has been delivered through the registrar to both the parties affected." This proposed amendment in no way varies the intent of the clause but makes its meaning indisputable. In the amending bill this same section 57 is further amended by requiring that "the application for the appointment of a board shall be made by the employers or employees proposing the change in wages or hours." Whilst it has seemed clearly the intent of the statute that an application for the establishment of a board should proceed from the party proposing any such change as contemplated, yet this is not expressly stated, and, in the case of the several hundred boards which have been established in the past sixteen or seventeen years, the applications from the employers have been few in number, not, in fact, exceeding more than two or three per cent, a situation which has worked serious injustice to the workmen and has naturally aroused their resentment. Under the amendment proposed by the Minister of Labour when the employer proposed a change it would be his duty to make application for a conciliation board.

The amending bill passed the House of Commons without change. As the bill has been returned to this House, its object with respect to clarification of section 57 is entirely defeated, whilst an additional clause affecting the appointment of the chairman of a board has been added to the bill, which, if accepted, would tend seriously to delay and embarrass those administering the statute. The bill as it now before parliament leaves section 57 without the clarifying additions proposed in the amending statute, but with a clause added which is quite inconsistent with and contrary in its effect to the main clause, for whereas clause 57 as it now stands provides quite clearly that a change with regard to wages and hours cannot be made effective until any dispute arising has been "dealt with by a board and a copy of its report has been delivered through the registrar to both the parties affected;" yet the amendment of the upper house apparently seeks to have the proposed change effective as soon as the application for a board has been made.

The effect of this portion of the proposed addition to section 57 is therefore to render the whole section contradictory and confusing as between its different paragraphs. The remainder of the clause proposed as supplementary to section 57 adds to the confusion by introducing a reference to the retroactive character of the findings of a board. The reference in question does not actually add to the authority which a conciliation board has

always been free to exercise, and, with regard to the declaration contained in the last sentence of the supplementary clause that "on the failure of either party to abide by the decision of the board, the other party may have recourse to a strike or lockout as the case may be," this also in no way increases or extends the rights or powers of the parties to a dispute beyond those which they would in any case possess under the statute. The amendment of the upper house with respect to section 57 would, therefore, have the effect of confusing, complicating and delaying procedure, without bringing compensating benefit of any kind.

The amendment proposed by the upper house with regard to section 8 respecting the appointment of a chairman introduces a new feature. The statute as it stands provides for the selection of a chairman by joint agreement when possible of the other two members of a conciliation board, and requires that, where no agreement is reached, the minister shall make the necessary appointment. In about one-half of several hundred boards which have been established a chairman has been secured by agreement. It had become a general though not invariable practice for the Minister of Labour, when called upon to appoint a chairman, to select a judge, but this practice ceased when two or three years ago the Judges' Act was so amended as to prohibit the acceptance by a judge of the fees ordinarily payable to a chairman or member of a conciliation board. It is true that the Minister of Labour is not under the Judges' Act, as it has been amended, prohibited from asking a judge to act as a chairman, nor is a judge apparently prohibited from accepting a chairmanship; but since fees are no longer payable in such circumstances to a judge, it has not been thought reasonable as a rule to request a judge to undertake the duties involved in a chairmanship; such duties, it will be understood, are frequently of a severe and arduous nature and in nearly all cases are of the highest moment to employers and to large numbers of workmen, as well as frequently to the public. In two cases since the amendment of the Judges' Act, judges have been, however, appointed, once by the Minister of Labour of the late administration and once by the present Minister of Labour, but in the latter case the appointment was made on the joint recommendation of the other board members. In both cases the judges concerned accepted from a sense of public duty; no fees were of course paid them. It may be said that there is every advantage in a chairman being secured by joint agreement and the Minister of Labour appoints a chairman with reluctance. Inquiry shows that this has been the case with most previous ministers. The chances of an agreement are manifestly increased when a chairman is

secured by joint request of other board members. The method or system, however, under which different Ministers of Labour have made appointments has not been the subject of any known criticism, and certainly the files contain no communications requesting or suggesting a change in the present practice.

The objections to the system laid down in the Senate amendment are obvious. In the first place, the appointment of a chairman by a Chief Justice, whether the Chief Justice of a province or of the Supreme Court of Canada, would entail inevitable delay. Such delays would be particularly unfortunate since, despite every effort under present procedure, one side or other of the disputing parties is sometimes disposed to object to the time necessarily occupied in procedure. In the second place, a Chief Justice or other judge cannot possibly be as intimately seized of the nature of the dispute involved and of the particular type therefore of man wanted for the chairmanship as would be the Minister of Labour, who has established the board and has been in touch with details of procedure from its inception. It would be impossible to convey to a judge at a distant point by correspondence, which would of necessity be as a rule by telegraph with consequent serious expenditure and some danger of inaccuracy, all the particulars which should be properly at hand to enable the judge to reach a correct conclusion as to the type of person apparently best suited for the important duties involved. The judge would exercise his best judgment and the appointment might or might not prove to be a good one. In any case the minister who is charged with the administration of the statute would be freed from responsibility on this most vital aspect of administration and the judges would become involved in the technicalities of departmental procedure. Since a considerable proportion of the disputes dealt with under the statute extend to two or more provinces, the task of naming the chairman of conciliation boards would under the proposed Senate amendment fall most frequently to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who from the nature of his functions may be presumed to be furthest removed from contact with industrial disputes and necessarily therefore the more dependent on the advice of others as to the type of person best suited for a chairman in a particular case. Despite the high legal and other attainments which a Chief Justice would undoubtedly possess, it is submitted that, in addition to the complication and delays in procedure which the proposed system of appointing chairmen would entail, the suggested change would be highly detrimental to the successful administration of the statute. I would, therefore, move that the amendments of the Senate be not concurred in.



After further debate the Minister's motion was agreed to by the House of Commons without a division.

The Senate, on June 27, considered a message from the House of Commons to the effect that the House disagreed with the amendments made by the Senate, for the reason that these amendments defeated the objects aimed at in the bill, and would complicate rather than simplify procedure. Senator Robertson endeavoured to effect a compromise by having the Senate amendment to section 57 enacted and that to section 8, *re* appointment of chairman, withdrawn, and moved accordingly that the Senate insist on its amendment to section 57, by adding section 57a, as proposed; this motion was carried. Senator Robertson next moved that the Senate do not insist upon its amendment with reference to

the appointment of the Chief Justice, but this motion was negatived on a division by 32 votes to 26, and the Senate amendments remained as before. Accordingly a notice was sent to the House of Commons that the Senate insisted upon the amendments made by them in the bill, for the following reasons: (1) Because the provisions of the act should be equally applicable to employer and employee; (2) because the selection of the third arbitrator by the chief justice of a court would remove any possible objection that the person selected might be more closely associated with either one of the contending parties.

No further action was taken in the matter by the House of Commons and the amending bill was dropped for the session with the result that the Act remains unchanged.

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### CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL PENSIONS.

ON April 1, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, the Dominion Government Annuities Branch was transferred to the Department of Labour from the Post Office Department. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which was held at Toronto in June an address on Canadian Industrial Pensions was delivered by Mr. S. T. Bastedo, superintendent of this Branch, in which he showed the benefits to both employers and their employees that may be obtained by availing themselves of the Government Annuities Act.

The address of Mr. Bastedo was as follows:

The question of industrial pensions is one which has for some time been occupying the thoughtful consideration of many employers and employees. It, presumably, has been difficult of solution, as few, if any, Canadian concerns have in operation a pension system that is working satisfactorily, or that is constituted on a solvent basis. I am, there-

fore, glad of the opportunity which Mr. Walsh has been good enough to arrange for me of presenting for your information some of the salient features of the Government Annuities Act, which I may say was designed expressly for the purpose of affording the facilities whereby our people may be aided and encouraged to make provision for old age by the purchase of annuities. It contains a provision that employers of labour may, pursuant to agreement entered into with their employees in that behalf, contract with His Majesty for the sale to such of their employees as are resident or domiciled in Canada of annuities otherwise purchasable by such employees as individuals. Any sums of money necessary to the carrying out of this object, whether such sums are derived from the wages of the employees solely, or partly from the wages of the employees and partly from contributions of the employers, or from contributions of the employers solely, may be paid by such employers direct to the Government, and I am glad to be able to say that the Hon. Mr. Murdock, the Minister under whose direction the Act is now being administered, will be pleased to co-operate with employers and employees in their efforts to formulate a satisfactory scheme by placing the machinery of the Annuities Branch at their disposal. The Act



requires that any agreement entered into between employers and employees shall be of a form approved by the Minister, a proviso which was probably inserted in the Act so that the parties to the agreement might regard it as being equitable and just.

I think it may be truly said that every employer of labour is desirous of finding a solution of this vexatious problem, and that he feels keenly the position of old employees who leave his employment after years of faithful service with, in a majority of cases, nothing but the open door of the poorhouse in sight. He is forced to dispense with their services if regard is to be had to the maintenance of a vigorous and active staff, and with the recurrence of these sad events there is impressed upon him the advantage of a superannuation system under which he might be able to say to his employees as they reach the age of retirement: "Good-bye, go and enjoy your well-earned leisure."

It is not necessary for me to mention the difficulties with which employers and employees have been faced in their efforts to evolve a pension system, these being already too well known, suffice it to say that both in this country and in the United States the pathway of industrial concerns which have attempted to operate such schemes on other than an actuarial basis is strewn with failures. It required but a few years of operation to demonstrate their inadequacy. Even so well managed an organization as the United States Steel Corporation, with a fund to begin with of \$12,000,000, established jointly by the Corporation and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, after five years' practical experience found it advisable to change their superannuation plan to one on a reserve basis, and its then Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Gary, to whose attention I brought the Canadian System in the hope that he might apply it to a small branch in Canada, said that if at the time their scheme was inaugurated there had existed in the United States such an opportunity as is provided by the Canadian Government, their pension plans might perhaps have taken some different form through arrangements with the Government. Another large employer in the United States, with whom I had some correspondence in regard to the system which he was operating, said he had come to the conclusion, after a number of years' experience, that no such scheme could be operated successfully unless under Government control. As to the merits of the Canadian System, I might quote from a letter which I received a few years ago from an eminent Canadian, well known throughout the Dominion as a leading authority on financial matters, and who possesses actuarial qualifications second to none in any country. He said: "In discussing the system of

"Government Annuities with my friends "from time to time, I have always frankly "stated that in my opinion the benefits offered for the rates charged are exceedingly liberal, and that I do not know of "any institution which could possibly afford "to offer terms so advantageous. If the "general working population of Canada were "able to realize the favourable basis on "which Annuities could be secured from the "Government, there would be very few "among the thrifty and thoughtful who "would not take advantage thereof."

A matter which has become almost a nightmare to employers is that of the labour turnover which occurs in the first two or three years of employment, namely, that restless desire to move from place to place which seems to periodically attack young unmarried men, though the wages paid to them are as high as those paid elsewhere for the same class of work. It is believed that the introduction and operation of the Government System of providing for their retirement, 'when their day's work is done,' would go a long way to put a quietus on this practice. It is further believed that the adoption of the system would promote closer relations between employer and employee, and would do much to secure that continuity of service so necessary to the successful operation of any industry and, therefore, would be in the interest of both employer and employee alike.

The system has everything to commend it. There is nothing experimental about it. The results are certain. The benefits are calculated on what is approximately a 5 per cent compound interest basis, and any scheme based upon it would be absolutely solvent. It has the security of the whole of the Dominion of Canada behind it. It would be free from all cost of administration, which would be borne by the Government. There are no forfeitures. If for any reason payments are interrupted, they may be resumed at any time, and if not resumed the annuitant will receive at the date fixed for the contract to mature such annuity as the payments made will purchase. The Annuity cannot be alienated or anticipated. It cannot be seized or levied upon by the process of any court. The contract is not transferable, so that no matter what pressure may be brought upon an annuitant he cannot be deprived of his annuity. It is positively the only plan of saving which will enable a man (or woman) to spend his capital as well as his income without his income becoming smaller no matter how long he may live, and it is only by such a system of investment that a wage-earner may expect to provide a competency for old age. Another important consideration is that, the contract being with the Government, the employee will have no cause for anxiety about the payment of the annuity

when it becomes due, and no matter where he may reside, or how long he may live, the annuity will be paid to him every month. The system is most elastic, and it has been very properly described by an American writer on economic subjects as "the savings bank, the insurance policy, and the endowment bond rolled into one." What better plan should be required or desired?

An annuity of any amount from \$50 to \$5,000 may be purchased to begin at any age desired. The age fixed will probably be the age when the employee may be expected to be no longer able to render a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, or when he may naturally wish to be relieved from arduous toil, usually at 65. But the time of retirement will probably have to be determined by the nature of the work engaged in, men in some occupations being, as is well known, old at 55, while in others a man may be able to render useful service even up to 70. But unless some systematic plan of saving, such as is provided by the Annuities Act is adopted, the large proportion of employees will reach the end of productive life without having accumulated any means of support.

The plan of purchase would be a matter of arrangement. A contributory system should commend itself to both. In that way the employer would be free from any suspicion that he had some ulterior object in view in advocating the plan, and the employee would appreciate to a greater extent that which had cost him something to obtain. He could authorize his employer to deduct from his weekly wage his share of the amount ascertained to be necessary to be paid to secure the annuity aimed at, the premium rate for the whole term being the rate paid at the age of commencement.

Under the Immediate Annuity System provision could be made for those old employees who have now reached the retirement age, and who are from years of faithful service entitled to friendly consideration.

With the tables which have been prepared, and of which a copy will be found with the booklet which has been distributed, any employer will be able to calculate what the annual cost would be of carrying any number of men, or this would be calculated for him by the Department if the necessary data as to ages (last birthday) and the sex of the employees is furnished.

To illustrate the application of the system, I shall give you as an example the case of a young man of 20 desiring to secure at 65 an annuity of \$25 a month to be paid to him from 65 as long as he lives, with, in case of his death before the annuity becomes payable, a return to his heirs of the payments made by or for him plus 4 per cent compound interest. The weekly payment in his case would be 40 cents, or on a 50-50 basis 20 cents by the employer and 20 cents by the employee. For a man of 25 the weekly rate would be 26 cents each; for a man of 30, 34 cents each; and for a man of 35, 45 cents each, the rate increasing as the accumulative period shortens.

If the man of 20 died at 64 his heirs would receive a lump sum payment of \$2,570.66.

The Department will be glad to supply any employer contemplating the introduction of the system with the necessary explanatory literature for distribution among his employees, as it is most important that they should have a thorough knowledge of the proposition before entering upon it.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF ALBERTA BUREAU OF LABOUR.

**V**ALUABLE information on industry and labour in Alberta is given in the annual report of the Labour Bureau, a branch of the Department of Public Works of the province. The Alberta Bureau of Labour has a wide field of action, being charged with the duty of administering the provincial employment bureau and offices and the Minimum Wage, Boiler and Factories Acts, besides licensing moving picture operators and apprentices and inspecting theatres.

Information was secured from employers relating to wages, working hours, payroll and the nationality of workers employed in the province during the twelve months from November 1, 1921, to October 31, 1922. Returns received from 900 firms covered 23,746 male employees over and 386 under 18 years of age, 2,243 female employees over, and 186 under 18, and 241 apprentices. The total payroll of these firms, for salaries and wages, was \$23,368,633, of which sum \$20,465,395 was paid to wage earners. Of the male em-



ployees 14,655 were on the payroll in November, 1921, and a gradual decrease was shown in each succeeding month until April, 1922, when the total was 10,468. Decided increases followed in each subsequent month until September, when the total was 23,717. In October there was once more a decline, the male employees numbering 16,318 in that month. Allowing for special circumstances, such as the closing down of the mining industry and the employment of large numbers for short periods on farms, it is estimated that in Alberta there are approximately 25,900 employable persons upon whom the industries of the province may draw at busy times, but for all of whom there is not a constant need.

The office of the chief factory inspector was moved during the year from Calgary to Edmonton, and other changes resulted from the placing of this branch under the Labour Bureau. The factory inspectors, in addition to their own duties, arranged for sessions to be held by the recently appointed Minimum Wage Board at Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Drumheller and Wetaskiwin, and secured witnesses to appear before the Board in the interest of both parties. The number of factories inspected during 1922 was 2,136, employing 14,400

workers, of whom 10,108 were male and 4,292 were female. Numerous recommendations were made as the result of these inspections, the points of criticism being mainly in regard to safety provisions, such as the guarding of machinery, keeping exits and fire-escapes clear; to health provisions including ventilation and sanitation; and to the regulating of shifts, hours and wages, so as to comply with the requirements of the Factories and Minimum Wage Acts.

Only two violations of the child labour provisions of the Factories Act were found by the inspectors during the year, and both of these cases were adjusted.

The report on steam boilers inspection shows an increase of 212 inspections in 1922 over 1921, the weekly returns aggregating a total of 2,290 completed inspections. In connection with a fire at Drumheller where six boilers were affected the report says "It was interesting to note how three of the large boilers and main steam piping attached had been protected against the high temperatures of the fire by the magnesia covering, which proved to be an efficient insulator and a cheap means of insurance against such fires."

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### MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO.

Orders of Board respecting the wages of female workers (a) in hotels, restaurants, etc., in Toronto; (b) in boot, shoe and leather industry in Ontario.

**T**WO new orders were issued during the past month by the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario to become effective on September 1, 1923. The first governs the wages paid to female workers in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms in Toronto, and the second the wages paid to female employees in boot and shoe manufacturing and in all trades engaged in the manufacture of any sort of leather goods.

*Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms.* — The new regulations provide that no female employee in these occupations in Toronto shall be paid less than \$12.50 per week. Employees who work 36 hours per week or longer are entitled to this rate, and those who work less than 36 hours per week must be paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour. Employees who work for more than 50 hours per week are to be paid at least



25 per hour for all the time beyond that number of hours. No reduction of these rates for apprentices is permitted. Charges for lodging must not be in excess of \$2 per week, for board in excess of \$5 per week, or for single meals in excess of 25 cents per meal. Deductions for absence must not exceed the value of the time lost. Employees required to wait on the premises must be paid for the time thus spent. Every establishment affected by the order must

keep a copy of it conspicuously posted on the premises.

*Boot, Shoe and Leather Workers. —*

The regulations respecting the wages to be paid to female employees in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather goods are practically identical with those respecting wages in the needle trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1922, page 991), the minimum scales being as shown in the accompanying table.

MINIMUM WAGES OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN  
BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER FACTORIES  
IN ONTARIO

Class of worker	Toronto	Cities of 30,000 population (except Toronto)	Cities and towns having from 5,000 to 30,000 pp.	Rest of Ontario
Experienced adults.....	\$12.50	\$11.50	\$11.00	\$10.00
Inexperienced adults—				
1st 6 months.....	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.00
2nd 6 months.....	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.00
Girls under 18 years—				
1st 6 months.....	8.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
2nd 6 months.....	9.00	9.00	8.50	7.50
3rd 6 months.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00

The present order, however, differs from the order respecting needle workers in the section governing piece-workers, which is as follows:

“The wages paid to each time-worker and to each piece worker during the first six months employment in the industry shall conform to this order. In the case of piece workers of more than six months experience it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive wages conformable to this order.”

The section regarding waiting, besides providing that an employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent, requires further that piece workers shall be paid at a rate not less than that fixed for the class to which they belong.

## INTERIM REPORT OF DOMINION FUEL BOARD.

THE Dominion Fuel Board has issued an interim report which covers mainly a statement of the broad facts relating to Canada's past and present position in regard to fuel supplies, with a review of the various methods now advanced for strengthening that position, and of the investigations planned or already initiated by the Board to ascertain the practical value of every promising source of permanent relief. In the foreword to the report it is pointed out that the primary purpose of the Dominion Fuel Board is to institute a thorough study of the underlying causes of recurring coal shortages and of the

methods by which they may be counteracted.

Although Canada has a present coal consumption of about 32 million tons annually as against known reserves of 1,234,269 million metric tons, the populous industrial section of Ontario and Quebec is dependent on the great coal regions of the United States only a few hundred miles away. While there are ample reserves of United States bituminous coal, described as practically inexhaustible, the anthracite area covering only 484 square miles has reserves that at the present rate of consumption

will last only from 80 to 100 years. It is stated in the report that the coal fields in the small section of this latter area from which Canada draws her supplies are estimated to last at the present rate of consumption not more than thirty-six years.

The crucial problem is provision of fuel for domestic heating, as there is always the contingency of the supply of anthracite from the United States being cut off. The ideal solution would be to make it possible to depend entirely on our own fuel resources, and in the opinion of the Board this may be accomplished to a greater degree than is now popularly thought to be possible. The Board suggests that if the bituminous coal from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were used in the making of domestic coke, partly displacing United States bituminous, it could materially assist in the solution of the domestic fuel problem. With regard to the coal of both the Maritime provinces and Alberta the crucial problem is one of transportation costs. A rate of \$9 a ton was named by Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, for trainload lots from Alberta to Ontario during May, June and July. Some further reduction may be possible by the use of the lake and rail route, but distribution charges and the price at the mine, the report states, will also have to be materially reduced before any large movement of Alberta coal may be expected.

The Board is making arrangements to have a thorough survey made of the deposits of suitable coal that can be made available for the central Canada market. It is convinced of the importance of an investigation into the feasibility of establishing by-product recovery coking plants in the larger centres of population for the purpose of producing coke for domestic heating, and has decided to employ an expert to report upon the matter. Ontario and Quebec are estimated to have available

water power to the extent of nearly twelve million horse-power, of which slightly less than two and a half million has been developed. The Board is of the opinion that electric house heating is impracticable on a large scale on account of the large amount of power it would take and its cost. Its use for industrial and transportation purposes, however, would set free a large amount of coal for heating.

Attention is directed to the importance of Canada's peat resources. It is estimated that Canada has an area of 37,000 square miles overlain by peat logs, of which the central provinces Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick have 12,000 square miles. This 12,000 square miles will produce an equivalent in heating value to 5,400,000,000 tons of good coal. Experiments conducted by the Dominion and Ontario governments at Alfred, Ontario, have produced a high grade peat fuel, which is satisfactory for domestic furnaces in the spring and autumn, and for use in grates and cook stoves at all seasons. The Board is of the opinion that peat should be utilized to supply a part of the fuel needs of Central Canada, and if the results accomplished at Alfred are not sufficient to attract capital further encouragement should be given to the industry by the governments concerned. The chief drawback to the use of peat is its bulkiness.

A further fuel resource in Canada is in the supply of wood, especially hardwood. It is estimated that Eastern Canada has about 150 millions cords of hardwood. Wood comprises about one-quarter of the per capita fuel consumption in Canada, and under proper management the Board has no doubt that our wood resources could be utilized to a greater degree than at present. Municipal forests on land unsuitable for farming could be established in many places, and better use could be made of waste from sawmills and other wood-



using factories. According to the Board an important development in utilizing this material by carbonizing and briquetting has recently been put into practice in the State of Washington. The possibility of petroleum and natural gas resources of Canada assisting appreciably in the solution of the fuel problem is not considered bright.

The chief foreign sources of fuel supply other than United States anthracite are the anthracite coal fields of South Wales and the bituminous coal fields of the United States. In several cities, the use of Welsh coal materially helped to relieve the shortage last winter. It is of better quality than the Pennsylvania anthracite but breaks up more easily. It is understood that Welsh coal firms are considering shipping to St. Lawrence River points and building sizing and screen facilities there.

The Board announces that they are making arrangements to continue investigations which have been carried out by the Mines Branch in regard to the extent to which pulverized fuel can be used in Canada, and to conduct an investigation under the supervision of an expert into the advisability of establishing central heating plants in centres of population. It is also the intention of the Board to educate consumers to utilize more fully the fuel they are able to obtain, by the insulation of heat pipes, the use of weather-stripping for doors and windows, proper methods of managing furnaces and better house building, and to combat what the Board calls the unreasonable prejudice of consumers against giving a fair trial to substitutes for anthracite.

### MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA FOR 1921.

**A** REPORT on the mineral production of Canada for the calendar year 1921 has recently been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. An earlier report dealing with coal mining in the province in 1921, prepared by the Bureau, was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March 1922 on page 323.

The aggregate value of the minerals produced during 1921 reached a total of \$171,923,342, as compared with \$227,859,665 in the preceding year, and comprised metallics valued at \$49,343,232; non-metallics, \$87,842,682; and structural materials and clay products, \$34,737,428. The principal mineral producing province of Canada was Ontario, the value of its mineral production being determined as \$57,356,651. British Columbia came second, with a mineral production valued at \$33,230,460; Alberta third, with \$30,562,229, Nova Scotia fourth, with \$28,912,111;

Quebec fifth, with \$15,157,094; and Manitoba, New Brunswick, Yukon Territory and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with productions between one and two million dollars each. Seventeen products contributed 98 per cent of the total recorded value of the mineral production, and in order of values assigned these were: coal, gold, portland cement, clay products, silver, nickel, stone, copper, asbestos, natural gas, lead, lime, sand and gravel, zinc, iron, gypsum and salt. Production values of these commodities ranged from \$72,451,656 for coal down to \$1,673,685 for salt. Decreases were shown in the quantities produced of all minerals, structural materials and clay products, except gold, lead, corundum, natro-alunite, natural gas, salt, phosphate, tripolite, pottery, sewer pipe, terra-cotta and tile other than drain, and slate. The output of coal during 1921 was 15,057,498 tons as compared with 16,631,954 tons in 1920



## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS RELATIVE TO MINING, METALLURGY, STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES OPERATING PLANTS, 1921

	Number of operating plants or mines	Capital actually employed	Number of salaried employees	Salaries paid	Number of wage-earners	Wages paid	Net value of products
<b>METALLICS—</b>		\$		\$		\$	\$
Auriferous quartz mining and milling..	59	48,043,363	238	555,307	3,651	5,517,011	16,689,784
Silver-cobalt mining and milling.....	39	31,198,418	103	257,031	1,121	1,482,675	6,316,812
Silver-lead-zinc mining and milling.....	72	29,888,421	71	125,146	718	841,025	2,177,053
Copper-gold-silver mining and milling..	18	65,256,051	85	197,685	1,137	1,375,536	2,589,314
Placer mining and milling.....	197	110,703,650	.....	.....	428	671,783	1,576,222
Nickel-copper mining and mlling.....	8	8,107,245	39	109,385	816	624,851	1,575,558
Iron mining and briquetting.....	4	4,604,048	.....	.....	44	68,606	230,164
Iron blast furnaces.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,646,790
Metallurgical works.....	114	82,206,253	315	737,657	3,367	3,669,300	15,332,277
<b>Total for Metallics.....</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>200,007,449</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>1,982,211</b>	<b>11,232</b>	<b>14,250,787</b>	<b>48,133,974</b>
<b>NON-METALLICS—</b>							
Asbestos .....	18	41,357,161	124	258,019	2,570	2,399,406	4,906,230
Coal mining.....	396	176,991,495	1,626	3,717,238	30,223	42,758,471	72,451,656
Feldspar .....	23	484,633	12	18,223	131	128,553	230,754
Fluorspar .....	3	163,257	4	4,661	77	24,761	136,267
Grindstones .....	3	286,993	5	6,540	50	44,645	64,067
Gypsum .....	12	3,849,776	36	72,914	766	701,637	1,785,538
Magnesite .....	4	2,108,227	10	15,006	71	73,650	81,320
Mica .....	20	576,237	5	7,738	99	66,694	70,063
Natural gas.....	2,022	30,368,478	125	177,899	760	705,008	4,594,164
Oxides, iron.....	4	207,567	3	5,700	20	36,993	93,610
Petroleum .....	2,828	3,214,159	19	31,879	171	183,912	641,533
Quartz .....	11	940,087	8	19,477	86	106,382	312,947
Salt .....	13	2,267,708	53	91,329	277	320,503	1,673,685
Tals .....	4	487,073	5	19,725	34	44,978	144,565
All other non-metallics.....	38	2,398,742	22	44,444	312	205,972	656,283
<b>Total for Non-Metallics.....</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>265,701,593</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>4,490,792</b>	<b>35,656</b>	<b>47,801,565</b>	<b>87,842,682</b>
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS—</b>							
Clay products.....	220	28,515,928	288	582,760	4,118	3,187,493	8,857,813
Cement .....	14	49,160,180	343	730,158	2,408	2,713,726	14,195,143
Lime .....	66	4,990,969	87	131,152	844	818,914	2,781,197
All others k.....	375	11,138,035	202	334,279	2,668	2,137,903	8,903,270
<b>Total for Structural Materials and Clay Products.....</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>93,805,112</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,773,349</b>	<b>10,038</b>	<b>8,857,939</b>	<b>34,737,423</b>

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS RELATIVE TO MINING, METALLURGY, STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES OPERATING PLANTS, 1921 (Continued)

	Number of operating plants or mines	Capital actually employed	Number of salaried employees	Salaries paid	Number of wage-earners	Wages paid	Net value of products
SUMMARY BY CLASSES:							
Metallies .....	411	\$ 200,007,449	851	\$ 1,982,211	11,282	\$ 14,250,787	\$ 48,133,972
Non-metallies .....	5,399	265,701,593	2,057	4,490,792	35,656	47,807,565	87,842,682
Structural materials and clay products.	675	93,805,112	929	1,778,349	10,038	8,867,936	34,737,428
Grand Total.....	6,485	559,514,154	3,828	8,251,352	56,976	70,910,288	170,714,084
SUMMARY BY PROVINCES:							
Nova Scotia.....	109	82,283,644	625	1,219,264	13,504	15,257,389	.....
New Brunswick.....	71	2,985,382	66	129,480	914	879,562	.....
Quebec .....	169	81,494,918	507	978,957	5,805	5,134,716	.....
Ontario .....	5,312	188,769,764	1,114	2,393,599	13,151	14,318,407	.....
Manitoba .....	28	5,343,706	51	98,954	752	665,345	.....
Saskatchewan .....	65	4,761,177	73	141,430	721	585,513	.....
Alberta .....	357	73,603,005	762	1,798,211	10,828	17,402,988	.....
British Columbia.....	203	109,030,712	625	1,468,337	10,840	15,935,477	.....
Yukon .....	159	11,241,846	5	23,120	461	730,891	.....
Total for Canada.....	76,473	559,514,154	3,828	8,251,352	56,976	70,910,288	.....

a. Excluding capital invested by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Trail; and Kingdon Smelter, Galetta.

b. Excluding capital invested by Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting and Power Company, Anxox.

c. Estimate, Incorporated companies in Yukon Territory paid \$624,733 in wages. Does not include wages paid in British Columbia.

d. Includes 3 silver smelters South Ontario; 5 plants nickel-copper smelters and refineries in Ontario and Quebec; 6 plants copper, lead and zinc smelters, Ontario and British Columbia, and refineries in British Columbia and Ontario.

e. Represents value of pig iron made from Canadian ore, deducting the net value of ores treated.

f. Includes production of Yukon Territory, 82,394 crude ounces valued at \$16.30 per ounce and production for British Columbia valued at \$233,200.

g. Number of wells.

h. Incorporated companies over Yukon Territory.

i. Includes actinolite, barytes, chromite, corundum, magnesium, sulphate, manganese, mineral waters, peat, pyrites, sodium sulphate and tripolite.

k. Includes stone quarries and sand and gravel.

m. Number of active operators only.

n. Does not include railway ballast operators.

The value of the metallic production as given in this table is approximately one million dollars less than the figure given in the first part of this report as the value of the metallic mineral production. The latter is the value calculated from the viewpoint of the world's markets while the data shown above indicate more nearly the actual return to different industries in question.

and the output of gold was 926,329 fine ounces with an aggregate value of \$19,148,920 as compared with 765,007 ounces with a value of \$15,814,098 in 1920. A summary of some of the principal statistics for the year 1921 is given in accompanying table.

The cost of material used in the industry amounted to \$14,285,182, and the total expenditures to \$140,942,602.

Further details with regard to time in operation, man-days' work done and wages in the various industries are also contained in the report.

MINING OPERATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA AND QUEBEC DURING 1922.

British Columbia.

THE annual report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia for the year 1922 gives the following figures as to the quantities and value of the mineral products of the province for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

	1920		1921		1922	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Gold placer.....oz.	11,060	221,600	11,660	233,200	18,240	364,800
Gold lode.....oz.	120,048	2,481,392	135,663	2,804,154	197,856	4,089,684
Silver.....oz.	3,377,849	3,235,980	2,673,389	1,591,201	7,101,311	4,554,781
Copper.....lbs	44,887,676	7,832,899	39,036,993	4,879,624	32,359,896	4,329,754
Lead.....lbs	39,331,218	2,816,115	41,402,288	1,693,354	67,447,985	3,480,316
Zinc.....lbs	47,208,268	3,077,979	49,419,372	1,952,065	57,146,548	2,777,322
Coal.....tons 2,240 lbs.....	2,595,125	12,975,625	2,483,995	12,419,975	2,511,843	12,559,215
Coke.....tons 2,240 lbs.....	67,792	474,544	59,434	416,088	45,835	320,845
Miscellaneous products.....		2,426,950		2,077,030		2,682,126
		\$35,543,084		\$28,066,641		\$35,158,843

The output for 1922 exceeded that of any year in the history of the province excepting 1916, 1918 and 1920. The figures for 1916 and 1918 were \$42,290,462 and \$41,782,474 respectively. The production in these years was attributed to the war-time stimulus of output and war-time prices of the metals. There was mined in the various collieries of the province, during 1922, 2,580,915 tons (2,240 pounds) of coal but of this amount 69,072 tons was used in the manufacture of coke. The accompanying table shows the number of men employed in the collieries during the year.

During 1922 seventy-three examinations were held for candidates for certificates of competency as coal-miners and 438 certificates issued, also a number of duplicate certificates were issued to miners who had lost their original certificates of competency.

The number of tons mined per employee was 388 and per underground

White men	Under ground	Above ground	Total
Supervisors and clerks.....	249	168	417
Miners.....	2,218		2,218
Helpers.....	158		158
Labourers.....	835	730	1,565
Mechanics and skilled.....	632	602	1,234
Boys.....	122	124	246
Indians			
Labourers.....	3		3
Japanese and Chinese			
Miners.....	162		162
Helpers.....	65		65
Labourers.....	268	308	576
Total employed.....	4,712	1,932	6,644

employee 547 while these figures for 1921 were 373 and 544 tons respectively. During the year mining machines produced 118,650 tons of coal, or 4.59 per cent of the whole. This is a decrease compared with the amount of machine-mined coal in 1921, when



the percentage was 5.16. The number of tons of coal per pound of explosive used was 3.99. Particulars with regard to the average daily wages paid in certain districts are also contained in the report.

The fatalities in and around the collieries during the year totalled 31 as compared with 10 in the previous year. The ratio of accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 4.66, compared with 1.45 in 1921, 2.67 in 1920, 2.10 in 1919, 5.15 in 1918, and 8.51 in 1917. The ratio for the last ten years was 4.74. Twenty deaths were due to explosions, 18 lives being lost at Cumberland due to the formation of an arc when an electric-power cable was broken by debris from a broken shot (see LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1922), and two at Wakesiah when a fireboss attempted to dislodge inflammable gas from the brushing-face of a long wall place by means of compressed air. Four deaths were caused by falls of roof and rock, three by falls of coal, two by outbursts of coal and gas, one by mine cars and haulage and one was due to asphyxiation. The number of tons of coal mined per fatal accident during 1922 was 83,255 compared with 256,963 in 1921.

There were six fatalities in the metalliferous mines in 1922 among 2,110 employees. The fatalities in 1921 numbered three. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 2.84, compared with 1.43 in 1921, and the ratio for the last ten year period was 3.02. Two deaths were due to falls of ground, one to mine car and haulage, one to a powder explosion, one to being crushed by skip in shaft, and for one the cause is not reported. The output from the metalliferous mines in 1922 was 1,573,186 tons compared with 1,562,645 tons in 1921. The number of tons of ore mined for each fatal accident was 262,197 tons in 1922 and 520,881 tons in 1921.

The report states that mine-rescue work is well organized in all the mining centres and the more important operating companies are each keeping several teams in readiness to meet any emergency. These teams undergo a two-hour period of training each week in the use of the rescue apparatus. The training period is generally carried out in the men's own time; the individual companies each paying their men for the extra work and time involved. Interest and instruction is maintained in both mine-rescue and first-aid work by the various mine safety associations. The Vancouver Island Mine Safety Association and the East Kootenay Mine Safety Association each hold an open competition once each year, which is somewhat international in scope as well as interprovincial, as occasionally Washington and Alberta teams are competitors. The larger companies all hold first-aid competitions annually and there is much rivalry between the competing teams. In 1922, the Mines Department presentation shield for the most successful team using the mine-rescue apparatus was won by No. 1 team of the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Nanaimo, second place was awarded to No. 3 team Canadian Collieries, Extension, and third place to the No. 2 team, Nanaimo. The Mines Department first-aid cup was won by Joseph Barton's team. The Wallace-Nesbit trophy competed for by junior teams in Canada was won by a Nanaimo team. The provincial Department of Mines maintains four rescue stations with fully qualified instructors in each. Rescue apparatus and supplies are kept ready for emergency work in each station. Thirty-five persons received mine rescue certificates in 1922.

There were 22 prosecutions under the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

#### Alberta.

The annual report of the Mines Branch of the province of Alberta for

the calendar year 1922 shows that two shale mines and 379 coal mines were in operation. One hundred new mines were opened, 9 mines were re-opened, 57 mines were temporarily closed and 44 mines were abandoned. A strike affecting all the larger mines in the province lasted for a period of five months. The production of coal, however, exceeded the production for 1921 by 39,327 tons. In October, 926,886 tons were produced, which was the largest monthly production at any time in Alberta. The production for 1922 amounted to 5,976,432 tons, of which 3,086,669 tons were produced in the domestic field, 635,073 in the sub-bituminous field, 2,214,273 in the bituminous field and 40,417 in the anthracite field. The output of briquettes was 33,663 tons and of shale for making bricks 10,851 tons. The value of the mineral production was estimated at \$25,717,577\* of which gold amounted to \$253; coal, \$22,208,627; natural gas, \$1,525,000; petroleum, \$50,631; and structural materials and clay products \$1,933,066. The value of the mineral production for 1921 was \$30,562,229. Shipments of coal from Alberta to other provinces in Canada, except British Columbia, showed a decrease from the year 1921, and importations from the United States to points east of British Columbia in Western Canada showed a decrease of 928,985 tons below the importations for the year 1921. The total average number of men employed was 8,747 and the tons of coal mined per man employed were 683; the average number of men employed underground was 6,154 and the tons of coal mined per man employed underground, 971. In the anthracite field the average number of men employed was 112, the number of tons of coal mined per man employed, 361, the aver-

age number of men employed underground, 41, and the tons of coal produced per man employed underground, 986. The first quarter of the year showed the greatest number of men employed in the anthracite field while in the other fields the last quarter showed the greatest employment. On December 31, there were 12,737 men employed, 9,109 underground and 3,428 above ground; only 75 men were employed in the anthracite field. The average days worked in the domestic field during the year was 197.13; in the sub-bituminous, 204.23, in the bituminous, 265.20, and in the anthracite 151. There were 84 prosecutions under The Mines Act.

Two mine surveyors' certificates, 322 provisional overmen's certificates, 62 third-class certificates and 9 second-class certificates were issued during the year. No first-class certificates were issued. Up to December 31, 1922, there were issued in the province 792 third-class, 336 second class, 201 first class and 163 mine surveyors' certificates.

During 1922, 35 persons lost their lives through accidents as compared with 21 in the previous year. This was the greatest loss of life in the mines of Alberta in any year during the period from 1906 to 1922, inclusive, with the exception of 1910 and 1914 when 31 deaths and 189 deaths respectively were due to the Bellevue and Hillcrest explosions. The fatalities in these years numbered 61 and 209. Of the 35 fatalities in 1922, 6 occurred above ground and 29 below ground. The heaviest accident record was shown during the last four months of the year when employment was greatest. There were no fatalities in the anthracite field. The following table shows the accidents reported during 1922, classified according to the coal field in which they occurred:

(\*) Subject to revision.

	Output	Accidents			Tons of coal mined per accident		
		Fatal	Serious	Slight	Fatal	Serious	Slight
Domestic .....	tons 3,086,669	18	15	25	171,481	205,777	122,267
Sub-bituminous .....	635,073	7	1	3	90,725	635,073	211,691
Bituminous .....	2,214,273	10	22	7	221,427	100,649	316,325
Anthracite .....	40,417						

A tabulated list of the accidents above and below ground and their causes is given as follows:

Cause	Fatal		Serious		Slight		Total
	Above ground	Below ground	Above ground	Below ground	Above ground	Below ground	
Haulage .....		4	1	12		9	26
Falls of rock .....	1	10		7		5	23
Falls of coal .....	1	6		3		2	12
Shot firing .....				7		6	13
Explosion in powder magazine ..	2				2		4
Shaft accidents .....		4		2			6
Asphyxiation .....		3				2	5
Ignition of gas .....		2		1			3
Electric coal cutting machine ..				1		1	1
Fire in buildings on surface .....	2						2
Pumping machinery .....			1				1
Railway cars .....			1				1
Struck by piece of coal from chute .....						1	1
Teaming .....			1				1
Miscellaneous .....			2		2	5	9
Total .....	6	29	6	32	4	31	108

### Quebec.

The annual report of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the province of Quebec, on mining operations during the calendar year, 1922, shows an increase in production of \$2,-812,165 or 18.1 per cent as compared with the previous year, the increase being from \$15,522,988 to \$18,335,153. There was an adequate supply of labour and the industry was remarkably free from labour disputes. The accompanying table shows for each mineral product in Quebec the actual number of workers engaged, the wages paid and the quantities produced in 1922.

As shown in the above table, the total wages paid during the year amounted to \$5,714,432 which is a decrease of 19 per cent as compared with the previous year's figures of \$6,300,204. In 1922

the sum was divided as follows: \$2,-682,541 to men employed in the mines and \$3,031,891 to men employed in the quarries as compared with \$3,444,336 and \$2,855,863 respectively for the previous year. The decrease in the total paid to men employed in the Quebec mineral industry is stated to be mainly due to the decrease in the rate of wages paid by the operators of asbestos mines. The average yearly earnings for a 300-day year in the mines and quarries during 1922 amounted to \$971 as compared with \$1,-320 for 1921. The asbestos labourers' wages were reduced from 41½ cents an hour in 1921 to 25 cents. Corresponding reductions prevailed for unskilled labour in the quarries. The reductions for skilled labour were less proportionately.



## MINERAL PRODUCTION IN QUEBEC IN 1922

Substances	No. of workmen	Wages	Quantities	Value in 1922
		\$		\$
Asbestos, tons.....	2,993	2,300,593	163,339	6,053,068
Asbestic, tons.....			16,011	15,403
Chromite, tons.....	20	1,800	767	11,593
Copper and sulphur ore, tons.....	34	28,838	200	
Dolomite, tons.....	7	6,439	2,614	14,208
Feldspar, tons.....	138	57,543	12,472	115,483
Gold, oz.....	32	31,536		
Graphite, lb.....	31	10,145	47,327	1,500
Kaolin and fire clay, tons.....	29	33,254	1,296	18,532
Magnesite, tons.....	162	81,730	5,645	70,547
Mica, lb.....	147	38,407	890,547	91,001
Mineral paints (iron, oxide, ochre), tons.....	84	56,136	7,381	113,663
Mineral water, gal.....	6	700	12,161	3,692
Molybdenite, lb.....	7	2,000		
Phosphate, tons.....	4	640	131	1,320
Quartz & silica rock, tons.....	46	26,174	10,535	51,025
Silver, oz.....				
Talc, tons.....	16	2,896	203	7,700
Titaniferous iron ore, tons.....				
Zinc and lead ore, tons.....	15	4,710		
<b>Building Materials</b>				
Brick, M.....	853	644,515	118,399	1,910,355
Cement, bbls.....	570	645,491	2,660,510	5,906,998
Granite.....	523	399,493		547,968
Lime, tons.....	252	191,331	80,789	666,968
Limestone, tons.....	1,342	872,565	1,086,232	1,698,833
Marble, tons.....	110	139,807	4,437	253,746
Sand, building, tons.....	189	11,626	803,959	327,277
Sandstone, tons.....	39	16,754	12,362	32,008
Slate, tons.....	45	22,383	1,899	14,863
Tile, drain and sewer pipe, pottery, etc.....	114	87,926		401,492
Totals .....	7,808	5,714,432		18,335,153

The following table shows the actual number of workers employed in the mines, quarries and connected plants

during 1922; also the number of workers calculated on a 300-day basis for the years 1921 and 1922:

Mines, quarries and plants	No of men 1922	Number or men calculated on 300 day basis	
		1921	1922
Asbestos (quarries and mills).....	2,993	1,920	2,246
Copper and pyrite, silver, gold.....	66	31	56
Chrome (mines and mills).....	20	40	2
Feldspar, kaolin (mines and mills).....	167	66	88
Graphite, mica, phosphate (mines and mills).....	182	59	102
Magnesite, dolomite.....	169	104	102
Marl.....		4	
Mineral paints, ochre (pits and mills).....	84	35	56
Mineral water (springs and works).....	6	3	1
Molybdenite.....	7	5	5
Quartz and silica rock (quarries and mills).....	46	15	22
Talc.....	16		4
Titaniferous iron ore, zinc and lead.....	15	33	5
Brick, pottery, (clay pits and plants).....	967	370	650
Cement (quarries and works).....	570	783	523
Granite (quarries and works).....	523	188	345
Lime (quarries and kilns).....	252	131	254
Limestone (quarries and dressing works).....	1,342	799	1,164
Marble, slate, sandstone (quarries and works).....	194	122	137
Sand (pit and river sand).....	189	65	123
Totals .....	7,808	4,773	5,885

Of the 5,885 men calculated on a 300-day basis who found employment during the year, 2,689 worked in the mines and 3,196 worked in the quarries.

In 1922, there were 272 accidents among mine and quarry workers of which 16 were fatal. In the previous year 213 accidents were reported of

which 12 were fatal. The ratio of accidents per 1,000 men employed during 1922 was 46 as compared with 44.6 in 1921. The 16 fatal accidents recorded in 1922 give a proportion of 2.72 per 1,000 men employed. This figure was 4.5, 1.67, 3.36 and 2.51 respectively for 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921. In the mines the rate was 4.09 of fatalities, and in the quarries, where the risks of accidents are appreciably less it was 1.56. Fifty-six of the 256 non-fatal accidents occurred to employees in the connected plants, 4 fatal and 29 non-fatal occurred in pits at the quarries, and one fatal and 8 non-fatal at the surface of the quarries, 10 non-fatal occurred underground in the mines, one fatal and 34 non-fatal at the surface of the mines, and 10 fatal and 119 non-fatal occurred in the open pits at the mines. Of the 16 fatal accidents 13 are ascribed to the fall of loose rock accidentally detached from the side of open pits or faces of open workings, one was due to a cable-derrick, one to explosives and one to electricity. Among the non-fatal accidents 58 were due to falls and slides of rock, 38 to railroads, 22 to derricks, 18 to locomotive cranes, 29 to falls of persons, 12 to falling objects, and 9 to explosives.

The report draws attention to the dangers incident to overhanging walls in mineral deposits, possessing parallel walls and dipping more or less steeply, and it is pointed out that the serpentine under the hanging wall should not be withdrawn, or if it must be mined, then the overhanging country rock must be brought down, and have a straight face, without any overhanging ledges. Undermining in sand and clay pits, it is claimed, should be absolutely forbidden and foremen should see to it that all frozen overburden, either overhanging, or bordering the edge of open pits, is removed before undertaking work of any kind in the vicinity.

Special attention is drawn to the safety work being carried on by the Canadian Johns-Manville and the Canada Cement Company. The latter company it is stated keeps before the men the causes of accidents and by competition and awards stimulates the co-operation of the men. After a campaign of one and a half years the records of this company show in the frequency factor of accidents a reduction from 11.1 to 2.8.

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### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES OF CANADA DURING THE TEN YEAR PERIOD, 1913 TO 1922.

**T**HE following summary of fatalities in the mines of Canada deals particularly with fatal accidents reported by the Mines Department of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. The figures for British Columbia represent the annual compilations of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the province and contain separate information with regard to coal and metalliferous mining. In Alberta and Nova Scotia, the figures refer to accidents in coal mines only, while those for Ontario and Quebec comprise accidents in the mines, me-

tallurgical works and quarries; no coal is mined in either of these provinces. In Quebec, the figures showing the number of persons employed are on a 300-day basis. Further particulars regarding accidents in the mines of British Columbia, Alberta, and Quebec for the year 1922 will be found elsewhere in this issue, while an account of mining accidents in Ontario in 1922 is contained in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The following table shows the fatal accidents reported in each province

## FATALITIES IN THE MINES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND NOVA SCOTIA, AND RATIO PER 1,000 MEN EMPLOYED

	1913		1914		1915		1916		1917	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
British Columbia-Coal.....	27	4.05	17	2.97	552	10.42	228	5.53	444	8.51
Metalliferous .....	13	3.02	19	4.55	17	4.10	20	3.71	17	3.23
Alberta .....	28	3.47	a 209	24.36	18	2.79	20	2.64	24	2.89
Ontario .....	64	3.93	58	3 .60	22	1.51	51	3.07	36	2.02
Quebec .....	16	1.86	9	1.29	13	2.25	18	2.72	4	.6
Nova Scotia.....	48	3.51	37	2.53	41	3.27	29	2.65	e87	8.41

	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio
British Columbia-Coal.....	f 23	5.15	12	2.01	17	2.67	10	1.45	j31	4.66
Metalliferous .....	12	3.66	6	1.59	5	1.54	3	1.43	6	2.84
Alberta .....	22	2.49	21	2.78	29	3.10	21	2.09	35	4.12
Ontario .....	32	2.10	39	3.00	29	2.67	24	2.54	30	2.72
Quebec .....	g 29	4.5	12	1.67	25	3.36	12	2.51	16	2.72
Nova Scotia.....	h 122	11.77	20	1.86	26	2.30	29	3.36	.....	.....

(a) Including 181 deaths caused by an explosion.

(b) Including 19 deaths by drowning and 22 deaths caused by an explosion.

(c) Including 12 deaths caused by an explosion.

(d) Including 34 deaths caused by one explosion and 4 by another.

(e) Including 65 deaths caused by an explosion.

(f) Including 16 deaths caused by the breaking of a hoisting cable on Protection shaft.

(g) Including 5 deaths caused by the fall of rock from roof of old stope.

(h) Including 88 deaths caused by an explosion.

(j) Including 18 deaths caused by an explosion.

and the ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 men employed during the years 1913 to 1922.

The output of coal per fatal accident in Alberta during the years 1913 to 1922 (inclusive) was 152,798 tons in 1913; 18,286 in 1914; 190,827 in 1915; 232,430 in 1916; 202,642 in 1917; 279,483 in 1918; 239,162 in 1919; 238,733 in 1920; 282,721 in 1921; and 170,755 in 1922.

The output of coal per fatal accident in British Columbia during the years 1913 to 1922 (inclusive) was 95,213 tons in 1913; 106,527 in 1914; 37,935 in 1915; 88,770 in 1916; 54,539 in 1917; 92,098 in 1918; 200,745 in 1919; 158,633 in 1920 256,963 in 1921, and 83,255 in 1922. Figures for the output of metalliferous minerals per fatal accident are given only for the years 1915 to 1922. These figures are 134,505 tons for 1915, 159,443 for 1916, 162,446 for 1917, 241,-

070 for 1918, 352,162 for 1919, 435,637 for 1920, 520,881 for 1921, and 262,197 for 1922.

In the remaining provinces of Canada, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and New Brunswick, the only information available is contained in the records of fatal industrial accidents in Canada which are printed quarterly and annually in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Figures for Yukon Territory are not given in these reports. The mineral production of these provinces is not so great as that of the other provinces nor are there nearly so many men employed, as will be seen from the summary of the annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada for 1921 on page 756 of this issue, where the number of wage earners given for that year are 721 for Saskatchewan, 752 for Manitoba, 914 for New Brunswick and 461 for the Yukon Territory, and the number of salaried employees in these provinces as 73, 51,



66 and 5 respectively. The following table shows the number of fatal accidents reported to the Department of Labour for the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922, and the value of the mineral production during these years as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

FATALITIES IN THE MINES OF SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA AND NEW BRUNSWICK DURING THE YEARS 1919, 1920, 1921 AND 1922 AND THE VALUES OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THESE YEARS

	1919		1920		1921		1922	
	No. of accid-ents	Value of production	No. of accid-ents	Value of production	No. of accid-ents	Value of production	No. of accid-ents	Value of production
Saskatchewan .....	1	\$ 1,521,964	.....	\$ 1,837,468	1	\$ 1,114,220	1	\$ 827,645
Manitoba .....	1	2,868,378	1	4,223,461	1	1,934,117	3	2,118,529
New Brunswick.....	.....	1,770,945	3	2,491,787	2	1,901,505	2	2,414,152
Total .....	2	6,161,287	4	7,552,716	4	3,949,842	6	5,360,326

The value of the mineral production of Yukon Territory during the last four years is given as follows: \$1,940,934 in 1919; \$1,576,726 in 1920; \$1,754,955 in 1921; and \$1,810,555 in 1922.

REPORT ON CERTAIN CHARGES AGAINST MEMBERS OF EDMONTON POLICE FORCE.

**I**N view of certain charges brought against members of the police force of Edmonton, Alberta, arising out of a strike of coal miners of the Penn mine in that city, the municipal council of Edmonton, on April 25, requested Mr. Justice Walsh to make inquiry into the alleged ill treatment of a number of women by the police near the mine on January 4. Mr. Justice Walsh submitted his report to the Council on June 11. The report states that on January 2, ninety strikers had been arrested by the city police and detained in custody on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly, and on the following day twenty-nine more were arrested on a similar charge. On January 4, a meeting of the strikers' wives was held to arrange for the maintenance of children whose mothers were dead and whose fathers were in jail. After the meeting they decided to parade the streets. When the procession headed by the women approached the mine, the police endeavoured to prevent them from trespassing on the company's property. About ten of the women managed to get on the mine property. The police line was then tightened and the rest of the crowd were kept off. As to what took place then, Justice Walsh says: "The evidence for the complainants and the police is so evenly balanced, both as to the numbers and the disinterestedness of the witnesses, that if there were nothing to determine me as to which set of them I should accept I would feel obliged to say that the complainants have not discharged the burden of establishing their grievances and so hold them unproven. There are several considerations however which impel me to the conclusion that the evidence offered on behalf of the police should be accepted rather than that offered in support

of the charges against them and I therefore accept and act upon the same". The reasons given for accepting the evidence of the police were as follows: "The Supreme Court of this province has set upon the gathering of the complainants and their associates the brand of unlawfulness. Four of the men who participated in it were convicted in that court of being members of an unlawful assembly. . . . In addition convictions of acts of lawlessness were made against several of the individuals of whom it was composed. . . . I am satisfied that very many of the women who were in the crowd were in a state of hysteria which made them largely irresponsible at the time and renders them incapable now of giving reliable account of the events of which they speak."

With respect to the conduct of the police, Mr. Justice Walsh states: "In my judgment, Chief Shute and his men, and their associates of the Mounted Force, acted with good judgment and considerable moderation, under circumstances of great provocation, in a serious situation which was fraught with much danger. The feeling over the strike was very tense. Acts of lawlessness were on the increase. A firm hand was needed to keep within bounds the growing tendency to defy the law. That firm hand was applied in this instance, but with no unnecessary harshness".

Three questions were submitted by the Council: (1) Did the police force of the city of Edmonton or any member thereof, and if so what members, in the vicinity of the property known as the Penn Mine, in the city of Edmonton, Alberta, on the afternoon of January 4 last, attack, beat or in any way ill-treat a number of women or any women, and if so in what manner and to what extent? The answer was "No, with the single exception of the injuries, other than those to her knees, inflicted upon Mrs. Clarke by Constable Clarke, to which I have referred". (2) If so: (a) Was it wilful; (b) was it justified; (c) if justified was there provocation, and if so to what extent? The answer was that Mrs. Clarke's injuries were not wilfully inflicted, but were sustained by her in resisting her expulsion from the property, upon which she was trespassing. (3) Was the Chief Constable of the police force of the said city of Edmonton at said time and place under the influence of liquor? The reply was that not a particle of evidence was offered to justify even the asking of this question. The lawyer for the complainants stated that no charge of this character was made by his clients. It was explained that this question was submitted because of a statement contained in an affidavit which had been printed and largely circulated.

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## NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BRITISH LABOUR WOMEN

**T**HE National Conference of Labour Women of Great Britain was held at York, England, on May 8 and 9, under the presidency of Mrs. Harrison Bell, and was attended by 518 delegates representing women's sections of the labour parties, trades councils and trade unions, socialist societies and other organizations.

The second interim report on motherhood and endowment of the Joint Re-

search and Information Department of the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress was presented and adopted. The first interim report which was adopted at Leamington last year (see LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1922) was stated, apart from a very few cases, to have received unanimous support. It was announced that the final report was being prepared by the committee giving an account of its proposals for mothers'

pensions, provision for mother and child immediately before and after birth, maintenance allowances for all school children over fourteen, and other forms of provision for child welfare, together with an enquiry into schemes for motherhood and child endowment and their relation to these smaller schemes and to the general life of the community.

In a report on the education of children in the ideals of the labour movement and of peace, reference was made to the formation of what is called the "New Triple Alliance," composed of mothers, teachers and young workers, which was formed last December at a meeting called by the International Federation of Working Women on the occasion of the International Peace Congress which was held at the Hague by the International Federation of Trade Unions. The Alliance was formed as a first step toward the carrying out of the educational programme of the Congress, and various plans for the promotion of educational work for peace were recommended. By a resolution the National Conference of Women expressed satisfaction with what had been done in the matter, and urged the Labour Party to encourage the formation of young people's sections and to give prominence to anti-militarist teaching.

A resolution on unemployment was adopted in which the view was expressed that the present depression was mainly due to the foreign policy of present and past governments since the war. The resolution declared that full

maintenance should be provided for all workers for whom work could not immediately be found. The government was urged to put into operation the Education Acts of 1918 and to raise the school age universally, in view of the increasing number of juveniles for whom work could not be found. The conference condemned the inadequacy of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts and protested against certain regulations which had been issued under these Acts. It requested that the present Rent Restriction Acts be extended until 1925, that laws be passed permitting local authorities to make empty houses available for occupation, and enabling the government to control the cost and supply of building materials. The conference opposed any system calculated to weaken the existing machinery of the trade boards. It was decided to request the government to repeal the law providing for the two-shift system in industry, on the ground that it was inflicting hardships on women and girls. The government was urged to introduce legislation which would: (1) raise the age of whole-time school attendance to sixteen; (2) improve the standard of buildings, equipment, and staff in elementary schools; (3) provide for free secondary education; (4) provide adequate allowances for maintenance; (5) provide nursery schools for children from two years old; and (6) make adequate provision for the supply of dinners to children of school age.



## THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE FRENCH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

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THE May, 1923, issue of the *International Labour Review*, published by the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, contained an article by Charles Dulot on the present position of the French trade union movement, from which the following information was obtained.

As a consequence of the rupture in December, 1921, the French trade union movement has split up into two large organisations: the General Confederation of Labour, always known as the C.G.T. (*Confédération générale du travail*), and the General Confederation of United Labour, known as the C.G.T.U. (*Confédération générale du travail unitaire*). The two organizations are also absolutely apart internationally as well as nationally. The C.G.T.U. is affiliated with the Red Trade Union International of Moscow, while the C.G.T. has remained a member of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam. It is difficult to determine the exact membership of these two bodies. Trade unionists are not very closely linked to their organizations, which still keep their traditional character of bodies established primarily for militant action. The result is that membership varies so much as to prevent statistical compilation. Groups of workers often join a union on the outbreak of a strike or are won over by a definite campaign for specified ends; these ends obtained, they stop paying their subscriptions, only to rejoin the same organization at a later date. An estimate of the membership of the old C.G.T., however, gives a figure of about 700,000. The membership of the C.G.T.U. is generally supposed not to exceed 300,000. To these two bodies must be added the French Confederation of Christian Workers (*Confédération française des travail-*

leurs chrétiens). This confederation unites the Catholic trade unions and has a membership of about 125,000. Another body drawing its membership of about 100,000 chiefly from among salaried employees, especially from among bank, stock exchange, and commercial clerks, has assumed the name of Independent (*Indépendante*). Mention only will suffice of the Reformist unions and of the National Confederation of Labour (*Confédération nationale du travail*); these bodies are of little influence or weight.

The General Confederation of Labour or C.G.T., which has the largest membership, is the traditional organ of French trade unionism. The policy of its representatives in the International Labour Organization is well known. It is guided by principles of internationalism and universal peace. The C.G.T. aims at helping on the reconstruction of a world thrown out of equilibrium by the war, and considers that the workers have here an important part to play; the force inherent in the world of labour is to be added to the legal force of the institution established by the Treaty of Versailles. Ever since 1919 members of the Confederation have been delegates at every International Labour Conference and session of the Governing Body and have at no time lost sight of the aims of their organization. The principal obstacle in the way of industrial legislation is, of course, the existing disparity in the distribution of raw materials and in the volume of production; the C.G.T. has, so far as in it lay, supported the enquiries into world production, unemployment, and other subjects conducted by the International Labour Office. In its own country it has endeavoured to make the usefulness of the Office known to the working classes, to defend it against attack, and

to get Draft Conventions carried out. The national and international policy of the C.G.T. are completely co-ordinated. French trade unionism, while not for a moment relaxing its insistence on the revolutionary ideal, is attaching more and more importance to a programme of reform, to industrial legislation, and to the study of those great economic problems towards the solution of which it wishes to contribute in order to further the progress of society. The C.G.T. is also making an effort once more to obtain the support of employees in state enterprises. Great disappointment was felt at the neutrality maintained by these workers in the dispute between the C.G.T. and its extremist elements. The Federation of Civil Servants, however, which was greatly weakened in 1921 in consequence of the action taken against it by the Government, but which has now been reconstituted apparently on a stronger basis, has no intention of re-affiliating with the C.G.T. Its aim is on its own initiative to secure the trade union rights at present refused to workers in government employ and its instrument will be an electoral policy which has already produced definite results. The neutral attitude adopted a year ago by the Federation is accordingly being maintained.

The General Confederation of United Labour or C.G.T.U. is far from displaying the same calmness of attitude which the old central organization has achieved. Its main problem since its establishment has been affiliation and general relations with Moscow. There has been

an increasing and implacable internal struggle between the Revolutionary Syndicalists and the Anarchists on the one side, and the Communists on the other. It has also attempted to establish a "united front" for the defence of the workers' interests with the General Confederation of Labour, but was met with a refusal to co-operate.

The claims of the Catholic trade union federation are not noticeably different from those of other trade unions, but it also has its own peculiar problems: its relations with the Church, with other workers' organizations, and with the employer, especially the Catholic employer.

Another of the main branches of trade unionism, "independent" or evolutionary syndicalism, is represented by the Council of Industrial Legislation and Labour. The aim of this body is the organisation of each industry by the creation of permanent joint committees corresponding to the local, regional, and national organizations of employers and workers.

M. Dulot's general sketch of the French trade union movement includes the picture of a C.G.T. freed of its extremist tendencies, still engaged in reforming both its material organization and its opinions; of a C.G.T.U. torn between Anarchist and Communist claims and ready for new ruptures; of a federation of workers in government employ who seem tending towards political action; finally, of a confederation of workers' unions, and of an independent federation organised on a strictly occupational basis.



## THE UMANITARIA SOCIETY OF MILAN, ITALY.

THE International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, published in the issue of "Industrial and Labour Information" for June 1 an article by Mr. Rinaldo Rigola on the Umanitaria Society of Milan, which it states, is undoubtedly the foremost of the institutions of a social character which have contributed to the reconstruction of Italy during the past twenty years. The article is in part as follows.

The idea of founding a Society of the kind was first conceived by Mr. P. M. Loria, who was born in Mantua in 1814 and died at Milan in 1892. On his retirement from business, Mr. Loria, who was a wealthy widower without children, endeavoured to find some form of charitable work organized on new and original lines. In the course of his observations of society he had been struck particularly by the miserable spectacle offered by the large number of beggars and vagabonds to be seen in the streets. He conceived the idea of founding an institution to assist these unhappy creatures to find a profitable occupation and earn an honest living. He published some pamphlets explaining his scheme the most important part of which was to institute a "house of work" in which the outcasts of society would be provided with employment provisionally until permanent work could be found for them. Mr. Loria endeavoured, at first without success, to persuade the municipal authorities to take up the proposal and to contribute to the cost. At his death he bequeathed almost the whole of his fortune, about 10 million lire, for the purpose of founding the Umanitaria Society which he had suggested to the municipal authorities of Milan, the condition of the bequest being that the society should be founded as a legally incorporated institution before 31 December 1893. The municipality accepted the legacy and proceeded to take steps to found the Society. The relatives of the deceased, however, contested the will, and for that and other reasons the Society was unable to begin its work until 1902.

The Society is organised on a democratic basis. Membership is open to every body on payment of a small contribution, and all members take part in the working of the society... According to its rules "the object

of the Umanitaria Society is to give all the unfortunates and outcasts of society an opportunity of redemption by their own efforts, by giving them the assistance they require and providing them with work and means of instruction"... The rules also provide that the Umanitaria Society of Milan "shall endeavour to promote the institution of similar societies in other places. These societies shall be independent bodies grouped together on a federative basis and attached to the original society in Milan."

The legacy of the founder of the Society, though representing a large sum for the period, would have been inadequate for the requirements of the Society without the addition of a number of other donations from various benefactors, and the financial support received for certain specified purposes from various public and private charitable organizations. The Society has always devoted a considerable portion of its efforts to the spread of general education and technical training. Its activities in the purely labour sphere are, however, no less important.

The Society is under the management of a General Director who supervises the various departments and is responsible to the board of administration and to the presidency. The various branches of activity are assigned to "offices" or to special bodies of which the most important are: the employment office, the agrarian office, the information and translation bureau, the "house of work", the emigration office and emigrants' hostel, and the social institute.

Special committees are appointed to supervise the more important departments. These committees consist of members of the governing body and delegates of mutual societies, co-operative societies and trade unions. The officials are selected in conformity with the provisions of the legislation concerning charitable organizations.

The employment office of the Umanitaria Society was the first in Italy. It served as a model for the organization of the state employment office which was set up later. The office has undertaken a number of enquiries concerning the conditions of industrial and agricultural workers, housing, occupational diseases, home work, etc. It has published a number of monographs on special questions and has supplied a considerable quantity of statistical material to workers' organizations and students of social problems. It organized the "Employment Exchange Association",



instituted a system of unemployment benefit on the lines of the Ghent system, and was instrumental in organising the first international congress on unemployment which was held in Milan in 1906.

The agrarian office has done much to promote the development of co-operation amongst agricultural workers. The foundation of the Federation of Co-operative Societies of Production and Labour in the Province of Milan was due in large part to the efforts of the organs of the Umanitaria Society. It also contributed to the foundation of the Co-operative Credit Institute and many other similar institutions. The agrarian office has conducted many experiments for the solution of difficult social problems.

The information and translation bureau was instituted for the purpose of assisting trade unions and co-operative societies in their work, particularly in their relations with similar movements in foreign countries. The bureau receives publications from all countries and translates them into Italian for the benefit of associations to which they may be of use.

The "house of work" for many years provided easy work for unemployed persons without means of subsistence, while at the same time endeavouring to find work for them with private employers. The unemployed were thus placed out of reach of temptation and received a wage which, though small, enabled them at least to keep body and soul together for some time. The "House of work" has now been converted into a children's home.

The assistance of emigrants is a branch of the activities of the Society which has been carried on for many years and the value of which is generally recognized. The Society has a number of local offices throughout Italy, which are in touch with the head office and are supported by the latter. It has also branches at various points on the frontier, at port of embarkation, and in the main centres in the countries of immigration. There is an emigrants' hostel at Milan. The Society has done much to assist repatriated emigrants, the unemployed and war refugees . . . . .

The Social Institute is responsible for all work connected with the study of labour problems. It organises conferences on labour questions and entrusts to special committees or to individual students the task of investigating particular social phenomena, thus steadily increasing its store of scientific material. The Institute is open to all who require information on social questions . . . . Before the war it had organized a School of Social Legislation and courses of training for factory inspectors, managers of co-

operative societies, officials of mutual benefit societies and trade unions. These activities were resumed after the war and extended to many other cities in Italy as the result of an agreement concluded between the Umanitaria Society and the National Co-operative Credit Institute. The classes at headquarters were reorganized with a view to creating a university of labour on the model of the English labour colleges. Pupils from local schools and officials of the various organizations may be sent to the Milan School, which provides more advanced courses . . . .

The Umanitaria Society has achieved remarkable results in its efforts towards the education of young workers. Its aim is to inspire enthusiasm, stimulate the faculty of observation and to encourage individual research among the pupils, to promote self-education by leading pupils to realize the need and the possibility, both for themselves and for their craft, of continual striving after perfection, and to raise the technical standard and the level of culture of the masses, without dissociating technical training from social and general education.

With a view to realizing this programme, it has founded an electro-technical laboratory, a school of applied arts, a school for the printing trade and a school for the tailoring trade. It has contributed both financially and otherwise, to the foundation of a school for watchmakers, a school for chemical industries and the manufacture of soap, varnish and oils, etc., and a school for the paper-making industry. It has founded a school of vocational training for girls, with a view to replacing the apprenticeship system, which had proved unsatisfactory, and has instituted Sunday and evening courses of instruction in tailoring, dressmaking, embroidery and laundry work. In view of the increasing gravity of the apprenticeship problem and the fact that the technical training received by the worker in the factory is obviously inadequate, the Umanitaria Society instituted, as an experiment, a school of vocational training in wood-work and the manipulation of precious metals and iron. Later . . . . . the Umanitaria instituted courses of designing and manual work in the elementary schools, even before such courses were instituted by the municipality. It has also organized training courses for teachers . . . .

In addition to the educational activities enumerated, the Society has contributed indirectly to the spread of education by assisting other organizations which have been working for many years past with the same objects and with excellent results . . . .

The Society has also supported various schemes for the spread of general culture among the masses, with a view to supplement-

ing the instruction given in vocational schools and giving the workers an opportunity of general development which will at the same time increase their efficiency in their trade. It has contributed to the support of the People's University and to the foundation of the People's Libraries Association and the People's Theatre. Later a Federation of Popular Libraries was founded

and thanks to its untiring efforts and those of the Umanitaria Society, centres of culture have been formed throughout the whole of Italy. Books have penetrated even to the smallest and most remote villages, and a supply of intellectual food has been placed within the reach of those classes of the population which are least able to procure it for themselves.

## CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN THE JAPANESE SPINNING INDUSTRY.

THE International Labour Review for May, published by the International Labour Office, contains a summary of a report on the spinning industry of Japan, which was made by the Kyocho Kai. This organization, the name of which signifies "the association for harmonious co-operation," is an association formed by Japanese employers and aided by a government grant for the study of social reform and industrial relations. The information in the present article was derived from this summary.

At the end of 1919 the spinning mills in Japan, including silk, cotton, jute and wool, numbered 240 and employed 232,06 wage earners. Of this number only 55,330 were male workers while 79 were girls between the ages of 10 and 12 years, 32,722 girls between 12 and 15, and 2,879 boys between 12 and 15.

For more than ten years factory owners have experienced difficulty in recruiting women workers. This is partly due to the increased demand for women workers consequent on the rapid progress of this industry, and partly to the short period of time which most of the women work. The recruiting of workers is done either through agents especially sent out for this purpose or through the personal connections of the workers already engaged. Roughly 62 per cent of the workers are recruited by the former method, which is a very expensive one, the expenditure incurred for recruitment through such agents being about 30

yen (about \$15) per head, including agents' fees, expenses in preparing for the new employment, and the travelling expenses of the worker. In addition, it is usually the custom to advance a sum of at least about 15 yen to each worker recruited. This system of advancing money to the workers at the time of their engagement was originally introduced with the object of keeping them at the factories, but it often leads them to wander from factory to factory without being able to pay off their debts. All workers recruited, after passing a medical examination and a general knowledge test, are asked to sign a formal contract with the employer, which in many cases is a unilateral one exempting the employer from any obligation and giving him the sole right of deciding the hours of work, wages, etc. In its form this contract is often like the oath of allegiance of the vassal to the lord.

According to the report, the labour turnover is very high and the term of employment generally very short, despite the fact that over two-fifths of the women employees and nearly one-fourth of the male workers live in dormitories attached to the factories. This labour turnover results in a low efficiency of the individual workers and a low efficiency of the factory owing to the constant necessity for re-arranging work; cost of administration and of recruitment also become very high. In order to avoid these evils, many factories are improving the wel-



fare provisions for the workers and are also granting various bonuses and allowances with the object of encouraging longer service.

Two shifts of twelve hours are generally adopted in the industry, except in the jute-spinning factories, where, owing to bad trade, night work has been abolished and the 12-hour system is adopted during the day time. Four days' rest per month are given where the factory is working on two shifts; but where there are only day operations, while some employers grant four rest days, others give only two. There is an increasing tendency to adopt the Sunday rest system.

Wages in the cotton-spinning industry are normally fixed on a daily basis for men workers and on piece rates for women workers, though sometimes a mixed system of time and piece rates is adopted. Time rates are also applied in the case of female apprentices and supervisors, while piece rates are also applied to male workers who are engaged in packing and certain other operations. In the case of women workers, piece rates are paid sometimes on an individual and sometimes on a collective basis. Some silk-spinning factories adopt the daily wage system for all workers and for all operations, while others adopt the piece-rate system for workers engaged in particular operations; in the former case a supplementary bonus system is arranged in order to avoid the inconvenience arising for the time-rate system. In jute-spinning factories the piece-rate system is generally adopted, and daily wages are given only to apprentices.

A beginner's wage in the cotton-spinning industry at present is from 0.45 to 0.60 yen per day for women and from 0.80 to 1.00 yen for men; increases of wages are given at the beginning of every quarter, amounting to 0.02 to 0.03 yen per day. When the beginner's wage reaches that of the ordinary worker, increases amounting

to 0.05 to 0.06 yen per day may be given once every year or half-year. In 1921, the average daily wage for women cottonspinners was roughly 1,093 yen and for men 1,452 yen.

In factories where there are a large number of women workers living in, provision is made for them to be supplied with daily necessities. Almost all factories make provision for medical treatment, which in many cases is not restricted to the workers but is available for their families. Diseases of the respiratory organs are common among dormitory workers, while diseases of the digestive organs occur frequently among the workers living outside the factory. The situation as regards tuberculosis among dormitory workers is improving, owing to better food conditions and shorter working hours, but it cannot be denied that this formidable disease is still causing great suffering among the women workers. A saving system is often adopted and generally compulsory for workers living in; the rate of interest allowed by the employers on the deposits varies from 6 to 10 per cent per year. Mutual aid societies are universally established, and it is rarely that a factory has nothing of the kind. The object of the mutual aid society is chiefly health insurance; benefits are usually paid for accident, sickness, childbirth, and sometimes on retirement from work or on the death of the worker or his family, or again on account of natural calamities. There are very few societies which receive no help from the employers, the latter giving sums varying from one-third to one-half of the total amount of the subscriptions received.

The report states that owing to the low standard of education and the slow progress of any feeling of self reliance among the women workers, very little headway has been made in the organization of the workers in the industry. The only union of spinning workers at present in existence in the country and affiliated to the General



Federation of Japanese Labour, has a membership of only 200. The factory committee system is rare, and the few committees established are really only bodies for communicating the decisions of the employer to the workers.

Some progress may be traced in the welfare provisions generally adopted throughout the industry, but with this

exception conditions in the spinning mills in Japan are said to be in every way primitive. Attention may be drawn to the influence which the adoption at the International Labour Conference of the Convention on the abolition of night work for women is beginning to exercise; a reform which some far-sighted employers are now advocating.

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### THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION DURING MAY, 1923, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

THE volume of employment, as reported by employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the end of May, showed another very large increase of a general character, approximately 47,000 workers being added to the staffs of the firms making returns. This expansion, which affected a slightly smaller number of workers than did the increases registered during May of last year, caused the curve in the accompanying chart to attain a point higher than at any period of 1922. Last year's peak was not reached until the end of October, and it may be expected that the curve, parallelling its 1922 course, will continue to rise steadily during the next few months.

An aggregate payroll of 800,605 workers was reported by the 5,865 firms making returns, who had employed 754,021 persons at the close of April. The index number, therefore, rose from 91.4 on April 30 to 97.3 for the month being surveyed; in May, 1922, it had stood at 89.2 and in 1921 at 86.6. The most pronounced increases were registered in the construction industries, in which nearly 19,000 persons found employment, and in manufacturing. Within the latter group, sawmills reported very marked expansion, and canneries, pulp, paper, iron and steel works showed considerably increased staffs. The mining and transportation divisions also afforded more employment and ac-

tivity in river driving caused large increases in personnel in logging camps. These driving operations were somewhat later than usual, having been delayed by the tardy spring. The only declines of importance were those of a seasonal character in the textile and leather industries.

Firms in all provinces registered substantial additions to staffs. The increases in Quebec, providing work for over 18,600 workers, were the most extensive. In Ontario, the gains were nearly as pronounced, while elsewhere they were on a somewhat smaller scale. Transportation, construction and manufacturing absorbed a large proportion of the additionally employed workers in Quebec, while logging camps reported much bigger payrolls. In Ontario the improvement in construction was especially marked, and sawmills registered greatly increased activity. Gold, silver, copper and nickel mines also showed much larger staffs. The commencement of seasonal operations on road beds caused well over 4,000 additional men to be engaged by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways in the prairie districts; there was also general improvement in a number of other industries. Railroad construction and maintenance, sawmills and logging camps reported the bulk of the expansion in British Columbia, while in the Maritime district improvement

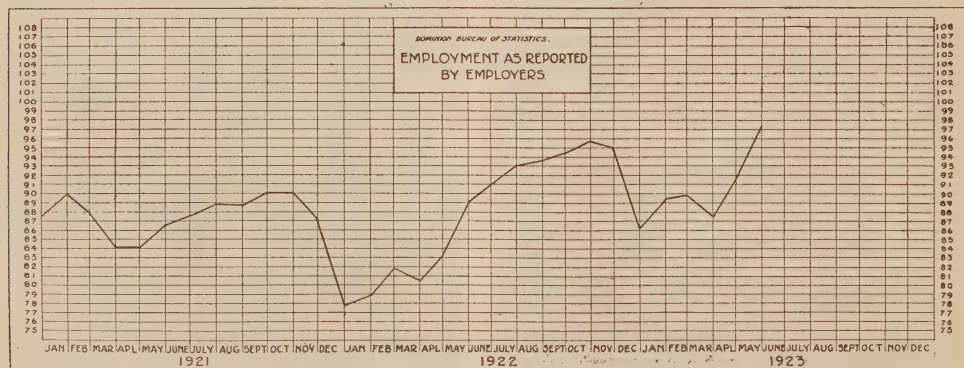
was indicated in fish canneries, sawmills, coal mines, and in construction. Railway and water transportation in these Provinces showed the usual spring curtailment, reflecting the closing of the winter ports. Activity in all provinces was higher than during the corresponding period of last year and 1921. It is interesting to note that in British Columbia the index number stood slightly over the base; last year it was not until midsummer that a favourable situation was indicated in this comparison, while the highest point the number in that province reached during 1921 was 97 per cent.

The following table shows the index numbers of employment by provinces, together with the proportion that the employees reported in each province bears to the total number of employees reported.

District	Relative weight	May 31 1923	Apr. 30 1923	May 31 1922	May 31 1921
Maritime Provinces...	8.7	93.9	90.0	87.4	89.5
Quebec .....	27.3	99.1	90.3	88.1	83.4
Ontario .....	43.0	96.8	91.6	87.8	84.9
Prairie Provinces.....	12.7	95.5	90.4	92.8	91.1
British Columbia.....	8.3	100.4	97.5	96.6	93.3
Canada.....	100	97.3	91.4	89.2	86.6

Employment in all of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made

showed marked improvement. In Montreal, slightly over 7,000 persons were added to the staffs of the 735 firms reporting; they employed 110,272 workers as compared with 103,235 at the close of April. The greater part of this expansion of between 6 and 7 per cent occurred in the shipping and stevedoring divisions. Construction, manufacturing and trade were decidedly more active also. Statements were received from 819 firms in Toronto, whose staffs included 99,838 persons as compared with 97,874 in the preceding month. The difference represented an increase of about two per cent. Construction, transportation, retail trade, iron, steel and lumber recorded increased activity, while the textile industries were not so fully employed. Operations in sawmills, pulp and paper factories and in construction were increased to a substantial extent in Ottawa, increased employment for nearly 1,600 persons having been provided in these and other industries. The payrolls of the 133 concerns reporting aggregated 11,674 persons, or between 15 and 16 per cent more than at the end of April. The expansion in Hamilton was on a much smaller scale, there being slight additions to staffs in a number of industries. The largest gains occurred in construction. Returns were tabulated from 198 employers whose staffs comprised 28,792 persons as against 28,283 in the last report. There was, therefore, an increase of between one and two per cent.





In Winnipeg also small additions to staffs were registered in a number of industries, building contractors recording the largest. An aggregate working force of 24,856 persons was indicated by the 297 firms making returns who had employed 24,514 workers at the close of April. Activity in construction and in lumber and rolling mills accounted for the expansion in Vancouver, 692 persons having been added to the payrolls of the 226 firms reporting. They employed 20,756 persons or about 3 per cent more than in the preceding month. The index numbers of employment in these cities as at May 31 and April 30, 1923, and May 31, 1922, are given in the following table:

City	Relative weight	May 31 1923	Apr. 30 1923	May 31 1922
Montreal .....	13.8	95.4	88.8	85.9
Toronto .....	12.5	89.9	88.1	86.6
Ottawa .....	1.5	109.6	94.8	.....
Hamilton .....	3.6	94.6	92.6	.....
Winnipeg .....	3.1	87.1	86.3	92.9
Vancouver .....	2.6	94.7	91.8	97.5

#### The Manufacturing Industries.

Large increases in employment were reported in this division during May; the tendency during the same month of last year had been upward also, but the situation then was decidedly less favourable than for the period being surveyed. Statements were compiled from 3,872 manufacturers employing 462,422 persons as compared with 447,608 in April, an increase of over three per cent. Of this gain more than half was due to increased activity in sawmills, while seasonal expansion was also indicated in fish canneries. Fruit and vegetable canning, pulp, paper, iron, steel, tobacco, glass, electric current, nickel, aluminum, oil, gas, cyanamid and asbestos factories were also busier. On the other hand, curtailment of operations continued to be indicated in textiles, particularly

in garment, personal furnishing, thread, yarn and cloth mills, and in boot and shoe factories. Musical instrument works, moreover, were slacker. Reductions in personnel had been reported in these three industries during May, 1922. In spite of the fact that the improvement indicated in manufacturing as a whole, had been slightly more pronounced during the same period of last year, than for the month being surveyed, the index number then stood over 9 points lower than in this month.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS — EDIBLE.** — Further large additions to staffs were reported in this industry. Fish canning, smoking and curing, dairying and meat-packing absorbed considerably larger working forces, the increases in the first named being particularly large. The improvement was reported to some extent in all provinces, although the gains in the Maritime district greatly exceeded those indicated elsewhere. Statements were received from 198 firms employing 14,694 persons as compared with 12,843 employees on April 30, the difference representing an increase of over 14 per cent. The seasonal expansion recorded during the same month of last year had affected a slightly smaller number of persons, but the level of employment for the two periods was very much the same.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.** — Contractions were again recorded in boot and shoe factories, there being a decline of two per cent in the employment afforded in the leather group as a whole. The tendency in all provinces except the Maritimes was downward, the losses in Quebec, however, exceeded those registered elsewhere. The payrolls of the 204 firms making returns, aggregating 17,092 persons, were smaller by 357 workers than in April. Curtailment of operations involving the release of a slightly larger number of persons had been recorded during May, 1922, when employment was in a slightly less volume than in May of the present year.



**LUMBER AND ITS PRODUCTS.** — The additions to staff reported in sawmills during May were the largest on record, being slightly in excess of those registered during the corresponding month of last year when the index number stood some 5 points lower. Reports were received from 718 concerns in the lumber group, whose payrolls aggregated 55,800 persons, as compared with a total working force of 47,619 in April. All provinces contributed to this increase of over 17 per cent, the gains in Ontario, however were considerably more extensive than in the other districts. The expansion was confined chiefly to lumber mills; activity in furniture and vehicle works declined.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.** — The trend of employment in this industry continued to be downward, reductions in employment having been registered during the greater part of the year. Contractions had also been indicated during the spring and summer of 1922, and the index number in May of a year ago stood on a lower level than for the period under review. According to reports tabulated from 40 manufacturers, 3,051 persons were employed in the making of musical instruments as compared with 3,180 in the preceding month. This decline of four per cent occurred almost entirely in Ontario.

**PLANT PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.** — Further expansion was indicated in the edible plant products industries during May, when 343 persons were added to the staffs of the 288 firms reporting. Their staffs comprised 24,680 persons as compared with 24,337 at the close of April. This increase of rather better than one per cent was slightly smaller than that registered during the same month of last year, but the situation then was not so favourable as for the period being surveyed. Fruit and vegetable canneries and biscuit factories reported the bulk of the increase, while sugar refineries were slacker than in April. Firms in Ontario reported quite large additions to

staffs; in British Columbia there was a minor increase, while elsewhere declines were recorded.

**PULP AND PAPER.** — Continued activity was indicated in pulp and paper mills, while manufacturers of paper products and printing and publishing shops were somewhat less fully engaged. Returns were compiled from 448 firms, whose staffs, aggregating 53,512 persons, were larger by 1,776 workers or 3.4 per cent than in the last report. About 70 per cent of the expansion occurred in Quebec, while improvement was also registered in Ontario and British Columbia. The tendency in the other provinces was downward. Additions of staffs on a somewhat smaller scale had been recorded during May, 1922, when the index number stood several points lower than at the present time. Employment during the month being reviewed was better than at any period since the autumn of 1920.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.** — The employment afforded in thread, yarn, cloth, garment, personal furnishing, knitting and headwear factories declined still further during May. This movement repeats that experienced during the corresponding month of last year, although the shrinkage then was not so extensive as during the period being surveyed. The index number for this month, however, was still somewhat higher than at that time. Reports were received from 582 concerns employing 72,497 persons as compared with a payroll of 73,906 workers in April. All provinces shared in this decline of .9 per cent, the losses in Ontario, however, were the largest.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.** — The production of tobacco in Quebec and of distilled liquors in Ontario employed larger working forces than in April, there being an increase of 466 persons in the number of employees reported in the group as a whole. The payroll of the 96 concerns making re-

turns aggregated 11,042 persons as compared with 10,576 in the month before, the difference representing an increase of over four per cent, which caused the index number to be slightly higher than in May of last year when the tendency had also been favourable.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.**—Employment in this industry continued to increase, mainly in glass factories in Ontario, although general improvement was reported in glass, brick and cement works in other provinces. Statements were tabulated from 118 employers, whose staffs aggregated 10,178 persons or 576 more than in April. There was, therefore, an increase of 6 per cent. An upward movement had been indicated in May, 1922, but the index number then stood several degrees lower than in this May.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.**—Continued expansion was recorded by plants producing electric current, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec, but to some extent in all provinces. Additions to staffs on a somewhat smaller scale had been indicated during the same month of last year, but conditions then were not quite so good. An aggregate working force of 10,871 persons was reported by the 80 concerns making returns, who had employed 10,345 workers in April. The greater part of this increase of five per cent occurred in Ontario and Quebec.

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.**—Further activity was shown in the majority of divisions of this industry, notably in rolling and forging mills, machinery, agricultural implement, railway car, automobile, iron and steel fabrication works and in foundries and machine shops. The tendency in all provinces except British Columbia was favourable, the improvement in Quebec being most pronounced. The payrolls of the 641 firms reporting increased from 131,472 on April 30 to 133,619 at the close of May, an increase of 1.6 per cent. During the corresponding month of last year very large additions to staffs had

been indicated, representing recovery from the temporary shutdowns recorded at the close of April, and the index number stood some 16 points lower than for the month being surveyed.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—Aluminum factories, nickel and copper, smelters and refineries were considerably busier than in April, as were also works producing lead, tin, zinc and copper articles. The improvement was general except in the prairie provinces, where conditions were stationary. Returns were compiled from 108 employers, having 12,513 persons on their payrolls as compared with 11,970 in the last report. The difference represented an increase of 4.5 per cent. The trend of employment in May, 1922, had also been progressive but employment then was in much smaller volume than this year.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.**—The production of asbestos goods, petroleum products and cyanamide in Quebec and Ontario showed an increase during May. According to statements tabulated from 74 firms employing 9,640 persons, they had enlarged their payrolls by 361 persons or 3.9 per cent during the month. The index number stood higher than at any period since 1920, exceeding that for May of last year, when the tendency had also been favourable, by over 7 points.

#### Logging.

Activity in river driving caused considerable increases in employment to be registered in logging camps during May, those operations, as mentioned before, having been somewhat delayed by the late spring. Substantial increases were reported in Quebec; gains on a somewhat smaller scale occurred in British Columbia, and there were slight increases in the Maritime and Prairie provinces, while in Ontario moderate declines were indicated. The expansion for river drives had occurred earlier in the spring of 1922 and during May the situation had remained unchanged.



Employment then, however, was not so brisk as for the month being reviewed. A combined working force of 19,540 persons was reported by the 203 firms making returns, who had employed 17,986 workers in April. There was, therefore, an increase of 8.6 per cent.

#### Mining.

COAL MINING. — Greater activity was recorded in the Nova Scotia and Alberta coal fields, while in British Columbia reductions were indicated. Ninety-one operators made reports showing that they employed 29,277 persons, or 612 more than in April, an increase of two per cent. Very little change in personnel on the whole had been indicated during May, 1922, and the index number then stood about three points lower than at the present time.

METALLIC ORES — During May the largest increases to staff since the record began in 1919 were reported in the mining of metallic ores, chiefly in Ontario, but to some extent in British Columbia. Gold, copper, silver, zinc, lead and nickel mines afforded greatly increased employment, causing the index number to be higher than in any period in 1922 or 1921. Additions to staff on a much smaller scale had been indicated during May of last year. According to reports furnished by 45 concerns, their payrolls, aggregating 11,397 persons, were larger by 1,218 workers or 12 per cent than at the close of April.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS OTHER THAN COAL. — Asbestos mines in Quebec, stone and gypsum quarries in New Brunswick afforded more employment than in the preceding month, while minor increases were recorded in other provinces. The 66 firms making returns had increased their working forces from 5,681 persons in April to 6,271 in May, an expansion of over 10 per cent. Although gains on a somewhat larger scale had been reported during the same month of last

year, the index number then was nearly 13 points lower than in this May.

#### Communication

Concerns in this division continued to increase their payrolls, having added 453 persons to their staffs during May. The concerns reporting, 169 in number, employed 21,049 workers or 2.2 per cent more than in April. Telephone companies in Ontario showed nearly half the increase, while the gains on telegraphs occurred chiefly in that province and Quebec. The improvement recorded was much more extensive than that indicated in May of last year, and the situation compared favourably.

#### Transportation.

STREET RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE. — Continued expansion was registered in this industry during May, although the increases were very much less extensive than during the same month of last year, when the index number had stood over 12 points higher. Street railways in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported the bulk of the increase, while elsewhere the changes were slight. Returns were received from 103 employers whose payrolls totalled 19,480 persons. As they had employed 18,825 workers in April this was an increase of 3.5 per cent.

STEAM RAILWAYS. — Further marked increases in personnel were recorded in this industry during May, the expansion in Quebec being especially large. In Ontario and British Columbia additions to staffs on a somewhat smaller scale were reported, while losses were registered in the Maritime and Prairie provinces, those in the former district being of a seasonal character. A combined payroll of 76,174 persons was indicated by the 121 concerns and divisional superintendents' reporting, who had employed 74,091 workers in April. There was, therefore, an increase of 2.8 per cent. Additions to staffs of approximately the same size had been re-



Industry	Relative weight	May 31 1923	April 30 1923	May 31 1922	May 31 1921
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	57.8	93.5	90.5	84.2	81.1
Animal products—edible	1.3	95.0	83.8	94.7	101.5
Fur and its products	.1	90.4	88.7	92.8	85.5
Leather and its products	2.1	78.1	79.1	77.2	75.3
Lumber and its products	7.0	112.4	95.5	107.0	99.7
Rough and dressed					
lumber	4.7	134.6	104.0	130.0	117.8
Lumber products	2.3	83.3	84.5	77.9	77.9
Musical instruments	.4	68.4	71.6	59.8	62.2
Plant products—edible	3.1	90.0	88.3	87.6	86.1
Pulp and paper products	6.7	104.4	101.1	96.5	94.2
Pulp and paper	3.4	114.7	107.4	100.5	97.1
Paper products	.8	91.2	90.9	84.7	81.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	96.7	97.1	95.6	95.3
Rubber products	1.5	84.3	84.3	70.1	69.4
Textile products	9.0	90.6	92.5	88.2	78.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	104.0	106.4	99.7	87.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	96.2	96.6	90.9	67.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	75.5	77.6	78.1	76.7
Others	1.2	96.3	98.5	87.1	77.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	95.9	92.2	93.9	97.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	98.6	91.7	71.2	90.9
Chemicals and allied products	.9	91.6	92.5	88.3	81.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	100.3	94.5	90.8	89.1
Electric current	1.4	118.2	111.9	115.3	104.2
Electrical apparatus	1.0	103.0	103.8	75.6	95.4
Iron and steel products	16.7	86.7	85.4	70.5	70.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.1	81.8	77.5	51.4	63.2
Machinery, other than vehicles	1.1	75.1	73.6	46.4	70.5
Agricultural implements	.9	66.4	64.0	49.0	81.1
Draft vehicles	7.1	104.6	103.6	89.2	71.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	29.3	33.2	41.6	57.2
Heating appliances	.7	95.2	95.3	85.1	83.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	91.7	89.6	73.4	79.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	92.1	89.4	69.7	69.7
Others	2.2	81.1	80.4	68.9	74.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	91.1	87.0	67.7	68.6
Mineral products	1.2	104.1	100.2	96.7	89.6
Miscellaneous	.5	94.6	96.4	94.5	88.7
Logging	2.4	52.5	48.0	37.5	47.3
Mining	5.9	101.6	96.7	92.6	88.7
Coal	3.7	93.8	92.0	90.8	91.2
Metallic ores	1.4	126.2	112.9	99.2	81.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	105.3	96.4	92.4	87.6
Communication	2.6	102.2	99.7	100.6	106.1
Telegraphs	.5	102.4	98.6	93.1	95.4
Telephones	2.1	102.1	100.0	102.5	108.8
Transportation	13.8	109.0	101.7	106.2	98.1
Street railways and car-tage	2.4	116.1	112.2	128.0	105.2
Railways	9.5	98.3	95.6	92.4	91.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	211.2	143.8	222.9	167.2
Construction and maintenance	9.0	140.2	101.6	129.5	111.9
Building	2.4	100.1	77.9	102.2	80.1
Highway	.8	1956.6	711.9	1448.5	1004.3
Railway	5.8	146.6	109.8	129.8	112.1
Services	1.7	103.8	97.1	100.3	103.8
Hotel and restaurant	.9	117.3	95.3	102.8	109.7
Professional	.2	98.1	96.2	96.9	81.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	100.2	99.8	97.7	100.6
Trade	6.8	91.9	91.7	80.0	92.5
Retail	4.3	90.2	90.1	87.6	89.2
Wholesale	2.5	95.1	94.5	94.2	98.3
<b>All industries</b> .....	104.1	97.3	91.4	89.2	86.6

gistered during the corresponding month of 1922, but employment then was in smaller volume than for the month being surveyed.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.** — Very large increases in employment were indicated in this division, 4,750 persons having been added to the staffs of the 62 firms reporting. As their payrolls included 14,821 persons as compared with 10,071 in April, this represented a gain of 47 per cent. Substantial declines, due to seasonal causes, were recorded in the Maritime district and contractions on a much smaller scale occurred in British Columbia. On the other hand, activity in Quebec was greatly heightened and in Ontario there were moderate increases. The tendency during May of a year ago had been abruptly upward also, although the increases were somewhat less extensive. Nevertheless the index number then stood a few points higher than in this May.

#### Construction and Maintenance.

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.** — Extensive gains were reported by building contractors during the month under review, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec, although there was also expansion in the other districts. Statements were compiled from 302 firms employing 19,431 persons as compared with 15,834 in April, the difference representing an increase of 22.7 per cent. Employment during May of last year had increased to a marked extent, although the gains were scarcely as large as for the period being surveyed. The index number then however was slightly higher than for the same month of 1923.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.** — Activity on public highways in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces caused pronounced additions to staffs in this industry during May, when 3,748 persons were added to the staffs of the 44 concerns reporting. This was an increase of over 150 per cent, their payrolls having comprised 2,474 men in April. The gain

was slightly larger than that reported during May, 1922, and employment was in greater volume than at that time.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.** — Further extensive expansion was recorded by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways, especially in the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, while lesser gains were indicated in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Thirty-two concerns and divisional superintendents registered a combined working force of 46,187 persons as compared with 34,724 on April 30. This increase of 11,463 persons, or 33 per cent, was larger than any indicated during 1922 or 1921, providing work for nearly 3,000 more men than that recorded in May of last year, when the index number had been some 17 points lower.

#### Hotels and Restaurants.

Another seasonal increase was noted in the employment afforded by hotels, the greatest improvement occurring in summer resorts in Alberta. Reports were compiled from 76 hotels and restaurants, employing 7,575 persons, as compared with 6,921 in April. The difference represented an increase of over 9 per cent. An upward trend, also of

a seasonal character, had been indicated during May, 1922, but the level of employment then was below that for the month being surveyed.

#### Trade.

Further improvement was indicated by both wholesalers and retailers during May, when they added 326 persons to their sales force. This increase was fairly general in character, although employment in retail stores in the Prairie Provinces and in wholesale establishments in the Maritime district declined to some extent. The staffs of the 573 firms reporting aggregated 54,680 persons or .6 per cent more than in April. A nominal reduction in personnel in the trade group as a whole had been indicated during May of last year and the index number now stood slightly higher than at that time.

The table on page 781 shows the index numbers of employment in the various industries as at April 30 and May 31, 1923, and May 31, 1922 and 1921. The first column gives the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed on January 17, 1920, equals 100).

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### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR MAY 1923.

**R**EPORTS from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of May 1923, show an increase in the number of placements effected, while vacancies and applications declined slightly, as compared with the previous month. A comparison with May 1922, shows a marked improvement in employment during the period now under review. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month, periods, indicates that the curve of placements rose steadily during

the month, the curve of applications, though declining somewhat, maintained approximately the same level, while the curve of vacancies declined abruptly. The contraction in vacancies was due to falling off in orders for farm workers in the Prairie provinces after the peak of the spring demand had been reached. Placements of workers continued in large numbers, however, in these provinces, due to the many orders remaining unfilled at the end of April, and to this fact may be attributed the rise in this curve during the month. The sum-



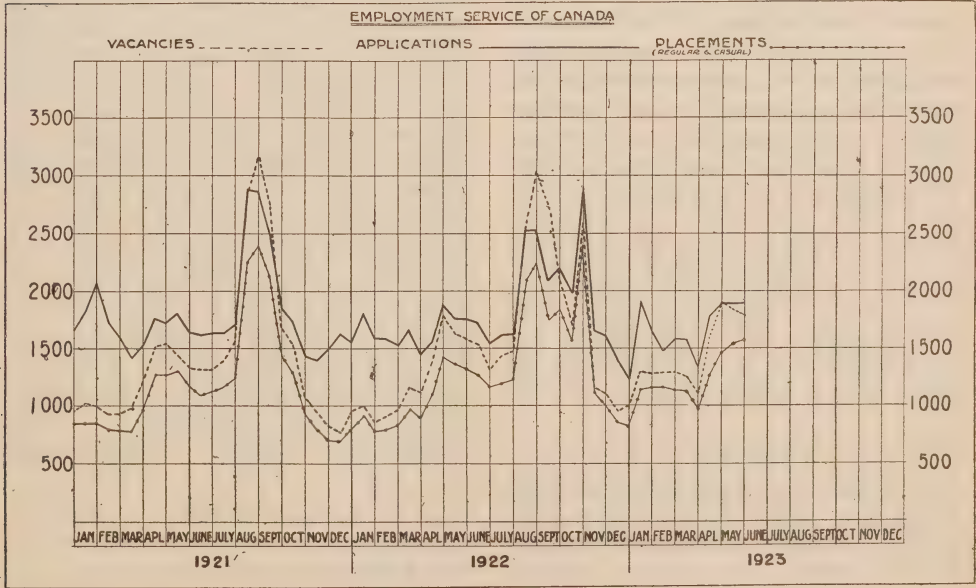
mary of the reports from the offices indicates that the average number of applications registered daily at the offices was 1887, during the first half of the month, as compared with 1,894 during the previous period and with 1,772 during the same period a year ago. During the latter half of the month application averaged 1,895 daily as compared with 1,758 during the latter half of May 1922. Vacancies notified by employers averaged 1,844 and 1,794 daily during the first and second half of the month as compared with 1,619 and 1,587 during the same periods a year ago. The average number of vacancies reported daily during the latter half of April 1923 was 1,903. Placements effected daily by the offices during the first half of May averaged 1,541, as compared with an average of 1,464 during the preceding period and 1,369 during the same period last year. During the latter half of May placements averaged 1,574 daily, as compared with 1,326 daily during the same period a week ago. The average number of placements in regular employment during the period was 1,137 and 1,184 daily during the first and second half respectively while place-

ments in casual work during the corresponding period were on an average of 404 and 390 daily.

The following table gives placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment service:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	87,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,811
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923 (5 months).....	96,778	61,723	158,501

During the month of May the offices made 42,006 references to positions and effected a total of 40,493 placements. The placements in regular employment totalled 30,174, of which 27,012 were of men and 3,162 of women, while the number of placements in casual work was 10,319. Employers notified the Service of 47,297 vacancies, of which 35,948 were for men and 11,349 for women. Applications for work numbered 49,-





167, of which 38,166 were from men and 11,001 from women.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia 588 men, 86 women; New Brunswick 698 men, 64 women; Quebec 1,736 men, 489 women; Ontario 11,469 men, 1,097 women; Manitoba 2,680 men, 506 women; Saskatchewan 3,404 men 336 women; Alberta 3,331 men, 314 women; British Columbia 3,106 men, 270 women.

### MARITIME PROVINCES

The demand for farm labour continued fairly active, placements being effected from all the offices. Building and construction groups showed marked improvement, calls for carpenters, painters, plasterers and building and and road labourers, being received at Moncton, St. John and Chatham, and placements were effected without difficulty. Logging operations declined somewhat, a few vacancies being reported at St. John and Amherst. Household workers were required in considerable numbers, but the supply of trained women was not sufficient to meet the demand.

### QUEBEC.

Road construction, railway maintenance and extension work, created a large demand at all the offices, while the demand for tradesmen in the building industry was greatly in excess of the supply. Continued calls were received for bushmen and river drivers, and placements were made from Montreal, Hull and Quebec. The mining and quarrying industries were reported as busy. Vacancies were available at Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, for skilled workers in the iron and steel industry and in textile trades.

### ONTARIO.

Agricultural work continued to form a large part of the business of the offices, the demand for helpers being general throughout the province with a

shortage of experienced workers. With the commencement of building and road construction programmes, opportunities for employment were increased considerably, and calls for carpenters, painters, plasterers, bricklayers and masons, were received in large numbers at all the offices, especially at Windsor, Toronto, London and Kingston. Carpenters for elevator work were required at Port Arthur and Fort William. Highway and road construction was under way at Toronto, Belleville, Hamilton, Kitchener and Oshawa, and, while the demand for workers was not great as yet, prospects were bright for improved employment in this group. Railway maintenance, including steel track laying, sectional repairs, grading and extension work, absorbed numbers of labourers from Fort William, Port Arthur, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Toronto and Timmins. In the logging group, work was available for all experienced river men at Cobalt, Fort William, North Bay and Pembroke. Very few calls for other bush workers were reported. Sawmills and pulp mills were busy, and numbers of skilled factory labourers and woodworking machine hands were required. The mining group was active. A shortage of miners was reported from Cobalt, and muckers, miners and surface labourers were required at Sudbury. Improved demand was shown in the manufacturing industries. Skilled mechanics for the auto industry were required at Chatham and Oshawa. Riveters, machinists and factory labourers for the metal trades were in demand at Hamilton, Kingston and Kitchener, while vacancies for boys and girls as apprentices in the textile industry were offered at Kingston. The opening of navigation created a demand for marine workers and deck hands, while longshore work increased considerably at Fort William, Kingston, Port Arthur and Toronto. Experienced household help were hard to secure, while an increased number of vacancies for workers in hotels and institutions were filled without difficulty.

## MANITOBA.

An insistent demand for farm help was general throughout the province, and the offices experienced difficulty in securing sufficient workers. Considerable activity was apparent in the construction groups, with increasing number of calls for building labourers, carpenters, painters and road workers. Building tradesmen and railway section workers were transferred from Winnipeg to points in Ontario, while railway maintenance work afforded employment to a considerable number at Brandon and Winnipeg. Logging operations in the province had ceased, although river driving was still fairly active. A number of bushmen were sent to camps in Ontario for the spring cut. From Winnipeg also a number of miners and muckers were sent to a metal mine near Coppercliffe, Ont.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

Requests for farm help were not so numerous as during last month but, with the large number of previous orders, placements in this group were very good. Experienced farm workers were transferred from British Columbia and Manitoba to points in Southern Saskatchewan. In the building and construction groups little demand was reported. Several carpenters and building labourers were required at Estevan and Saskatoon, and bridge carpenters were placed near Moose Jaw, while a few bricklayers and masons were reported as out of work. Calls were received at Estevan, North Battleford, Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, for teamsters, section workers and steel gangs for railway maintenance work. With the approach of summer an increase was reported in the number of requests for housekeepers, maids and waitresses, with an inadequate supply of experienced applicants.

## ALBERTA.

An active, though slightly lessened, demand for farm workers characteriz-

ed the employment situation in this province. Experienced men for seeding were placed in large numbers at all the offices, together with a few workers from British Columbia. A few shepherds and shearers were placed from Calgary. Operations in the construction groups were well under way with road work, park improvement, telephone and water works repairs, forming the predominant note in the demand for workers. Carpenters and bricklayers for urban and rural building were placed from Calgary, Drumheller and Medicine Hat. Vacancies for men, labourers and teamsters, were received in large numbers, and several were transferred from Calgary to Saskatoon.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Few calls for general farm labour were received, but the supply of fruit pickers, both men and women, was not sufficient to meet the increased demand. Prospects were good for improved employment in the building group. A few vacancies for carpenters and labourers were available at Prince Rupert, Cranbrook and Vancouver, while sectionmen and bush gangs were placed in large numbers from Kamloops, Prince George, Prince Rupert and Vancouver. In the logging industry, swampers, axemen and teamsters were required at Revelstoke and Prince Rupert, while sawmill labourers, both skilled and unskilled, were placed at Vancouver, Kamloops, Prince George and New Westminster. Little change was reported in the mining group, a few orders being filled from Vancouver and Victoria. Longshore work gave temporary employment to a number of men at Victoria, while a few painters were employed repainting the boats in the drydock. The offices were unable to meet the normal demand for experienced household workers, the supply of trained women being inadequate. Casual workers and charwomen were placed in the usual numbers.



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1923

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	1,412	902	1,471	1,394	674	641	950	479
Amherst .....	119	34	105	97	64	35	62	61
Halifax .....	784	44	733	708	220	490	682	193
New Glasgow.....	196	78	218	190	148	16	111	87
Sydney .....	363	746	415	399	242	100	105	138
New Brunswick.....	1,610	165	1,407	1,430	762	648	505	347
Chatham .....	65	2	71	63	27	36	92	49
Moncton .....	878	110	744	721	254	447	109	298
St. John .....	667	53	592	646	481	165	304	.....
Quebec .....	3,064	973	3,615	2,484	2,225	47	725	1,303
Hull .....	212	196	428	290	293	0	44	249
Montreal .....	1,931	409	2,383	1,661	1,492	37	516	775
Québec .....	408	66	417	223	223	0	82	123
Sherbrooke .....	233	136	187	168	152	7	15	132
Three Rivers .....	280	166	200	141	65	3	68	24
Ontario .....	21,488	5,419	19,647	17,623	12,566	4,108	3,823	12,116
Belleville .....	227	30	211	199	103	98	67	100
Brantford .....	246	73	208	267	128	96	26	126
Chatham .....	333	171	270	270	244	26	0	264
Cobalt .....	556	143	495	478	437	9	47	248
Port William .....	710	146	659	647	471	41	31	364
Guelph .....	276	136	181	160	116	12	51	120
Hamilton .....	1,603	51	1,737	1,623	744	818	326	490
Kingston .....	332	39	321	310	182	128	20	130
Kitchener .....	283	73	339	264	218	38	69	109
London .....	576	166	518	652	444	79	103	374
Niagara Falls .....	691	273	307	268	254	6	65	111
North Bay .....	783	447	527	532	496	36	5	615
Oshawa .....	278	99	270	195	150	45	51	113
Ottawa .....	1,100	310	1,056	1,219	1,001	170	703	809
Pembroke .....	211	115	116	127	127	7	74	189
Peterboro .....	215	190	158	183	141	17	65	151
Port Arthur.....	1,990	117	1,487	1,441	1,410	3	52	1,236
St. Catharines.....	607	116	602	551	382	169	77	163
St. Thomas .....	256	87	208	210	198	12	8	113
Sarnia .....	349	23	238	254	212	39	16	191
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,109	893	498	374	240	64	90	406
Sudbury .....	941	446	625	606	606	0	52	699
Timmins .....	590	130	360	356	353	2	13	440
Toronto .....	6,308	1,071	7,372	5,684	3,179	2,074	1,778	4,163
Windsor .....	918	69	884	853	730	124	34	392
Manitoba .....	5,674	643	6,214	5,780	3,186	2,378	1,049	2,805
Brandon .....	397	81	382	357	316	41	32	343
Dauphin .....	224	54	256	200	156	39	231	66
Portage la Prairie.....	409	34	431	457	335	93	26	254
The Pas .....	30	.....	70	61	61	0	.....	.....
Winnipeg .....	4,614	474	5,135	4,705	2,318	2,205	760	2,142
Saskatchewan .....	4,749	1,232	4,912	4,549	3,740	770	434	3,017
Estevan .....	141	53	143	135	127	8	8	121
Moose Jaw .....	1,104	527	1,372	1,138	911	196	167	643
North Battleford.....	132	62	111	109	69	40	2	81
Prince Albert.....	164	5	165	146	92	54	0	129
Regina .....	1,213	202	1,230	1,147	869	278	103	716
Saskatoon .....	1,307	77	1,222	1,213	1,104	107	140	872
Swift Current.....	213	187	279	277	263	15	1	109
Weyburn .....	143	32	131	123	100	23	9	115
Yorkton .....	282	68	216	213	162	49	4	138
Kerrobert .....	19	17	14	14	14	0	0	93
Melford .....	31	2	29	29	29	0	0	.....
Alberta .....	4,554	248	5,371	4,358	3,645	676	896	2,773
Calgary .....	2,355	121	2,816	2,118	1,837	277	433	957
Drumheller .....	229	18	384	241	228	13	53	50
Edmonton .....	1,242	58	1,398	1,254	913	308	346	1,096
Lethbridge .....	420	11	463	440	393	47	53	438
Medicine Hat.....	308	38	310	305	274	31	11	232
British Columbia.....	4,746	450	6,470	4,388	3,376	1,053	1,645	2,833
Abanbrook .....	316	98	306	226	258	0	12	275
Fernie .....	191	53	58	58	58	0	0	116
Kamloops .....	161	85	270	146	88	3	45	115
Nanaimo .....	73	6	50	12	6	6	29	38
Nelson .....	212	1	227	184	187	1	44	107
New Westminster.....	215	4	283	179	126	53	74	107
Prince George .....	141	0	121	121	121	0	0	115
Prince Rupert .....	191	7	225	189	181	8	23	179
Revelstoke .....	232	52	202	199	199	0	14	77
Vancouver .....	2,517	106	3,977	2,655	1,924	792	937	1,390
Vernon .....	47	23	62	36	19	12	32	50
Victoria .....	450	15	689	383	179	178	435	264
All offices.....	47,287	10,030	49,167	42,006	30,174	10,319	10,027	25,785

\*112 placements effected by offices since closed.



## MOVEMENT OF LABOUR.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 30,174 placements in regular employment, of which 16,638 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these latter, 2,401 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,674 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 727 to other provinces.

Quebec offices issued 284 certificates, of which 103, chiefly mill hands, river drivers and bush men, were going to points within the province, and 181 bush men, labourers and bricklayers, to points in Ontario. The offices in Ontario granted 956 certificates, 25 of which were issued to labourers going to points near Hull, Que., and one to a plumber travelling from Sault Ste. Marie to Moncton, N.B. The majority of provincial transfers were of bushmen, saw-mill and pulp mill men, river drivers and railway construction labourers, going to points near Ottawa, Sudbury, Timmins, Fort William and North Bay. A few were of farm hands, while 8 fire rangers were sent to Sault Ste. Marie, one blacksmith and one hoist runner to Cobalt, and one stone cutter was transferred from Toronto to Kingston. Persons in Manitoba benefiting by the employment service reduced rate numbered 717, of whom 308 were going to employment within the province, 343 to points in Ontario, 65 to Saskatchewan, and one to British Columbia. More than 85 per cent of the transfers within the province were of farm workers, the remainder including machinists, mill hands and river drivers, and labourers. The transfers to Saskatchewan were of farm hands, teamsters, cooks and housemaids, while one housekeeper was sent to Cranbrook, B.C. From Winnipeg 256 workers chiefly teamsters, mill labourers, carpenters, cooks and construction la-

bourers were sent to points near Timmins and Port Arthur, while five machinists, one foreman and one cook were transferred to Guelph, Ont., and 74 muckers and mine labourers and 3 drillers were sent to employment near Sudbury, Ont. The office at Regina, Sask., despatched one farm worker to Medicine Hat, Alta. The 112 transfers within the province, included farm hands, railroad workers and graders, blacksmiths, carpenters, teamsters, waitresses and housemaids, sent to various points, in addition to 18 river drivers and saw-mill men placed within the Port Arthur zone. Alberta offices issued reduced rate certificates to 7 teamsters' 4 railway construction labourers and 14 farm hands going to Saskatoon and to two farm workers going to North Battleford, Sask. Of the 137 provincial transfers, 21 were from Calgary, 116 from Edmonton and were mainly farm workers, bushmen, carpenters and houseworkers, with a few miners and two fire rangers. The offices in British Columbia granted 84 certificates to persons going to employment within the province, 32 to farm workers and to domestics going to Saskatchewan and 51 to farmers going to stations in Alberta. From Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Prince George and Nelson, a number of bushmen, millmen and swampers, were transferred to various camps, while two machinists were sent from Nelson to Revelstoke, one fire patrol from Prince George, five engineers from Vancouver to Prince George and other points, one fruit picker to Vernon, six miners from Vancouver to Revelstoke and one linotype operator from Victoria to Nelson.

Of the 2,401 persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,232 were carried by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, 1,003 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 165 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

## BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING MAY, 1923.

THE value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during May was practically the same as in April, there being an increase of .3 per cent only, while as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of last year there was a slight decline of .8 per cent. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, building to the value of \$17,593,615 was authorized in comparison with totals of \$17,544,061 and \$17,743,216 in April, 1923 and May, 1922, respectively.

Forty-seven cities furnished detailed reports, showing that they had issued approximately 2,500 permits for dwellings, valued at over \$9,500,000; the number of dwellings to be built would

be somewhat larger, since the construction of several houses or apartments is very frequently authorized by one permit. Some 4,700 permits were issued for garages, stores, factories, etc., etc., at an approximate valuation of \$5,800,000. In addition, authority was given for the erection of three grain elevators at Port Arthur and for several smaller engineering works in other cities, together estimated to cost nearly \$1,000,000.

All provinces except Quebec and British Columbia reported greater anticipated activity in building; in the former there was a considerable decline from the high level recorded during April, while in the latter the reduction was comparatively slight. The

City	May 1923	April 1923	May 1922	City	May 1923	April 1923	May 1922
<b>P. E. I.—Charlottetown</b>	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 5,000	<b>*St. Thomas.....</b>	\$ 43,245	\$ 22,081	\$ 29,133
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	76,869	55,243	582,660	<b>Sarnia .....</b>	69,840	111,056	111,877
*Halifax .....	43,462	35,040	547,050	<b>Sault Ste. Marie.....</b>	76,785	27,965	121,686
New Glasgow.....	5,500	4,575	3,175	<b>*Toronto .....</b>	4,081,440	3,230,590	4,193,991
*Sydney .....	27,907	15,628	32,435	<b>Welland .....</b>	16,510	77,325	74,100
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	119,555	114,350	303,585	<b>*Windsor .....</b>	869,315	393,480	417,205
Fredericton .....	19,750	Nil	50,000	<b>Woodstock .....</b>	22,115	15,970	57,029
*Moncton .....	39,805	46,350	178,285	<b>Manitoba .....</b>	858,286	488,775	1,238,415
*St. John.....	60,000	68,000	75,300	*Brandon .....	17,556	4,550	49,230
<b>Quebec .....</b>	4,692,839	7,600,282	3,978,331	St. Boniface.....	58,330	35,075	80,565
*Montreal-Maisonneuve	3,524,825	6,616,757	2,831,690	*Winnipeg .....	782,400	448,850	1,108,650
Quebec .....	402,269	416,795	618,486	<b>Saskatchewan .....</b>	515,845	399,649	1,281,431
Shawinigan Falls.....	168,225	12,500	20,250	*Moose Jaw.....	29,760	80,716	84,121
Sherbrooke .....	48,000	95,000	122,000	*Regina .....	274,225	235,355	344,550
Three Rivers.....	114,430	228,830	49,500	*Saskatoon .....	211,860	83,578	825,760
*Westmount .....	435,090	230,400	336,405	<b>Alberta .....</b>	423,040	307,035	904,900
<b>Ontario .....</b>	10,034,342	7,650,654	8,536,477	*Calgary .....	133,560	120,000	383,400
Belleville .....	22,675	12,200	13,900	*Edmonton .....	275,980	152,200	491,575
*Brantford .....	109,065	92,435	73,040	Lethbridge .....	10,800	29,775	29,760
Chatham .....	28,650	41,770	76,870	Medicine Hat.....	2,700	5,060	160
*Fort William.....	44,625	37,900	117,575	<b>British Columbia .....</b>	872,839	928,073	912,417
Galt .....	35,650	15,746	61,415	Nanaimo .....	35,583	23,995	24,230
*Geoph .....	74,116	91,196	62,363	New Westminster..	35,723	35,580	23,025
*Hamilton .....	1,020,535	611,825	680,800	Point Grey.....	297,100	301,400	345,000
*Kingston .....	56,402	413,481	72,594	Prince Rupert.....	19,830	2,500	21,000
*Kitchener .....	326,080	270,658	383,600	South Vancouver..	42,360	11,290	46,070
*London .....	500,930	371,800	439,825	*Vancouver .....	413,113	334,506	361,640
Niagara Falls.....	195,709	56,010	62,670	*Victoria .....	31,130	149,002	71,452
Oshawa .....	159,995	202,880	109,615	<b>Total—56 cities.....</b>	17,593,615	17,544,061	17,743,216
*Ottawa .....	503,742	638,950	867,551	<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	16,124,508	16,465,969	16,415,264
Owen Sound.....	183,000	21,000	54,075				
*Peterborough .....	26,175	61,277	178,518				
*Port Arthur.....	1,335,418	629,355	30,296				
*Stratford .....	110,895	53,307	168,928				
*St. Catharines.....	121,430	145,417	137,821				



most pronounced increase was that in Ontario of \$2,383,688, or 31 per cent.

In comparison with the returns for May of last year Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia recorded decreases in the value of the permits issued, that of \$765,586 or 59.7 per cent in Saskatchewan being the largest. In Quebec and Ontario there were increases of \$714,580, or 18 per cent, and of \$1,497,865 or 17.5 per cent, respectively.

The value of the building permits issued in Montreal, (\$3,524,825) was very much smaller than in April, when the total, (\$6,616,757) had been exceptionally high, but it was a good deal

larger than in May, 1922. In Toronto and Winnipeg the amount of building authorized was greater than in the preceding month but rather less than in the same month of last year, while in Vancouver there were rather slight increases in both cases. The value of the building contemplated in Shawinigan Falls, Westmount, Hamilton, London, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, Windsor and Nanaimo was exceeded by the totals for both April, 1923 and May, 1922.

The table on page 788 shows the value of the building permits issued in May as compared with April, 1923 and May, 1922. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

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### FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JUNE 1923.

**D**URING June, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to three fair wage contracts which were awarded by the Department of Public Works. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to the supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the Sweating

System and the securing of fair wages, etc.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging the basin at Rivière du Loup, Quebec, Que. Name of contractor Lachance, Limitée, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, June 20, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "A", \$2.50 per cubic yard, scow measure; Class "B", 34 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Renewal of 182 feet of revetment wall, McGregor's Creek, Chatham, Ont. Name of contractor, William Bermingham, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, June 23, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Superstructure of timber pilework wharf, Blind River, Ont. Name of con-



tractor, Thomas P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 23, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in June for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order	Amount of order
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	710.44
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters etc.....	157.34
Making-up and supplying letter carrier's uniforms, etc.....	19,211.25
Repairing scales.....	125.60
Repairing boxes and hampers, etc.....	92.00
Supplying ink.....	190.00
New mail boxes.....	448.20

### RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES.

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

#### Construction.

OTTAWA. — THE OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, AND STONEMASONS' UNION, No. 14. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924, four months' notice of change to be given.

Hours per day, eight for five days, and four on Saturdays.

Overtime until 10 p.m. time and one-half; Saturday afternoons, holidays, and from 10 p.m. until 8 a.m., double time. In case of two or more shifts, regular rate to be paid. Minimum wage per hour, \$1.00.

Both parties agree to an industrial council of five from each party, with an independent chairman, to adjust disputes, decision to be binding.

No work on Labour Day except for saving of life or property.

Union representatives to be allowed access to all jobs to confer with the shop steward.

Members discharged to have one hour in which to be paid, and thereafter to be paid waiting time if they wait on the job.

Both parties to adopt and enforce the national apprentice system, as adopted at the Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries held in Ottawa, on May 3, 1921. (A report of this conference was issued by the Department in Bulletin No. 3, Industrial Relations Series).

Members of No. 14 to be allowed to lay brick and terra-cotta where mortar is used.

OTTAWA. — MASONS' AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, AND BRICKLAYERS' UNION, No. 7. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924, unless extended by mutual agreement.

Wages per hour, \$1.00. Hours per day, for five days, eight; Saturday, four. Overtime until 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Only good standing members or those competent and about to become members to be employed.

Employees sent out of the city to receive travelling expenses and board.

Union agent and shop steward to be allowed to carry out their duties in connection with the union.

Any member discharged to be paid at once or to be paid waiting time.

No employee to quit work or take part in a sympathetic strike except when ordered by executive board of union.

Any firm established two or more years and employing two or more bricklayers during the whole of the second season may have an apprentice; and if established four years and employing five bricklayers, two apprentices. Apprentices to serve four years under indenture.

Foremen to receive not less than ten cents per hour above scale.

Any violation of the agreement to be reported to and to be dealt with by the joint arbitration committee.

PETERBORO, ONT. — LOCAL CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924, and thereafter from year to year unless three months' notice of change is given.

Hours per day, eight for first five days; four on Saturdays. No member in the employ of any recognized contractor to be allowed to work after hours for any other contractor or for any private party.

Minimum wage: per hour, 75 cents. Foreman, 85 cents. Any man incapacitated by old age, accident or other cause may work for such rate as is mutually arranged between himself and employer, and approved by the union. Overtime until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Saturday afternoon, Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day except to save life or property. When work is in shifts, nine hours' pay for eight hours' work in second and third shifts. A man working on more than one shift in twenty-four hours to be paid overtime.

One hour's notice to be given before laying off or quitting the job.

Business agent to have free access to the job.

No employee to work for contractor not complying with the agreement, and no contractor to employ a carpenter who has been expelled or fined by the union for violation of the agreement.

TORONTO, ONT. — TORONTO LOCAL OF DISTRICT No. 4 INTERNATIONAL CUT STONE CONTRACTORS' AND QUARRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, AND THE TORONTO STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924, with one month's notice of change.

Only union members to be employed as stonecutters, provided union can furnish men. Outside men if employed must make application and be permitted to join the union.

Wages per hour, \$1.00. Hours per day, eight for five days and four on Saturdays. Overtime, only in case of necessity, with time and one-half for first two hours and double time thereafter.

Certain holidays to be observed and others to be optional.

Differences and grievances to be submitted to an arbitration committee of three from each party, and if necessary an umpire selected by them.

One apprentice may be employed for five or less journeymen and one additional for each additional five; not more than three to a shop. Apprentices to serve four years at rates mutually agreed upon.

No person to have right to interfere with workmen during working hours.

Workmen may work for and employers may employ or discharge whomsoever they see fit.

Board and railway fare to be allowed a man sent out of town.

TORONTO, ONT. — CERTAIN FIRMS AND PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, No. 151. Agreement to be effective from April 1, 1923, until March 31, 1924.

Hours of labour, eight per day and four on Saturdays.

Overtime, first four hours, time and one-half; thereafter, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages per hour, 75 cents.

Transportation time beyond the city limits to be paid for. Workmen sent to outside jobs to have railway fare and travelling expenses paid and regular pay if travelling between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. If travelling at night a berth to be provided. Board and lodging to be paid while out of town. When working out of town where no union exists, men may work after regular hours at straight time.

HAMILTON, ONT. — HAMILTON SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS,

No. 67. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924, and from year to year unless three months' notice of change is given.

Hours per day, eight for five days and four on Saturdays.

Minimum wage per hour, 85 cents.

Any apprentice having served four years, and having passed the examination, to receive 70 per cent of journeymen's wages for first year and 80 per cent for second year; and thereafter, minimum wage for journeymen.

Overtime, until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Men sent out of town to have fare and board and travelling allowance.

Only union members to be employed; members to work only for established sanitary and heating engineers.

Each journeyman to be allowed one helper only.

Disputes and grievances to be referred to a joint conference board of three employers and three journeymen, or if not thus adjusted, to the general office of the union. No strike or lockout to take place until an officer of the association has investigated and rendered a decision.

If in case of a dispute in the enforcing of any clauses of the agreement the employer construes it a violation of the law, he will be relieved of the responsibility for the enforcement of same.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT. — CERTAIN LOCAL CONTRACTORS AND CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, Nos. 38 AND 2632. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924, with three months' notice of alteration.

Hours of labour, eight for five days and four on Saturdays. Minimum wage, per hour, 85 cents. Overtime and holidays, double time.



Master carpenters may work on their contracts.

Only union men to be hired, if available. If non-union men are employed, they may have twelve days to join the union.

Car fare outside city to be allowed when exceeding five cents.

Apprentice to be employed only where there are journeymen; one apprentice to every five journeymen; apprentices to have overtime pay when working overtime.

Foremen to be paid five cents per hour over union rate.

Business agent may visit the job but not delay or interfere with the work.

Men in shops may, if necessary, work one hour per day overtime on machines at straight time rate.

No member to work after regular working hours for any person while employed by a recognized contractor.

Men on high scaffolds to be paid extra.

Grievances to be submitted to a committee of two members of each party.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. — THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, GENERAL CONTRACTORS' AND CARPENTERS' SECTIONS, AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, NOS. 713 AND 2634. Agreement in effect from January 1, 1923, until December 31, 1923, and thereafter from year to year unless notice of cancellation be given on or before October 1.

Grievances to be submitted to a committee of three members of each party.

Hours per day, eight for five days and four on Saturdays.

No smoking to be permitted on the job where there is combustible matter.

Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time; emergency work during two hours after quitting time, time and one-half.

When work is carried on in shifts, second and third shifts to be paid eight hours for seven hours' work. Men working more than one shift in twenty-four hours to receive overtime pay.

Minimum wage, per hour, 80 cents. Foreman, 5 cents extra per hour. One hour's notice to be given of quitting or discharge.

Employers to hire only union men when available; non-union men to have fourteen days' notice to become members of the union.

Business agent may visit the job at any time but not to delay or interrupt the work.

Both parties agree that there is urgent necessity for an apprenticeship system.

GUELPH, ONT.—CARPENTER CONTRACTORS AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 2611. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924, with ninety days' notice of change.

Only union members to be employed, and such not to be employed where labourers or other trades are permitted to do a carpenter's work.

Hours per day, eight for five days and four on Saturday. Overtime to 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. time and one-half. From 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. and Sundays and holidays, double time. When work is in shifts, second and third shifts to be paid eight hours' time for seven hours' work. The same man not to work on more than one shift in twenty-four hours.

Minimum wage per hour, 80 cents. Foreman to receive not less than 10 cents above the highest rate paid to

journeymen on the job. Foremen must be union members.

One apprentice to four journeymen. Minimum wage per hour: first year, 32½ cents; second year, 42½ cents; third year, 52½ cents; fourth year, 62½ cents. If there is not sufficient work employer is to try to find work with another employer. Apprentice to join union not later than the second year. Apprentices over age of twenty-two must show proof of having previously worked at the trade.

Certain street car fares to be paid for by the contractor. Travelling time to be paid for. One hour's notice to be given of laying off or quitting the job.

Union representatives to have access to jobs, subject to approval of the management.

WINDSOR, ONT. — EMPLOYER PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION AND PLASTERERS' LOCAL 345. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1924.

Wages, per hour, \$1.50. Hours per day, eight for five days and four on Saturdays. No work Saturday afternoons. Overtime and holidays double time. No work on Labour Day.

Men hired to go out of town to have board and expenses paid.

Member discharged to be allowed fifteen minutes to clean his tools.

No person to help a journeyman except an apprentice or the employer.

Foremen to be union members, to have power to hire and discharge, and to receive \$1.00 per day above regular rate.

A firm in business for one year, with an average of five journeymen, may have one apprentice.

On jobs in the district (when union men are unemployed) done by outside contractors, fifty per cent of the men employed must be members of this local.

#### Transportation. — Street and Electric Railways.

TORONTO, ONT. — TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION AND DIVISION No. 113. — AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA. Agreement effective from March 31, 1922, for one year, and later extended until March 31, 1924.

Wages per hour, Trainmen, motor-men and conductors—first three months, 55 cents; next nine months, 57½ cents; after one year, 60 cents; one-man car operators, 5 cents extra. When training students, 25 cents extra per day. Motor and truck repairmen: same wages as trainmen. Shedmen: foremen, 60 cents; others, 54-56 cents. Compressor room men, 60-61 cents; fender room men, 58 cents. Hours for the above classes, and eight hour day, straight time, to the fullest extent practicable, with a leeway of one-half hour to complete schedule, for 66 2/3 per cent of the crews. The remainder to work ends and spares.

Overtime not to be paid except in case of regular scheduled crews who are scheduled to do over eight and one-half hours' work; and then only when this has been completed. Overtime when paid as above, time and one-half. Overtime not be paid extra if due to failure of the power supply or breakdown of equipment. Sunday work, time and one-quarter. Extra trainmen, allowance of one-half hour for extra runs under two and one-half hours. Extra runs between two and one-half and three hours to be paid three hours. No allowance for over eight and one-half hours work and no more than two allowances in one day.

Provision made for granting uniforms for trainmen and equipment for repair and shedmen.

Choice of runs to be by seniority.

Only such men as are required to be compelled to work Saturday afternoons in shops.

Leave of absence to be granted for a reasonable period, and employees on leave holding office in the Association to be reinstated on returning.

Superintendent to discuss matters arising out of the agreement with a committee of members of the division.

BRANTFORD, ONT. — BRANTFORD MUNICIPAL RAILWAY COMPANY AND MUNICIPAL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION. Agreement effective from April 1, 1923, for one year, and from year to year thereafter except on thirty days' notice in writing by either party of their desire for a change.

The complete text of this agreement may be found in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923, pages 596-7, in the report of the Conciliation Board.

### PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1923.

THE price movement continued to be marked chiefly by seasonal changes, particularly in dairy products. The retail prices of staple foods averaged lower but in wholesale prices the decreases in grain, livestock, dairy products, and non-ferrous metals were offset by increases in textiles, lumber, and iron.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods in some sixty cities was lower than in May, being \$10.23 at the beginning of June as compared with \$10.36 in May; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.49 for June, 1914. Butter, eggs, and cheese were substantially lower, with smaller declines in evaporated apples and sugar. The principal advances were in potatoes and beef, and less important advances occurred in fresh pork, veal, mutton, and in bread. The total budget including food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.72 for June; \$20.90 for May; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.27 for June, 1914. In fuel, coal, both anthracite and bituminous, averaged slightly lower. Rent was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices

of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, was practically unchanged in June, being 155.1 as compared with 155.0 for May; 150.5 for June, 1922; 164.0 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920 (the peak); and 201.3 for June, 1919.

In the grouping according to chief component material, Chemicals and Allied Products, Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products were unchanged; the Textile, Wood Products, and Iron groups were appreciably higher; while the Vegetable Products and Animal Products and Non-Ferrous Metals groups were slightly down.

In the grouping according to purpose or use, there were slight decreases in both consumers' and producers' goods, an increase in Building and Construction Materials being offset by a decrease in Manufacturers' Materials.

In the grouping according to origin, farm products, both vegetable and animal, averaged slightly lower. Goods of marine origin averaged substantially lower owing to a decline in fresh fish. In articles of forest origin lumber raised the average in raw materials but manufactured articles were unchanged. In articles of mineral origin there was practically no change.



The index number of wholesale prices in Canada based upon prices of 271 articles in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, stood at 225.9 for June as compared with 228.5 in May; 224.3 in June, 1922; 242.6 in June, 1921; 356.6 in May, 1920 (the peak); and 135.3 in June, 1914. Nearly all the groups were down and there was a steep decline in fresh fish, but substantial increases in raw cotton and wool.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to January, 1919, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695). Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in its three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list) including twenty foods, fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to

153.0 for June as compared with 155.3 for May; 155.9 for April; 149.3 for June, 1922; 154.1 for May, 1921; 254.4 for May, 1920; and 99.1 for June, 1914. The decline was due chiefly to decreases in the prices of hogs, sheep, milk, halibut, hides, and turpentine.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, stood at 156 for April as compared with 155 for March; 152 for February; and 152 for April, 1922. Consumers' goods were lower than in March. Goods imported were unchanged, while all the other groups advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index numbers of both imports and exports were slightly lower, the former at 167.53 for June as compared with 167.92 for May and the latter at 153.78 for June as compared with 153.83 for May. The combined index of both imports and exports was down from 160.87 for May to 160.65 for June.

Professor Michell's index number of wholesale prices in Canada based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, declined to 177.2 for June as compared with 179.2 for May; 164.5 for June, 1922; 269.9 for June, 1920; and 115.6 for June, 1914. Both foods and manufacturers' goods were lower.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every ef-

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	June 1914	June 1915	June 1916	June 1917	June 1918	June 1919	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	May 1923	June 1923
Beef, sirloin, steak...	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder, roast...	2 "	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.0	44.4	48.8	48.8	52.0	63.2	76.8	79.8	83.0	70.2	63.2	56.0	58.6
Veal, roast...	1 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.2	33.6	35.0	43.6	55.6	55.8	54.2	42.6	35.0	30.2	31.6
Mutton, roast...	1 "	10.6	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.1	17.5	18.8	22.6	27.9	27.6	27.7	22.5	19.1	17.9	18.2
Pork, fresh, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.0	21.5	24.2	28.5	36.3	36.8	38.4	30.7	29.3	27.6	28.5
Pork, salt, mess...	2 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.1	19.3	22.2	30.1	37.7	39.8	40.4	32.7	31.3	26.1	26.6
Bacon, breakfast...	1 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.4	35.8	40.2	54.0	69.6	72.0	72.2	58.8	53.6	50.4	50.2
Lard, pure leaf...	2 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.6	25.3	28.9	39.0	50.7	54.3	55.8	48.2	41.5	39.1	39.1
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.8	30.2	62.2	73.8	80.4	76.4	45.8	44.0	45.2	45.2
Eggs, storage...	1 "	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.6	33.7	25.8	24.6	28.6	42.5	44.8	53.7	56.0	33.5	33.5	33.4	31.5
Milk...	6 qts.	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	25.0	24.3	26.2	36.6	38.7	45.4	50.1	30.8	31.7	30.6	29.5
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	51.6	52.8	51.0	58.8	71.4	79.2	88.8	81.0	69.0	69.6	68.4
Butter, creamery...	1 "	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	52.4	57.8	61.2	83.4	92.0	103.6	119.4	65.0	71.4	80.2	72.2
Cheese, old...	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	31.2	33.8	35.1	46.8	51.7	61.1	66.8	38.0	42.0	44.4	40.0
Cheese, new...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	24.6	25.5	34.0	33.5	39.3	40.4	36.8	29.8	\$34.6	\$31.2
Bread, plain, white...	15 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.4	22.8	23.8	32.0	30.5	37.3	38.2	30.6	26.1	\$34.6	\$31.2
Flour, family...	10 "	35.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	70.5	111.0	117.0	118.5	144.0	123.0	103.5	100.5	102.0
Rolled oats...	5 "	25.9	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	42.0	37.0	73.0	68.0	67.0	84.0	61.0	50.0	\$45.0	\$45.0
Rice...	2 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.5	24.0	31.5	40.5	37.0	42.5	30.0	28.0	27.5	27.5
Beans, handpicked...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.8	13.0	16.0	23.0	24.4	33.6	21.0	19.6	\$20.6	\$20.6
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	14.4	19.8	30.4	34.4	23.4	24.0	17.4	17.8	17.4	17.6
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.1	11.9	13.5	15.4	22.8	23.4	23.2	21.1	21.1	20.3	18.8
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.3	13.1	13.2	15.1	17.6	21.2	27.5	18.3	19.7	18.6	18.5
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	31.6	38.0	40.0	43.6	47.6	50.4	50.0	31.2	51.2	50.4
Tea, black, medium...	1/4 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.6	17.6	19.0	20.4	22.2	42.0	24.0	14.6	24.4	24.0
Tea, green, medium...	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.4	11.5	14.5	15.7	16.5	13.8	13.7	\$16.4	\$16.6
Coffee, medium...	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.9	10.7	11.3	13.9	15.4	16.9	14.9	15.0	\$16.4	\$16.6
Potatoes...	2 Pks	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.1	11.1	13.1	15.2	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.5
Vinegar, white wine...	1/2 Pt.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	53.6	30.0	60.5	127.0	60.7	70.7	216.9	36.6	45.7	43.0	49.0
All Foods...		\$ 4.4	\$ 5.86	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.49	\$ 7.78	\$ 8.51	\$ 11.89	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.72	\$ 16.92	\$ 11.16	\$ 10.18	\$ 10.36	\$ 10.23
Starch, laundry...	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite...	1/2 ton	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.0
Coal, bituminous...	"	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	39.4	37.0	37.8	53.9	58.1	61.3	72.6	77.6	68.2	72.4	70.3
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.8	34.1	31.8	51.9	67.4	76.4	81.7	87.9	76.9	79.5	79.8
Wood, soft...	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.1	31.3	30.2	39.4	49.6	56.4	62.1	64.6	57.4	59.4	59.8
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	24.1	23.5	23.0	25.4	27.6	28.7	36.6	36.3	31.2	31.2	30.3
Fuel and lighting...		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.87	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.96	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.76	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.54	\$ 3.48
Rent...		\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.86	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.04	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.77	\$ 5.22	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.97
Grand Totals...		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.27	\$ 13.65	\$ 14.46	\$ 18.67	\$ 20.36	\$ 21.95	\$ 25.81	\$ 21.74	\$ 20.53	\$ 20.95	\$ 20.72

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.29	7.72	8.53	11.89	12.65	13.99	17.04	11.43	10.30	10.96	10.81	
Prince Edward Island...	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	7.23	6.62	7.43	10.04	10.04	12.40	15.08	10.28	9.50	9.39	9.53	
New Brunswick...	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	6.96	7.57	8.43	11.71	12.51	13.32	16.24	11.46	10.29	10.77	10.46	
Quebec...	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	6.84	7.21	8.10	11.58	12.51	13.14	15.99	10.41	9.54	9.80	9.74	
Ontario...	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.11	7.48	8.49	12.18	12.74	13.52	17.12	10.85	10.08	10.20	10.03	
Manitoba...	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.06	8.05	8.08	10.89	12.45	14.07	16.23	11.30	9.89	9.77	9.72	
Saskatchewan...	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	7.88	8.21	8.54	11.52	12.74	14.29	16.47	11.53	10.03	10.24	10.25	
Alberta...	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.14	8.16	8.48	11.89	13.15	13.99	17.12	11.16	10.02	9.92	9.89	
British Columbia...	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.13	9.16	9.02	12.30	13.65	15.00	18.18	12.68	11.48	11.28	11.31	

(\*)December only. \$Kind most sold.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (Average)...	cents 29.3	cents 24.0	cents 22.3	cents 15.8	cents 12.0	cents 18.2	cents 28.5	cents 26.6	cents 25.1	cents 39.1	cents 43.4	cents 58.7
Nova Scotia (Average)	31.0	25.8	23.1	17.0	13.2	15.2	24.6	27.9	24.8	37.7	42.3	58.0
1-Sydney .....	30.3	25	23.6	18	14.8	14	26.6	29	25.9	37.7	41.8	57
2-New Glasgow .....	27	24.2	19.6	15.4	12.3	13.6	23	26	25	37.5	41.6	60.6
3-Amherst .....	27.6	24.6	18.2	15.1	12.9	17.5	22	26.5	22.5	36.5	40	56.6
4-Halifax .....	36	25	30	16.6	11.3	14	26.6	30	24.4	35	40	55.7
5-Truro .....	34	30	24	20	14.7	17	25	28.2	26	42	48.3	60
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.	26.3	26.1	24.6	18	13.4	12	20	25	23	35	38.8	60
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	29.8	24.7	23.1	16.3	12.5	16.7	20.0	28.1	25.0	38.1	42.4	56.1
7-Moncton .....	31.6	24.1	22.1	17.5	12.3	21.5	.....	32.5	26.2	37.6	41.4	58.3
8-St. John .....	36.6	29	28.2	16.6	12	17	25	29.6	24	39.4	44	58.3
9-Fredericton .....	30.8	25.8	25.8	17.8	15.1	14	20	27.5	24.8	35.7	41	57.6
10-Bathurst .....	20	20	16.2	13.1	10.4	14.3	15	22.8	25	39.6	43	50
Quebec (Average).....	24.1	23.8	22.6	14.8	10.4	12.0	24.0	22.8	22.9	36.8	40.1	56.1
11-Quebec .....	23.7	24.3	21.2	16.1	10.8	13.8	27.2	23.6	24.8	35	38.8	56.7
12-Three Rivers .....	24.7	24.4	24	16.4	11.2	10.4	25	23.3	23.8	38	41.7	57.1
13-Sherbrooke .....	32.2	26.6	27.7	19	13.3	12.9	21	23.3	22.4	36	37.5	62.5
14-Sorel .....	18.3	20.7	21	11.3	9.3	9.3	21.7	20.3	21.3	45	50	53.3
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	18.7	20.5	16.7	11.3	7.8	10.3	20.7	20.2	20.7	32.5	35	51.7
16-St. John's .....	24.2	26.3	25	14.2	10	15	23	23	22.5	36	42	60
17-Thetford Mines .....	20	21.2	20	16	11	16	19	20	23.8	.....	.....	48.5
18-Montreal .....	29.5	26.5	27	14.2	10.3	7.9	27.1	26.1	23.5	37.2	40.9	58.6
19-Hull .....	25.6	23.6	20.8	15.1	10.1	13.8	30	25.2	23.4	34.4	35	56.9
Ontario (Average).....	30.4	24.4	22.5	16.1	12.3	20.6	28.9	27.1	25.1	36.1	39.7	58.2
20-Ottawa .....	28	22.9	22	15.5	10.2	17.3	30.2	26.8	24.6	36.9	41.3	56.6
21-Brockville .....	30	25	24.3	14.4	10.5	15.9	25	26	23	34.8	35.4	55.8
22-Kingston .....	29	22.7	20	14.2	10.8	13.8	25	25.7	23.5	34.3	39.4	51.7
23-Bellefleur .....	28.5	22	22.1	15.7	10.5	20.4	30.5	26.7	25.7	40.6	44.3	59
24-Peterborough .....	29.8	25.1	21.2	16.7	13.3	20.3	27.1	27	23	40.7	43.5	54.6
25-Oshawa .....	31	24.2	24.3	15.2	12.5	19.8	27.5	26	25	31	35	57.5
26-Orillia .....	28.9	24	20.6	15.5	12.3	20.8	27.2	25.4	24	35	39	57.9
27-Toronto .....	32.6	24.1	24.1	14.8	12.7	20.7	27.9	26.8	25.8	37.2	41.6	57.3
28-Niagara Falls .....	30.7	23.7	22.7	16.2	9.7	22.7	33.3	28	26	32.6	35.7	58
29-St. Catharines .....	29.3	25	22.8	14.8	11.2	20.4	32.7	26.2	25	34.7	36.8	58.6
30-Hamilton .....	33	26.7	25.1	17.3	13	18.9	28.4	29.2	24	36	40.3	59.4
31-Brantford .....	31.7	25.3	23.4	16.6	12	18	30.1	28.7	26	35.5	39.2	58.9
32-Galt .....	32.6	26.6	24.8	16.6	13	24.4	29	28.6	26.2	35.5	39.6	60
33-Guelph .....	30	25	21	15.5	14.2	21	30	25.8	25	34.1	36.7	54.4
34-Kitchener .....	30.8	26.6	21.5	19.2	15.9	24.8	30	28.9	25	34.4	38.2	59.3
35-Woodstock .....	29.4	24	23.6	16.6	13.2	21.5	30	26.5	.....	34.7	37.1	56.4
36-Stratford .....	28.7	22.9	20.5	15.8	11.9	19.7	28.3	26.4	23.3	35.4	39.7	56.7
37-London .....	31.4	26	26.1	17.6	11.9	21.4	30.9	27.3	25	35.3	39.9	60.6
38-St. Thomas .....	30.4	24.6	22.4	14.2	11.6	18.1	22.3	27.2	20	35.5	38.9	57.2
39-Chatham .....	29.7	24.8	21.6	15.9	11.3	22.1	26	28.2	25.3	35.5	38.9	59
40-Windsor .....	27.7	21.6	19.6	15.6	12	22.5	32.6	26.4	22.8	33.1	36.7	56.9
41-Owen Sound .....	29.3	23	20.8	16.5	12.3	20.8	24.2	25.5	25.7	34.5	40.4	57.1
42-Cobalt .....	32.7	28.3	26.7	19.2	15.5	26	30	30.8	27.5	38.2	42	61.1
43-Sault Ste. Marie .....	33	27	23.6	16.6	11.4	21.8	30	28	26.4	39.5	42.5	59.1
44-Port Arthur .....	31.7	21.7	20.1	17.1	13.7	21.4	33.7	27.6	30	43.4	47.5	66.6
45-Fort William .....	30.6	21.2	20.1	16.3	13.2	21.5	28.6	26	31	39.8	43	64.4
Manitoba (Average)...	27.7	20.3	19.6	12.8	9.9	16.4	29.5	24.4	23.8	39.5	45.1	61.0
46-Winnipeg .....	30.3	21	21.1	13	10.3	15.5	29	25.2	25.6	40.6	45	59
47-Brandon .....	25.1	19.6	18.1	12.6	9.4	17.3	30	23.6	22	38.3	45.2	63
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	28.8	20.9	19.2	13.8	10.1	16.1	29.5	25.0	24.4	47.2	53.3	62.0
48-Regina .....	29	20	20.4	13.2	11	15.8	30	26.2	25	48	56.6	68
49-Prince Albert .....	25	20	18	13.5	9.6	14.7	27.5	23.1	23	46.5	51.6	55
50-Saskatoon .....	29.8	20.5	19.4	14.6	9.4	15.8	30.6	26.6	24.4	44.2	47.2	56.3
51-Moose Jaw .....	31.4	22.9	19.1	13.7	10.2	18.1	30	23.9	25	50	57.8	68.5
Alberta (Average)....	26.4	18.3	18.6	13.0	9.3	14.9	30.4	22.9	25.0	42.7	48.2	58.3
52-Medicine Hat .....	26	19.2	18.7	14	8	16	30	24	27.7	44.2	47.5	57.9
53-Edmonton .....	28.4	20.2	20.2	12.3	9.4	15.8	32.5	24	24.4	43.8	48.9	58.9
54-Calgary .....	24.3	16.5	17.4	11.6	8.9	12.9	27.9	22.1	23.2	40	48.2	60.3
55-Lethbridge .....	26.7	21.1	18	13.9	10.8	14.9	31.1	21.6	24.6	42.7	48	55.5
British Colum. (Aver.)	32.5	26.3	24.2	17.4	14.1	23.8	36.5	31.5	28.5	47.0	52.6	63.1
56-Fernie .....	30.1	25.3	22.9	16.1	12	17	35.4	29.3	29.5	45.8	54.2	62.5
57-Nelson .....	30	24.5	23	18.8	12.5	21.7	38.3	31.7	26.7	50.8	59	61
58-Trail .....	30.8	25	21.8	17.8	13	22.6	37.6	31	27.5	52.2	57.8	65.6
59-New Westminster .....	35	30	25	22	13.5	25	30	31.2	24	44	50	62.5
60-Vancouver .....	35.1	26.7	23.7	15.5	14.6	25.6	38.1	29.9	29.8	45.5	49.7	58.7
61-Victoria .....	31	23.6	23.2	14.3	13.5	25.3	35.1	28.6	23.2	40.4	46.6	60.4
62-Nanaimo .....	35	27.5	26.5	20	19	33.5	40	35	25	46.4	50	63.7
63-Prince Rupert .....	32.5	27.5	27.5	15	15	20	37.5	35	35	51.2	53.7	70



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1923.

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddock, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, butters, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents 16.9	cents 29.1	cents 19.4	cents 13.6	\$ .589	cents 21.4	cents 20.3	cents 36.1	cents 22.6	cents 31.5	cents 29.5	cents 11.4	cents 38.1	cents 40.0
11.8	27.7			51.0	17.4	17.2	26.8	23.7	34.2	35.6	11.6	40.7	45.3
10				60	17.6	20.2	27.9	24	41.7	41.2	b12-14	45	48.1
13	30			50	16.4	17.2	28.6	22	32		13	41	45.4
12	24			45	17.6	16.5	26	25	29		9	38	43.5
12	30			50	17	15	23.6	23	34.8	30	12	37.5	43
				50*	18.2	17	27.9	24.6	33.3		11	42	46.5
12				60	18.6		36	24	27.1	22	8-9	35.6	39.6
11.3	35.0			52.5	17.7	17.5	33.8	22.6	31.1		10.8	37.0	42.2
12	35		10	60	18.5	18	34.3	20.5	54.3		11-13	39.6	45.6
12	35			60	17.2	16.3	42.5	22.4	34.3	30	13	38.8	42.8
10				50	17.5	18.5	31.9	23.5	30.7		a8	34.4	40
				40	17.5	17	26.6	24	25		10	35	41
12.8	28.2	18.3	9.3	59.2	22.6	21.3	31.1	22.4	34.5	32.8	9.9	34.4	36.8
10	20	20		50	20	22.3	31.5	23.5	34.2	32.2	10	32.8	35.8
12-15	25			50	22.5	20	29.9	22.8	35.6	33	12	33	35.5
10	35				25			22.2	34.2		a10	35.1	38.7
		15						29.6	33.7		8		35
		25						20.2	29.7		7		34.8
		15	10		60	18	40	21.3	37.5	31.7	10	36	37.7
				55			29	25	31.3		10	32.7	37.2
15-20	30-32	10-30	8	60-1.00	23.2	21.2	38.6	21.2	38.1	33.6	12	35.2	37.5
	30	15	10	60	20	25	30.1	22.6	36.1	33.5	10	36.3	38.7
18.1	30.6	21.2	11.3	65.0	20.8	19.7	38.3	21.4	32.0	30.6	11.4	34.9	38.0
18	35	22	10		20.9	20.2	40.7	22.7	36.1	33.2		36.9	39.6
	30	20			19.4		39.1	22.5	31		10-11	32.3	36.5
15	35	25			19.5	20	37	20.1	30	28	10	33	35.4
	25	24			25	20	29.4	20.6	28.1	25	a9	40	34.8
15	35	20			20	24	35	21.9	29.4		10	33.8	36
	30	20			20	20	34.7	21.5	31.3		12	35	37
	22-30	25			20	20	28.5	22.8	29.2		10-11.5	32.1	37
18-20	22	25		60	20	17	40.6	21.3	36	32.5	12.5	34.2	39.1
22	30	25			20	20	48.1	21.6	33.9		12	34.3	38.3
	35	25			20	18	40.8	20.4	32.3		12	33.8	36.4
20	35	25	15	75	19.1	21.3	44.7	20.5	34.8	30	12	36.5	40
20	30	20	12.5		19		36.7	20.6	30.5		11	34.8	36.2
	30	20	12		19.6	22.5	35.1	20.4	29		a11.8	33.2	35.8
	30	20			20		38.1	21.3	29.5		10	33.5	36.1
	32	22			20	20	31.4	19.9	29.7		a11.8	35.1	37.2
20	35	25	10		20	20	35.8	19.9	28.2		10	31.7	35.1
20	25	18			20	17	40.7	20.2	29.7	28.2	12	35.5	37.6
20-25	30	18			20	18	47.2	21.4	32.9	28	10	35.3	38
18	30	10		50	20	21	37.6	20.6	29.9	26	12	36	37.7
	25	20			21	21.5	37.6	21.6	28	27	12	36.1	39
		16			20	22.3	40.5	19.9	31.7	29.3	c12	36	39.4
	30	15			17.5	20	34.2	21.4	29.3		a11	33.5	35.4
	30	25		70	23.2	20	32.3	24.9	44.2	43.2	13		42.7
	25	15			25.7	18	41.7	20.9	38.9	36.7	13	36.4	39.7
	25	9			24.2	18.7	39.8	23	33.4		a12.5	37.5	43.1
17-20	25-30	18		70	20.8	16.7	44.3	23.4	35		a12.5	37	44
													45
	31.0	15.2				19.6	41.4	22.6	26.9		10.5	35.2	40.9
	32	15-18			22.4	15.2	45.6	21.9	29.5		11	36.3	41.8
	30	12.5-15				24	37.2	23.2	24.2	26.6	10	34	40
20.0	29.2	15.0			28.1	22.1	35.2	23.9	24.1	21.3	12.5	34.0	38.9
20						22.5	35.2	22.5	23.1		12	35	40.1
	25-30	15			26.7	22.3	35	24	23.8	20	10	34.4	40.8
		15			27.5	21.1	33.5	24.3	24.6		13	31.6	36.7
20	30	15			30	22.5	37.2	24.7	25	22.5	15	35	42
20.6	23.7	14.2			23.0	22.2	38.5	23.7	24.5	21.1	10.5	34.0	40.2
25	25	15	17.5		25	25	39	24.8	20.3	20	11	33.3	40.5
17.5-20	23-25	12.5			21.5	22	34.8	25	27.3	21.7	a11.1	33.3	39.5
		18		90	20.6	21.2	42.1	33.1	27.5	21.7	10	36.7	41.7
18	22	15	20		24.7	20.7	38.2	21.9	22.7		10	32.5	39.2
													55
18.1	25.9	16.8			23.8	23.0	39.2	24.6	34.6	32.1	13.5	41.9	45.8
20-22	30	18			25	24.4	47.5	25	34.4	30	15	42.5	44.6
20	30	20			26.2	26.2	40	32.5	34.2		a17	40	45.4
25	30	20					38.8	35.4	35		15		44.2
15	30				21	25	42.8	31	31.7	30	9		46
14	22.5	15			22	20	32.5	22.3	35	30	a9	38.2	46.1
12	25	12.5			20	19	34.1	20.9	30.3		10	45.1	48.3
15	25				30	20	46.9	25	29.4		13	45	47.2
	25	15			30	25	30.8	25	46.8	38.3	20	40.6	45

a. Prices per single-quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c to 18c per quart. c. Nineteen cents for non-pasteurized, guaranteed pure.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Lecmargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can	Peas, standard 2 s, per can	Corn, 2 s, per can
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.2</b>
1-Sydney	34	31.5	8	18.4	5.4	6	10.5	14.4	20	19.4	18.5
2-New Glasgow	30.5	30.5	8.7	16.5	4.8	5.4	10.2	13.6	19.4	19	18
3-Amherst	32.6	32.6	8	18	5.1	5.6	10.5	12.5	18.7	17.4	15.2
4-Halifax	31	30.3	7.3	17	4.9	6.1	10.1	13.4	19	18.5	17.3
5-Truro	30	31	7.3	17.9	5.2	6	10.9	14.2	19.2	18.6	17.2
<b>6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n</b>		30.6	6.7	18.6	4.6	5.1	9.9	16	17.5	17	16.6
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.)</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>
7-Moncton	33.4	33.4	7.8-8.7	17.8	5.1	6.1	11.8	15.7	18.3	18	16
8-St. John	24.5	36.1	8	19.1	4.9	6.5	10.6	16	16.5	18	15
9-Fredericton	24.5	30.5	8	16.1	4.8	5.5	10.1	13.5	16.5	17.5	14.6
10-Bathurst		36.2	8	17	5.0	5.4	10	15	20	18	15.7
<b>Quebec (Average)...</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>
11-Quebec	30.7	29.4	7.5	17.2	5.0	5.8	10.2	14.4	15.3	18.2	14.9
12-Three Rivers	28.2	27.9	6	19.9	4.7	5.7	10	15.3	15.6	19.8	14.7
13-Sherbrooke	26.7	35.8	7.3	19.5	4.8	6.3	9	14.7	15.8	19.2	14.7
14-Sorel	24.7	26.2	5.3	18.8	4.8	6.5	8.9	14	15	17.8	14
15-St. Hyacinthe	24	27.8	5.3	17.8	4.7	6	9.5	14.2	15.3	21.6	14.5
16-St. John's	32	33.3	4.7	18.7	5.1	6	10.2	14.7	15	17.7	14.5
17-Theford Mines		24.2	6	20.2	5.1	6.7	9.5	14.2	15.7	20	15.3
18-Montreal	25.9	31.8	6.7-7	18	4.9	5.4	10.3	13.4	14.8	16.3	14.2
19-Hull	26.1	27.8	6	17.4	4.9	5.6	8	12.9	14.5	15.9	13.7
<b>Ontario (Average)...</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>
20-Ottawa	28.7	30.6	6.7	17.3	5.0	5.7	11	14.5	15.3	15.5	14.1
21-Brockville	26.3	26.3	6	16.9	4.4	5.3	10.3	11.9	15.7	14.7	12.8
22-Kingston	25.2	26.8	6	15.1	4.5	4.8	9.1	13.1	14.5	14.4	13.1
23-Bellefonte	24.7	28.2	5.7	16.8	4.2	4.7	10.7	13.9	14.6	14.4	13.7
24-Peterborough	25.7	29.9	6.7	17.6	3.8	5	10.3	13.6	15.5	15.1	14.2
25-Oshawa	25.5	32.1	6	17.5	4.1	5	12.4	14	14.9	13.7	13.2
26-Orillia	25.7	29.9	6	17	4.0	4.9	10.8	13.5	17.2	16.5	14.8
27-Toronto	27.4	31.9	6	17.4	4.3	5.3	10.2	13	15.1	15.2	14.2
28-Niagara Falls	26.7	29.1	6.7	17	4.3	5	11.3	13.1	17.4	16.9	14.9
29-St. Catharines	25.5	28.2	6.7	15.3	4.3	4.6	11.4	14.5	15.5	15.4	13.1
30-Hamilton	26	32	5.3	17.1	4.0	5.1	10.4	13.3	16	15.9	14.7
31-Brantford	25.2	30.8	6	17.6	3.9	5	12.1	13.7	16.1	15	14.2
32-Galt	27.4	29.9	6.7	17.4	3.9	5	11.2	14	16.1	16	13.9
33-Guelph	26.2	30.4	6	16.8	3.9	5.2	10.7	12.6	14.6	14.9	14.1
34-Kitchener	26.4	31.1	6	17.4	3.7	5.1	11.9	14.7	17	16.8	15.3
35-Woodstock	27.3	27.4	6	17	3.8	4.8	9.8	13.7	15	15.2	14.1
36-Stratford	26.7	30.1	6.7	17	3.9	5.8	11.7	13.3	15.2	15.4	14.4
37-London	26.2	32.1	6	17.5	4.1	4.9	10.2	13.3	15.5	15.2	14.6
38-St. Thomas	26.7	29.8	6	17.4	4.2	5.2	11.1	13.2	15.8	16.2	14.5
39-Chatham	25.4	31.1	6.7	18.1	4.3	5.3	10.7	12.6	16.4	16.9	14.4
40-Windsor	30	28.7	6.7	16.5	4.1	5	10	12.9	16.5	14.5	14.5
41-Owen Sound	26.4	28.4	6	17.2	3.9	5	9.8	13	15.2	15.2	14.2
42-Cobalt	27.6	33.1	7.4	18	5.0	6.7	11.4	14.3	18.4	18.6	17.8
43-Sault Ste. Marie	25.2	33.1	6.7	18.5	4.8	5.9	11.1	15.4	15.8	15.7	14.8
44-Port Arthur	30	30	6.7	20	4.4	5.2	10.7	15	17	17.2	14.2
45-Fort William	29.3	30	6.7	19	4.5	4.8	10.1	14.4	17.9	17.1	15.5
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>17.5</b>
46-Winnipeg	28	30.7	6	19.3	4.2	5.6	11.6	13.2	18.7	18.2	16.8
47-Brandon	30	32.6	5.7	19.3	4.5	5.2	11.5	15.1	20.8	20	18.1
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>
48-Regina	31.6	31.6	7.2	18.5	4.2	6	9.4	12.7	19.3	17.9	16.6
49-Prince Albert	30	34.4	6.7	17	4.1	5.3	9.5	13.7	21.1	20.9	18.4
50-Saskatoon	30	31.3	6.7	15	4.1	5.2	9.7	11.9	20	20.4	19.7
51-Moose Jaw		32.9	6	22.5	4.6	5.5	11.7	12.9	19.8	21.9	18.8
<b>Alberta (Average)...</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>
52-Medicine Hat	35	31.9	5.7-6.7	16	4.2	4.7	10.1	13.8	19.1	18.1	17.5
53-Edmonton		32.2	7.2	14.5	4.2	5.2	9.3	12.1	18.1	18.5	17.6
54-Calgary	27	30.9	7.2	17.4	4.0	5.3	10.8	11.7	18.6	19.8	19.3
55-Lethbridge	30	30.8	8	16.6	4.1	5.5	10	12.7	18.1	18.3	16.9
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>
56-Fernie	33.7	36	7.7	16	4.7	5.5	10.6	11.2	20	20	17.9
57-Nelson	31.7	36	8.3	17.5	4.9	6.2	9.2	12.3	17.6	20	18.7
58-Trail	30	36	7.7	20	4.5	5.3	10	10.5	17.6	19.1	18.6
59-New Westminster	27.7	34.4	8.3	24.5	4.4	5.5	8.5	10.1	17.7	18.7	15
60-Vancouver	29.1	34.3	6-6.7	22.9	4.6	5.8	8.1	9.9	18	19	17
61-Victoria	27.4	33.7	7.4	18	4.3	6	9.1	11.4	18.3	19.4	17.2
62-Nanaimo	35	35.7	7.4	20	4.4	6.2	9.4	11.4	19.6	20	19.7
63-Prince Rupert	30	35	8.3	18.3	4.8	7.3	9.5	11.1	20.5	17.1	16.9



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1923—(Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2½ per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	\$	cents	
8.8	6.4	1.470	29.0	30.6	18.8	18.5	20.4	23.5	.976	32.0	.804	50.4	
8.9	5.6	1.628	31.0	20.6	20.2	19.7	21.2	25.1	1.006	33.3	.892	55.7	
9.8	5.3	2.21	39.8	.....	23.3	21.3	24.7	25.8	.98	33.1	.97	.....	1
9	5.2	1.36	25.6	.....	18.5	21	19.4	24.4	1.03	31.4	.768	51.2	2
8.5	5.2	1.09	21.4	.....	20	16.5	20.2	26	.90	36.6	1.00	45	3
8.2	6.2	1.86	33	21.2	20	19	20.6	23.5	.97	32.9	.783	75	4
9	6.3	1.62	35	20	19.3	20.6	21.2	25.7	1.15	32.5	.94	51.6	5
8.5	6.2	1.33	23.4	15	19	18.5	19.7	23.3	.95	29.6	.912	62.5	6
9.2	6.1	1.438	28.2	31.3	18.7	18.8	19.2	23.8	1.003	31.6	.868	47.2	
9.4	5.5	1.26	25.3	37.5	.....	18.1	20.5	24	1.13	30.7	.80	50	7
9.2	6.4	1.93	34	.....	20.2	20.1	17.5	22.5	.90	32.1	.80	.....	8
10.1	6.3	1.25	30.3	25	18	18.5	18.1	23.5	.90	30.3	.87	41.7	9
8.2	6	1.31	23.3	.....	18	18.3	20.6	25	1.08	33.3	1.00	50	10
8.4	5.8	1.650	32.3	32.1	19.0	18.8	22.1	24.1	1.041	33.0	.913	51.3	
8.2	5.6	1.73	33	27.5	19.7	19.7	21	24	.972	37.2	.879	46.8	11
8.2	7.2	1.77	34.5	27.5	13.5	19.3	24.8	23	1.03	30	.933	47.8	12
9.4	6.4	1.86	33.8	42.7	19.5	20	21	23.8	1.09	37	.833	51.2	13
8	7	1.28	31.6	.....	19	18.2	21	25	1.00	28	.825	44	14
7.8	4.8	1.39	27.5	.....	20	16.5	25.7	21	1.03	35	1.25	62.5	15
6.5	6.3	1.55	25	.....	18	18.7	21	25	1.07	35	.95	60	16
7.7	4.5	1.85	40	.....	20	20	22.7	24	1.20	37.5	.....	55	17
8.8	5.2	1.68	31.9	37.8	19.3	18.1	21.1	23.5	1.09	27.3	.752	48	18
9.3	5.5	1.69	33	25	16	19	20.2	23	.883	30	.883	46.4	19
8.9	7.3	1.423	27.7	32.1	16.5	18.4	19.8	22.6	.835	29.3	.749	45.0	
9.1	6	1.66	32.9	35.2	19.4	18.1	19.3	24.6	.976	31.3	.731	46.1	20
7.8	6	1.42	24	.....	17	19.9	20.1	21.9	.935	29.7	.672	44.8	21
7.9	6.4	1.42	26.9	25	17	18.4	19.2	21.2	.91	27.6	.769	43	22
8.5	8	1.19	24	27.5	14	19	19.8	22.8	.793	27	.39	43	23
9.3	8.6	1.08	20	40	16	18	18.5	21.6	.94	28	.779	42	24
8.1	4.5	1.30	27.5	22.5	16.5	20	20	25	.875	30	.71	49	25
8.4	7.1	1.18	22.6	32.5	14	18.1	19.9	21.6	.995	26.6	.722	44	26
9.4	9	1.51	28.8	38.3	16	17.3	18.9	21.7	.879	26.8	.707	44	27
9.5	12	1.85	33.6	.....	19.5	21.3	21.6	23	.962	28	.805	45.7	28
9.4	8.2	1.77	33.8	.....	14	16.1	19.6	22.2	.852	25.5	.694	41.3	29
9.4	8.2	1.47	28.2	33.3	16.3	17.1	18.8	21.5	.895	25.9	.75	41.9	30
8	6.5	1.32	25.4	35	17.3	18.1	19	20.8	.862	26	.695	43.8	31
9.2	7.1	1.08	23	25	14	18.7	19.7	22.1	.91	24.5	.763	44.9	32
8.7	5.9	.94	20	.....	19.7	18.4	19.3	22	.894	28.3	.68	42.7	33
9.6	6.3	1.03	21.1	.....	15.7	19.1	19.9	22	.87	29.6	.82	42.3	34
9	9	1.41	25.7	.....	16	17.6	19.3	21.3	.905	25.5	.714	42.8	35
8.9	8.5	1.46	30.2	30.8	19.5	19	20.5	21.2	1.03	29.7	.81	43.4	36
8.2	5.8	1.48	28.4	25	14	18.3	18.8	20.9	.948	30.2	.718	44.5	37
9.8	7.4	1.77	33.8	27.5	14	19.1	19.7	21.3	1.02	32.5	.778	44.5	38
8.7	9.3	1.55	29.1	.....	14	19.9	19.9	21.1	1.00	34	.797	43.6	39
9.4	9.6	1.62	28.7	30	14	15.6	19.8	21.5	.927	32.2	.76	51	40
8	5.1	.84	19.5	18.7	16	17	19.3	22.1	.751	32.6	.683	43.4	41
10.3	9.1	1.90	38.3	.....	20.5	19.9	23	26.2	1.08	33.3	.89	53.6	42
9.5	5.8	1.62	33.9	45	16.6	17.7	20	25.8	1.02	31.1	.794	45	43
8.6	5.9	1.48	30	40	20	18.7	20	23.1	1.03	31.9	.762	51.2	44
9.8	5.6	1.56	32.1	45.6	18.8	18.1	20	28.6	1.06	35	.781	48.1	45
9.8	5.0	.850	18.8	.....	20.1	19.7	21.1	24.6	1.014	32.2	.732	49.0	
9.4	5.2	.89	20.5	.....	19	18.7	19.6	23.6	.987	29.4	.694	47	46
10.1	4.7	.81	17	.....	21.2	20.6	22.6	25.5	1.04	35	.77	51	47
8.9	6.3	1.588	31.5	.....	23.8	18.8	20.9	25.0	1.012	34.5	.768	55.5	
8.5	4.7	1.55	30	.....	21	16.3	19.8	24.2	.976	32.6	.725	53	48
9.5	7.8	1.86	40	.....	24.2	20.3	22.5	25.8	1.04	37.9	.793	56.3	49
8.8	7	1.69	28.6	.....	27.5	19.6	19.7	25	1.02	32.5	.79	57.5	50
8.6	5.7	1.34	27.5	.....	22.5	19	21.7	25	1.01	35	.763	55	51
8.2	5.5	1.329	25.7	.....	22.8	18.1	21.0	25.4	.969	34.8	.762	56.9	
7.9	5.6	1.40	25.7	.....	24	17.2	21.8	27.5	.943	34.3	.758	57.5	52
8.6	7.1	1.78	30	.....	22	18.3	21.3	24.3	.971	36	.789	61.7	53
8.3	4.6	1.31	25.7	.....	21.3	18.9	20.5	24	.974	34.5	.775	54.3	54
7.8	4.7	.824	21.5	.....	23.8	17.9	20.3	25.8	.986	33.6	.725	54.2	55
8.3	5.6	1.520	32.4	.....	22.3	17.5	19.8	22.9	.982	36.7	.843	58.3	
8.2	4.5	1.35	30	.....	20	15	17.5	26.2	1.15	40	1.00	70	56
8.2	5	1.52	32.5	.....	25	19.6	20	23.7	1.03	35	.831	55	57
8.5	5	1.47	31	.....	20	19.2	20	24	1.00	36	.80	57	58
7.7	7.2	1.15	28.3	.....	22	17.1	20.8	20.6	.82	36.2	.82	58.7	59
7.4	5.5	1.64	30.5	.....	21.6	16.9	19	21.2	.911	35.3	.804	55	60
8.7	5.2	1.38	34.6	.....	21.6	17.1	19.5	21.8	.966	35	.764	53.5	61
8.4	5.5	1.51	31.9	.....	25	18	20	23.5	.986	39.2	.856	60	62
9.1	7	2.14	40	.....	23.3	16.8	21.2	22.5	1.00	38.2	.862	57.5	63

\*Formerly per bag of 90 lbs. and per peck of 15 lbs.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	12.6	12.0	54.1	65.5	28.0	14.8	3.8	44.0	.686	12.0	8.4
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)...</b>	12.8	12.1	60.1	63.2	29.5	13.1	4.4	46.9	.531	13.3	8.5
1-Sydney	13.2	12.6	62.5	63.6	31	17.9	4.9	55.4	.583	13.4	8.8
2-New Glasgow	12.9	12.4	59.6	62.7	29.8	12.1	3.7	44.1	.52	13.4	8.7
3-Amherst	12.6	12.1	57.5	65	29.3	11	4.5	45	.45	13.5	8.2
4-Halifax	12.8	11.5	58.5	64.7	28	13.6	4.6	51	.70	13	8
5-Truro	12.9	12	62.5	60	29.4	11	4.1	39	.40	13	8.7
<b>6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>	12	11.3	59.1	58.2	28.6	16.4	3.8	48	.524	14.2	8
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	12.6	11.9	60.3	61.5	27.5	11.9	3.9	42.2	.448	12.5	8.5
7-Moncton	12.8	12.1	63.8	60.7	28.3	11	4.2	49.5	.442	13.6	9.1
8-St. John	12.5	11.6	58.3	63.1	27.1	12.3	4	41	.455	12.6	8.8
9-Fredericton	12.5	11.9	58	59.5	26	11.4	4.2	38.4	.437	11.9	8.1
10-Bathurst	12.5	12	61.6	62.5	28.6	13	3.3	40	.45	12	8
<b>Quebec (Average).....</b>	12.2	11.5	55.5	66.1	28.1	14.0	3.9	45.8	.788	11.2	8.1
11-Quebec	12	11.3	52.9	65.8	27.1	18.1	3.8	40.2	.84	10.7	8
12-Three Rivers	12.6	11.8	56.7	68.5	26.9	15	4.3	48	1.00	11.2	8.5
13-Sherbrooke	12.6	11.8	53	69	28.6	15.5	3.4	37.5	.61	10	8.2
14-Sorel	12.1	11.6	51.5	56.7	29	12	4.4	45	1.10	11.3	8.8
15-St. Hyacinthe	11.8	11.1	56.2	65.5	28.2	11.9	4.5	47.5	1.00	10	7.3
16-St. John's	12	11.2	61.7	68.3	27.5	12.7	4	56.7	.65	14	8.7
17-Theftford Mines	13	12.1	60	63.7	30.7	14.1	3.3	47.5	.50	12.3	8.2
18-Montreal	11.8	11.3	54.4	68.7	27	14.9	3.0	48.3	.772	11	7.9
19-Hull	12.1	11.4	52.9	68.4	27.5	11.6	3.9	41.4	.60	10	7.5
<b>Ontario (Average).....</b>	12.4	12.0	52.8	67.7	26.4	12.7	3.4	40.6	.633	10.9	8.4
20-Ottawa	12.1	11.7	51.9	67.6	26.7	12.4	3.7	44.8	.652	11	7.9
21-Brockville	12.4	12	53.4	68.9	25.9	12.4	4.1	37.9	.598	10.5	8.4
22-Kingston	11.9	11.4	46.6	61.3	26.3	11.1	3	36.2	.490	10.2	8.1
23-Bellefille	11.9	11.4	49.8	65.1	25.8	11.5	3.2	36	.547	11	7.6
24-Peterborough	12.1	11.7	54.1	65.8	27	13.4	3.5	39.3	.503	10.7	8.2
25-Oshawa	12.7	12.2	60	70.6	27.5	12.2	4.5	40	.60	12.2	8.6
26-Orillia	12.7	12.5	54.9	62.2	26.3	12.9	3.7	36.1	.648	10.3	9
27-Toronto	12	11.7	54.4	69.7	25.8	12	3.8	42.3	.62	10.1	8
28-Niagara Falls	12.5	11.9	53.1	72.2	27.9	12.6	3.6	38.6	.582	10.3	8.6
29-St. Catharines	12.6	12.4	49.6	71.3	26.7	11.7	3.2	36.2	.648	10.2	7.9
30-Hamilton	12	11.5	54.2	62.7	25.8	11.7	3.2	40	.662	10.5	8.1
31-Brantford	12.4	12.3	51.8	67.9	24.9	11.5	2.9	40.6	.686	10.5	8.7
32-Galt	12.1	11.7	54.1	65.8	27	13.4	3.6	45	.62	10.7	8.6
33-Guelph	12.2	11.8	53.2	66.5	24.9	13.1	3.7	39.3	.608	11.4	8.6
34-Kitchener	12.5	12.4	43.9	66.3	27.1	12.4	3	40	.627	10.5	8.5
35-Woodstock	12.2	11.7	53.2	67.6	24.8	11.7	3	40.8	.558	10.9	8.4
36-Stratford	12.4	12.4	49.2	67.5	23.6	12.9	3.2	43.6	.584	10.9	8.8
37-London	12.4	12	55.8	66.7	26.2	13.6	3.6	41	.605	10.5	8.7
38-St. Thomas	12.8	12.3	57	71.2	25.6	13.2	3.4	42.3	.641	10.5	8.8
39-Chatham	12.1	11.7	48.4	63.2	25.8	12.1	2.9	39.3	.656	10.6	8.3
40-Windsor	12.4	11.9	53.8	69.6	26.3	11.7	3.1	46	.53	10	8.1
41-Owen Sound	12.3	11.8	55.4	63.8	25.5	11	3	33.9	.548	10.9	8.1
42-Cobalt	13.4	12.9	57.5	70.3	31.8	15	4.3	44	.817	14.3	8.6
43-Sault Ste. Marie	12.8	12.6	56.1	73.9	29.3	14.4	3.5	40.7	.773	12.3	9.1
44-Port Arthur	12.5	12.4	48.3	67	27.5	16.2	2.9	46.7	.80	10.7	8.6
45-Fort William	12.7	12.6	58.3	71.3	29.4	13.7	2.8	46.2	.75	11.2	8.4
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	13.4	12.9	51.2	67.6	27.6	13.4	4.5	42.9	.635	13.5	8.3
46-Winnipeg	12.8	12.3	50.3	66.5	28.1	12.2	4.1	44.6	.72	12.4	8
47-Brandon	13.9	13.5	52	68.7	27	14.6	4.8	41.2	.55	14.5	8.6
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	12.9	12.4	54.6	71.0	30.3	18.8	4.2	46.9	.825	14.7	8.4
48-Regina	12.4	11.9	57.4	65.3	27.6	15	3.7	43.7	.583	13.3	7.7
49-Prince Albert	13	12.4	50	74.8	31.9	19.3	4.8	43.3	.85	15	8.9
50-Saskatoon	12.7	11.9	55	72.1	31	22	4.1	49.2	.967	15.6	8.4
51-Moose Jaw	13.5	13.2	56	71.7	30.8	18.8	4.5	51.3	.90	15	8.5
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	13.2	12.4	50.8	68.8	30.5	17.5	4.2	43.8	.818	13.7	7.7
52-Medicine Hat	12.9	12.5	47.1	65.9	30.7	25	4.1	40.8	.95	14.1	7.9
53-Edmonton	12.9	12.1	53.3	66.4	31.1	15	4.2	48.3	.75	13.5	7.5
54-Calgary	13.5	12.4	54.4	65.7	30	15	4.3	46.2	.82	12.8	8.3
55-Lethbridge	13.6	12.7	48.3	69.1	30	15	4.2	40	.75	14.3	7.1
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	12.7	11.9	51.2	66.0	30.0	22.2	4.2	50.2	.860	12.6	8.6
56-Fernie	13.7	12.2	50	71.2	25	15	3.7	50	.80	13.7	n.....
57-Nelson	13.4	12.8	56.9	71	28.7	20	4.1	47.5	.95	15	8.1
58-Trail	13.9	13	49.6	66.6	29	22	3.9	47.5	.733	13.8	n10
59-New Westminster	11.8	11.6	50	57.5	30	28	4.5	56	.937	10	n.....
60-Vancouver	12	11.5	49.3	65.2	29.3	21.6	4.5	41.3	.79	10.6	n8
61-Victoria	11.7	11.2	49.4	64.3	29.5	15	4.2	46	.816	10.6	n9
62-Nanaimo	12.1	11.6	52.9	67.5	34.3	20	4.3	47.9	.833	13.7	8.1
63-Prince Rupert	12.7	11.6	51.2	65	34	26.6	4.6	65	1.02	13.3	8.6

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins gallon than the figures published (in bulk). j. Tamarac. n. Small bar at 5¢ Welsh

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1923—(Concluded).

Coal		Wood						Rent			
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cut- tings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	6-roomed house with thom- plete modern conveniences or none, p. m.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	c	\$	\$	
17.303	11.252	12.760	14.748	9.567	11.724	10.343	30.3	14.8	27.869	18.427	
17.750	9.415	9.200	10.400	7.400	7.750	9.143	32.8	14.8	22.300	15.200	
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	30-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	1
.....	a7.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	.....	30-33	14	25.00	18.00	2
*18.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	611.43	30	15	10.00-15.00	5.00-10.00	3
*17.50	11.75-13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	35.00	20.00-30.00	4
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	35	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00	5
24.50	11.50-12.00	15.00	16.00	9.00	10.00	69.75	27-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00	6
18.500	11.469	11.000	13.000	7.250	9.000	7.800	31.8	14.5	27.000	19.250	
.....	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00	7
17.00	10.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	610.00	32	15	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	8
20.00	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00	9
.....	12.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	.....	32	15	18.00	15.00	10
16.236	11.125	13.239	15.539	9.083	11.167	11.100	28.4	14.4	23.056	15.438	
17.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	.....	11
15.50	9.50	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	12
16.50	14.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	p20.00-22.00	p17.00-19.00	13
15.00-15.50	11.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	14
15.00	.....	.....	b17.333	.....	b13.333	.....	25-28	.....	22.00	12.50	15
15.50	12.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	26-28	12	\$23.00-33.00	15.00-25.00	16
18.00	.....	.....	b13.50	.....	b10.50	.....	27	15	15.00	12.00	17
16.25-16.50	7.50-12.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-16.00	30-35	15	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	18
16.50	.....	b16.00	b17.846	7.50	9.00	.....	28	15	22.00-27.00	15.00-22.00	19
16.583	12.115	14.085	16.084	10.972	13.474	12.037	26.8	14.3	29.471	20.635	
16.50	13.00-13.50	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	b10.50	b12.00	21-27	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00	20
16.00-18.00	10.50	.....	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b14.40	23	15	25.00	16.00	21
16.50	9.00-10.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	22
16.50	11.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	28	.....	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	23
16.50	10.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	22.50-35.00	16.00-25.00	24
17.00	.....	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b14.00	25-28	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	25
16.00-16.50	10.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	16.00	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	26
15.50	11.50	18.00	20.00	14.00	.....	.....	30-33	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00	27
14.50	12.50	c	c	c	c	16.00-18.00	27	13	30.00-25.00	18.00-23.00	28
15.75	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	18	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	29
16.00	13.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	27-30	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	30
16.00	11.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	30	13	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00	31
16.00	9.00-12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	27	15	25.00	16.00-20.00	32
16.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	33
16.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	28	15	40.00	30.00	34
16.50	13.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	25	15	20.00	15.00	35
17.00	13.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00	36
17.00	14.00-16.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	25	13	33.00-45.00	17.00-30.00	37
17.00	14.00	15.00-16.00	19.00	.....	17.00	b18.667	25	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	38
18.00	10.00-15.00	c	c	c	b18.00	b9.00-15.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	39
16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	10.50	10.50	5.00-10.00	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00	40
19.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	.....	30	15-18	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00	41
18.50	10.00-13.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	27-30	15	22.00	14.00	42
.....	9.75	11.50	14.00	9.50	12.00	.....	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	43
.....	11.50	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	.....	25	13.5	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	45
12.750	12.000	13.250	8.250	9.500	.....	.....	31.3	.....	35.000	24.500	
25.00	12.50	11.00	7.50	9.00	12.000	12.667	30-35	15	85.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	46
.....	13.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	30	.....	25.00-30.00	.....	47
10.344	10.333	12.667	9.667	12.000	12.667	35.4	33	15	35.625	22.500	
12.00-12.50	f13.00	f14.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	.....	32-35	18.3	35.00-50.00	30.00	48
d10.00-11.00	f7.00	f8.00	6.00	7.00	11.00	9.00-13.00	40	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	49
d6.50-10.75	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	b14.00	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	50
10.00	f11.00	f-b16.00	f12.00	b-118.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	20.00	51
c	7.750	c	c	10.000	11.000	8.500	31.7	15.0	30.625	20.175	
d5.50-6.50	.....	.....	8.00	8.00	b8.00	5.00	25	15	25.00	17.50	52
d8.25-9.25	.....	.....	12.00	14.00	14.00	12.00	25	13	40.00	25.00	53
8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	18.00	55
11.131	7.75-8.25	.....	9.500	11.379	5.032	b38.5	38.5	15.3	25.500	18.813	
10.50-13.00	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	b4.00	.....	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	56
9.50-12.50	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00	57
12.00	.....	.....	9.00	11.25	.....	.....	30-35	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	58
11.50-12.00	.....	.....	.....	7.35	4.50	b7.50	30-35	15	29.00	25.00	59
11.50-12.00	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b4.491	.....	28	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00	60
d8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	b4.667	.....	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	61
14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	62



fort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost



of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Retail Prices.

Sirloin steak advanced from an average of 28c per pound in May to 29.3c in June. Prices averaged higher in all the provinces. Round steak showed about the same general advance as sirloin, averaging 24c per pound in June as compared with 22.9 in May. Prime rib roast showed little change, advances in some localities being offset by declines in others. Shoulder roast was up slightly in the average from 15.1c per pound in May to 15.8c in June. Stewing beef advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in the average to 12c. Veal roast, was up from 17.9c per pound to 18.2. Prices averaged higher in all provinces except Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Mutton, leg roast, advanced from an average of 26.7c in May to 28.5c in June, increases being general. Fresh pork, roast, advanced slightly in the average, while salt pork, bacon, and boiled ham remained steady. In fresh fish, cod and whitefish were slightly lower while halibut was up. Salt herring and salt cod were somewhat higher. Lard was steady.

Eggs again averaged slightly lower, fresh being down to 31.5c per dozen in June as compared with 33.4c in May and 36.3c in April, and cooking to 29.5c in June as compared with 30.6c in May and 31.7c in April. Milk averaged slightly lower, being down in Quebec, Montreal, Cobalt, Regina, and Medicine Hat. Butter showed a general decline, dairy was down from an average of 40.1c per pound in May to 36.1c in June and creamery from 44.4c per pound in May to 40c in June. Cheese also showed a general decline from an average of 34.6c per pound in May to 31.2c in June.

Bread was slightly higher at St. John, and at Regina. Flour, soda biscuits, and rolled oats showed little change. Rice was steady. Tapioca was up slightly, averaging 13.4c per pound. Canned vegetables showed little change. Onions were up from an average of 5c per pound in May to 6.4c in June. Potatoes averaged \$1.47 per 90 pounds in June as compared with \$1.29 in May, increases being general in nearly all localities. Evaporated apples declined from 20.3c per pound in May to 18.8c in June. Prunes and raisins were steady. Raspberry jam was down slightly, averaging 97.6c per 4-pound tin. Sugar declined slightly, granulated being down from 12.8c per pound in May to 12.6c in June and yellow sugar from 12.2c in May to 12c in June. Tea averaged slightly higher at 66.5c per pound as compared with 65.4 in May. Cream of tartar was up 1c per pound in the average at 68.6c.

Anthracite coal averaged \$17.50 per ton in June as compared with \$17.83 in May. Declines occurred in Halifax,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JUNE 1923, MAY 1923, JUNE 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.  
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS											
		*June 1923	*May 1923	*June 1922	*June 1921	*June 1920	*June 1919	*June 1918	June 1917	June 1916	June 1915	June 1914	June 1913
I.—Grains & Fodder.....	15	178.4	184.3	196.1	200.4	413.9	325.9	311.1	293.2	178.4	188.3	151.3	132.2
II.—Animals & Meats.....	17	231.8	233.4	258.8	261.8	369.4	384.8	378.6	298.4	234.4	193.6	196.6	188.8
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	176.6	184.3	180.0	191.2	282.0	276.4	239.2	207.0	154.1	142.2	129.6	137.0
IV.—Fish .....	9	173.4	213.6	177.4	198.6	273.8	222.8	241.6	195.8	169.1	143.3	151.4	160.8
V.—(a) Fruits & Vegetables.....	16	203.0	206.2	214.7	202.3	404.3	264.7	268.1	346.0	178.1	118.6	131.6	123.8
(b) Miscellaneous Foods.....	25	189.9	189.0	176.6	210.3	316.2	247.4	242.0	221.3	152.4	144.1	112.7	115.2
VI.—Textiles .....	20	250.7	246.8	236.0	235.1	410.5	353.9	363.0	260.8	188.2	148.3	135.4	129.5
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.....	11	161.4	166.8	162.8	174.3	305.3	346.2	288.5	285.8	242.1	176.1	172.8	163.2
VIII.—(a) Iron & Steel.....	11	208.1	208.1	186.6	212.5	274.4	200.0	278.3	262.2	148.9	105.2	102.0	104.5
(b) Other Metals.....	12	170.9	176.5	142.1	156.1	221.9	183.2	285.7	281.7	246.7	231.6	116.7	131.8
(c) Implements.....	10	225.3	226.2	224.7	249.6	251.7	238.4	221.5	188.0	136.1	111.3	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	199.8	202.1	181.9	203.2	248.4	205.5	263.8	246.8	180.6	153.0	108.8	115.3
IX.—Fuel & Lighting.....	10	240.6	241.3	261.1	251.0	330.1	229.3	235.8	192.0	126.8	105.6	110.2	115.6
X.—Building Materials.....													
(a) Lumber.....	14	348.1	348.1	314.2	395.8	533.9	286.0	269.3	210.3	182.2	175.2	183.4	182.6
(b) Miscellaneous.....	20	221.9	223.0	205.0	242.4	251.6	213.7	224.6	209.8	155.2	114.8	111.3	112.4
(c) Paints, Oils & Glass.....	14	279.8	280.6	268.6	304.8	472.9	362.0	304.3	258.7	193.7	158.1	140.1	144.7
All.....	48	275.5	276.6	255.4	305.3	398.5	280.1	260.9	224.0	174.3	145.0	140.7	142.5
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	270.2	269.6	286.7	352.7	389.2	301.2	250.9	205.5	152.3	134.9	128.8	126.2
XII.—Drugs & Chemicals.....	16	176.8	177.8	183.2	198.1	233.0	223.5	293.1	259.6	262.1	170.6	111.6	112.8
XIII.—Miscellaneous.....													
(a) Raw Furs.....	4	638.3	634.4	660.3	465.4	900.3	854.0	583.1	306.7	300.8	142.0	230.9	325.1
(b) Liquors & Tobacco.....	6	264.6	264.4	267.4	269.0	320.8	264.7	232.9	164.1	143.6	134.7	138.4	134.7
(c) Sundries.....	7	160.7	160.4	157.5	188.7	216.5	211.7	218.9	195.4	141.6	116.0	106.8	113.4
All.....	17	309.7	308.6	314.6	282.1	414.2	381.5	306.0	231.7	179.8	128.7	147.1	170.7
All Commodities.....	202†	225.9	223.5	224.3	242.6	349.3	234.1	239.6	246.8	183.6	149.4	135.3	136.4

(\*Preliminary figures. (†)Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

St. John, N.B., Quebec, Montreal, Belleville, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Kitchener, Windsor, and Cobalt. Bituminous coal was down from an average of \$11.59 per ton in May to \$11.25 per ton in June. Declines occurred in Kingston, Belleville, Niagara Falls, Brantford, Cobalt, Port Arthur, and Fort William. Hard wood, four feet long, showed little change at \$12.76 per cord. Coal oil declined from 31.6c per gallons in May to 30.3 in June.

Rent was practically unchanged.

#### Wholesale Prices.

The following notes give the main points in the movement of wholesale prices during June as shown by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, using the classification according to purpose or use.

#### CONSUMERS' GOODS.

*Food, Beverages and Tobacco.* — The index fell from 144.9 in May to 143.9 in June. In this group flour 1st. patent fell from \$7.30 to \$6.90 per barrel. Fresh halibut was 12c in June and 14c



# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Com- modit- ies	Av'ge 1922	Jan. 1923	Feb. 1923	Mar. 1923	Apr. 1923	May 1923	June 1923
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	150.4	150.9	152.9	155.4	156.3	155.0	155.1
<i>Classified according to chief component material:</i>								
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc)	67	148.8	136.8	142.3	144.3	150.9	152.5	150.6
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.1	141.0	138.6	139.4	136.0	126.9	126.4
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	23	178.2	188.2	198.7	205.3	202.1	198.4	202.1
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8
V.—Iron and Its Products.....	26	149.7	157.3	160.5	163.3	166.3	170.7	171.5
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products..	15	99.0	99.9	97.8	102.5	102.3	102.7	101.7
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals & their Products.	17	189.3	186.4	185.1	186.8	187.0	183.1	183.1
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.7	166.7	166.6	164.7	164.8	164.7	164.4
<i>Classified according to origin:</i>								
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	86	139.2	128.2	128.5	127.2	132.3	132.4	128.3
II.—Marine .....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.7
III.—Forest .....	21	164.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8
IV.—Mineral .....	68	155.5	156.4	155.9	158.3	159.0	157.8	157.7
All Raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	145.5	142.7	144.2	145.2	148.0	147.9	147.2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	154.9	156.5	160.0	164.2	164.3	160.0	158.4
<i>Classified according to purpose:</i>								
I.—CONSUMERS GOODS (GROUPS A & B)	98	159.5	150.4	150.4	152.6	154.4	149.0	148.5
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	145.9	148.1	148.5	150.6	150.0	144.9	143.9
Beverages .....	4	193.9	208.6	221.8	222.8	220.2	220.2	218.8
Breadstuffs .....	8	149.0	139.4	139.3	139.1	142.3	142.2	138.2
Chocolate .....	1	98.8	96.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fish .....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.8
Fruits .....	8	216.1	189.8	179.4	179.7	187.2	209.3	209.4
Meats, Poultry & Lard.....	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	129.2	132.0	129.4	136.8
Milk & Milk Products.....	11	136.0	143.3	154.3	166.3	157.3	132.8	126.6
Sugar, refined .....	2	159.5	185.2	216.1	233.2	238.9	243.5	243.5
Vegetables .....	10	143.1	126.8	131.8	135.4	151.4	163.3	169.5
Eggs .....	2	133.9	160.9	138.7	122.0	108.2	104.5	98.1
Tobacco .....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5
Miscellaneous .....	6	173.0	167.1	167.0	161.7	162.8	162.7	161.4
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	163.8	159.2	157.2	159.8	159.8	154.1	154.3
Clothing, (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery & underwear) .....	11	161.8	164.1	164.1	165.1	165.3	165.6	166.1
Household Equipment.....	13	163.5	157.6	155.0	158.1	158.1	150.5	150.5
Furniture .....	3	220.5	219.6	219.6	219.6	219.6	229.1	229.1
Glassware & Pottery.....	3	381.0	325.3	318.6	317.3	322.1	317.1	317.1
Miscellaneous .....	7	161.9	156.2	153.6	156.8	156.8	149.0	149.0
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C & D)	48	146.5	143.3	146.4	148.6	151.2	151.4	150.0
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.3	187.0	188.8	188.8	184.5	184.5
Tools .....	4	199.5	209.6	209.6	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0
Light, Heat, & Power Equipment & Supplies .....	8	189.2	187.9	186.5	188.2	188.2	183.8	183.8
Miscellaneous .....	4	180.8	193.9	197.1	199.5	199.5	197.1	197.1
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.0	138.6	142.1	144.4	147.2	148.0	146.4
Building & Construction Materials.....	32	162.0	163.7	164.6	166.3	166.1	167.3	171.0
Lumber .....	14	160.3	163.2	163.9	165.9	163.9	165.7	170.6
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	189.6	193.8	195.8	215.9	215.3	215.9
Miscellaneous .....	14	165.1	162.8	163.6	164.6	167.3	167.3	168.0
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.5	132.9	137.1	139.4	143.0	143.6	140.9
For Textile & Clothing Industries.....	21	182.0	196.4	206.3	213.8	210.0	205.3	209.9
For Fur Industry.....	2	194.2	169.4	199.2	169.4	199.2	203.2	194.3
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	110.6	109.6	106.4	107.0	103.3	98.7
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	111.2	115.1	115.2	119.6	120.2	122.9	122.6
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	192.1	182.2	181.7	181.4	181.4	181.4	174.4
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	100.3	100.1	103.9	113.1	110.0
For Milling & Other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	127.6	128.9	137.9	134.8	131.9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	155.0	157.8	160.4	161.3	155.6



in May. Lemons jumped from \$3.75 to \$5.00 per box of 300's. Raisins, three crown muscatel, were 12½c per lb. as compared with 16½c. Beef fore-quarters were \$8.00 per cwt. in June and \$7.50 in May. Beef hind-quarters rose from \$15.00 to \$17.00 per cwt. Fresh veal dropped a cent, to 16c. Producers' prices for milk at Toronto fell from \$1.95 to \$1.75 per 8 gal. can and in Montreal from 23c to 21c per gal. Potatoes were somewhat higher, Quebec grades rising from \$1.25 to \$1.32 per bag and Ontario potatoes from \$1.22½ to \$1.30. Eggs, specials, were 35c as compared with 36c per doz. Packing rice was \$4.45 per cwt. in June and \$4.60 in May.

*Other Consumers' Goods.* — The index for this group stood at 154.3 in June as compared with 154.1 in May; and 159.8 in April. The slight increase was due to advances in clothing. Household equipment showed no change.

#### PRODUCERS' GOODS.

*Producers' Equipment.* — The index stood at 184.5 for May and June as compared with 188.8 for April.

*Producers' Material.* — The index for this group declined to 146.4 for June as compared with 148.0 for May; and 147.2 for April.

In Building and Construction Materials the index increased from 167.3 to 171.0. This group showed rises in certain lines of lumber. Spruce 1 x 4 and up at Toronto was \$35.00 per m.b.d. ft. as compared with \$30.00 in May. Birch went to \$70.00 from \$65.00 and B.C. Fir from \$52.00 to \$55.00. Sash Cord dropped to 58c per lb. from 68c.

In Manufacturers' Materials several sub-groups recorded changes. The index for Textiles was 209.9 as compared with 205.3 in May. The chief change here was in raw cotton which was 30-5/8c in June and 27-5/8c in May.

Materials for the leather industry were 98.7 in June as compared with 103.3 in May. Beef hides fell from 12½c to 11½c, calfskins declined from 15¾c to 14½c and Sole Leather, manufacturer's green hide crops, were 43c as compared with 44c.

Materials for the metal working industries were practically stationary, being 122.9 in May and 122.6 in June. Basic pig iron declined to \$33 per ton from \$34. Wrought iron scrap was \$15 per ton in June as compared with \$12 in May. Lead increased from \$6.70 to \$6.90 per cwt., while spelter fell from \$8.30 to \$7.75 per cwt. and copper sheets from 24¾c to 23½c per lb. Tin ingots and solder were 1c per lb. cheaper, tin being 46c and solder 28c per lb.

The index for live animals for the meat packing industries dropped from 113.1 to 110.0. Choice steers at Toronto were \$8.00 per cwt. in June as compared with \$7.25 in May. Hogs slumped from \$11.10 in May to \$8.77 in June and sheep (choice) from \$8.75 to \$6.75.

Grains for the milling and other industries fell from 134.8 to 131.9. Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern declined from \$1.17 in May to \$1.14¾ in June and Ontario No. 2 from \$1.29 to \$1.25 per bushel. Barley No. 3 C. W. was 53c as compared with 56c. Oats No. 2 C. W. were 49c in May and 48c in June.

Miscellaneous producers' materials fell from 161.3 to 155.6. In this group shorts declined from \$31.00 to \$29.50 per ton. Straw rose from \$9.31 to \$9.50 per ton. Wood pulp, unbleached sulphite, newsgrade, was \$62.50 in June and \$37.50 per ton in May. Groundwood No. 1 was \$35.00 in May and \$37.50 in June. Raw rubber ribbed smoked sheets, fell from 29c in May to

27c in June and upriver fine rose from 27c to 28c per lb. Turpentine declined from \$2.10 to \$1.85 per gal. Flaxseed No. 1 N. W. C. was \$2.49 per bushel in May and \$2.36 in June. Glucose, 44° Baumé, increased from \$3.95 per cwt. in May to \$4.15 in June. Sugar, raw 96° centrifugal, fell from \$7.94 per cwt. to \$7.03.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE following notes and the accompanying tables gives the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.** — The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices in May showed a decline of 1.5 per cent to 159.0 from the previous month's level. All foods showed a fall of 1.4 per cent although cereals were dearer than the previous month. Materials dropped 1.6 per cent, the miscellaneous group being the only one to show an advance. The decrease in foods was the fourth consecutive monthly reduction, bringing the index over 6 per cent below the average for January. The index of the meat and fish group was 14 per cent lower than in January but that for cereals was 2 per cent higher. Other foods fell by over 6 per cent during the same period.

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices was at the end of May on the base 100 in 1901-05, 200.5 and at the end of June, 195.5, reaching the low point for the present year. There were noticeable declines in cereals and meat and in minerals and in the miscellaneous group (rubber, timber, oils, etc.). Textiles gained by less than one per cent and "other foods" (tea, sugar, etc.) showed almost no change.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures was 132.2 at the end of May showing a decline of 1.3 per cent from the April level. This is the fourth of the British index numbers to show a slight decline during May. For this index number this recession, the first since September, 1922, is attributed to the rise during the month of May of commodity value of the pound sterling. All groups showed declines with the exception of the sugar, coffee and tea group, which showed an increase of 1.4 per cent, due to a temporary advance in sugar prices.

**COST OF LIVING.** — The index number of the Ministry of Labour showed a decline at June 1 of one point, to 169

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

1

Country	Canada						Great Britain				
Authority	Labour Dept. (c)	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Mitchell	Bank of Commerce		U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board
No. of Commodities	271(b)	238	40	24 exports	24 imp'rts	70	150	44	45	60	65-70
Base Period	1890-1899	1913	1900-1909	1900-1913	1900-1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913
1900	108.2		(h)				(j)	(h)	(h)		
1905	113.8							110.5	75		
1910	124.2			97.02	100.38			103.3	72		
1913	135.5	100		102.77	107.81	100	100	113.3	78		
1914-Jan	136.5			103.96	99.05			122.3	85		100
July	134.6			105.86	97.18			119.0	83.5		
1915-Jan	138.9			109.90	101.29			116.6	82.4		
July	150.2			115.41	114.77			126.5	96.4		
1916-Jan	172.1			123.75	128.07			149.1	106.4		
July	180.9			131.52	141.26			174.5	123.6		
1917-Jan	212.7			162.40	166.07			191.1	130.5		
July	248.7			187.26	210.52			225.1	159.3		
1918-Jan	258.1			199.13	202.98			254.4	176.9		
July	284.0			207.16	221.14			262.9	186.2		
1919-Jan	286.5	205.3	223.2	188.91	217.54	196		278.5	193.1		
July	294.0	202.3	245.7	222.14	221.08	207		265.9	190.7		227
1920-Jan	338.4	232.8	265.1	239.98	233.23	239	296.6	293.2	206.4		242
July	346.8	256.1	269.4	270.12	271.96	274	316.9	353.1	245.3	330.4	305
1921-Jan	281.3	201.7	214.2	199.02	186.69	199	245.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	326
July	288.6	163.4	174.3	158.47	150.25	163	194.1	255.3	197.2	228.9	244
1922-Jan	227.7	149.8	165.2	147.17	147.88	144	164.0	218.1	158.2	186.5	196
July	225.3	151.8	165.3	154.23	161.68	154	160.3	194.7	132.5	158.6	170
1923-Jan	223.0	150.9	171.9	151.97	165.29	148	157.1	199.8	134.0	158.8	171
Feb.	224.3	152.9	176.3	150.70	165.11	152	157.6	196.5	130.2	159.7	167
March	226.0	155.4	179.2	154.24	172.69	155	160.3	200.1	131.9	162.0	170
April	227.4	156.3	176.2	152.57	167.05	156	161.4	199.6	132.7	163.6	175
May	228.5	156.0	179.1	153.88	167.92	159.0	159.0	201.8	134.0	164.8	177
June		155.1	177.2	153.78	167.53			200.5	132.2	162.5	

(July, 1914=100). Food was the only item of the budget showing any change and it showed a decline of 2 points chiefly on account of a reduction in the price of butter and also of cheese.

## Austria.

The index number of the Paritatische Kommission showed for May an increase in the cost of living of one person at Vienna of about 5 per cent, the index, (base: cost of living in July 1914=1), rising from 10,897 in April to 11,440

in May. For the month under review, however, the only increase in the elements of the budget was one of 7.5 per cent in foods, rentals showing no change and clothing and heating and lighting showing slight declines.

## Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The index number calculated by the Ministry of Industry and Labour (April, 1914=100), after a continued rise each month since the end of 1922, fell two points in



## IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

1a

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho Slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Min. of Ind. and Labour	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans- tidende	Bank of Finland		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfur- ter Zeitung
130		126	33	Imports	Exports	45	70	38	98
April, 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1, 1912 J'ne 30 1914	Cen. of mos. 1913		1901-10	1913	1913	1914
			(g)			(h)		(j)	(g)
						98.3		88	
						108.1		91	
						115.6	100	100	
	(b)121					(a)115.4			
						(a)116.8		(b)106	
		134				(a)143.9			
	(b)185					(a)163.7		(b)142	
		149				(a)206.7			
		206				(a)215.5		(b)153	
	(c)268					(a)258.2			
						309.8		(b)179	
	(c)667		284			361.6			
						389.9		(b)217	
	(c)830		292			401.8		262	
						403.0		339	
	1739		340			562.7	417	1256	1965
	1947		883			572.9	485	1366	
	2392		341	1475	1628	470.0	387	1439	2130
(d)347	1721		253	1311	1285	381.6	312	1423	
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	362.7	286	3665	4217
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	375.8	307	10059	9102
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	447.3	324	278476	205417
474	2666	1028	192	943	1272	487.6	355	558470	715881
482	2828	1031	199	935	1234	490.2	373	488820	677000
480	2757	1029	200			479.4	365	521160	639300
474			204			469.9		817000	827300
			202			472.1			1463900

April to 480. The chief increases in the different groups were in petrol and its products (11 per cent), tobacco (6 per cent), and chemical products (3 per cent). The chief decreases were in raw rubber (8 per cent), metal products (7 per cent) resin products (6 per cent) and fertilizer (4 per cent).

RETAIL PRICES. — The index number for the Kingdom compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour (April, 1914=100) was 413 for May, a rise of about one per cent for the month. The

weighted index of thirty foods, on the contrary, declined 4 points or about 1 per cent to 407.

## France.

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The index number of the Statistique Générale (1901-10 = 100) dropped from 479.4 at the end of April to 469.9 at the end of May, or nearly 2 per cent. The index for foods showed a decline of 2.1 per cent, all groups contributing to the fall, and the index for materials showed a

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Hol- land	Italy	Nor- way	Pol- and	Spain	Sweden	Swit- zerland	Egypt			
Authority	Central Bureau Statistics	Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commeret	Ökonomsik Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Goteborgs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz.	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	53	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1901- 1910	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914	1913	July 1, 1913 June, 20 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31 1914	1910= 100
		(j)					(c)				
1900.....											1000
1905.....											1125
1910.....	114	100	100	100		100		100			
1914-Jan.....		102			100				100		(b)1090
July.....	(b)120	93				(b)101					
1915-Jan.....		105		(c)115							
July.....	(b)165	131				(b)119	(b)145			(b)102	(b)1204
1916-Jan.....		184		(c)159							
July.....	(b)253	193				(b)141	(b)185			(b)124	(b)1379
1917-Jan.....		230		(c)233							
July.....	(b)326	304				(b)166	(b)244			(b)168	(b)1583
1918-Jan.....		363		(c)341							
July.....	(b)447	429				(b)207	(b)339			(b)207	(b)1723
1919-Jan.....		326		339			369				
July.....	(b)339	362		(c)314		(b)204	320			(b)225	(b)1854
1920-Jan.....		327	507	333			319	347	326	318	
July.....	337	604		409		(b)221	364	374		282	(b)2512
1921-Jan.....	243	642		344		219	267	274	238.0	214	2064
July.....	201	520	466.06	300		186	211	215	178.6	164	1688
1922-Jan.....	183	577	549.94	260	59,231	180	170	181	175.6	168	1472
July.....	185	558	524.54	232	101,587	174	165	173	161.3	138	1423
1923-Jan.....	181	575	523.52	220	551,904	170	156	163	175.0	141	1470
Feb.....	180	582	533.68	224	859,110	170	158	165	178.0	137	
March.....	187	587	547.47	229	988,506	171	162	168	181.0	136	
April.....	186	588	549.68	231	1058,900	174	159	168	186.0	133	
May.....			542.82	233							
June.....							158	166	186.5		

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month.  
 (g) First of month. (h) End of month. (j) Monthly average. (k) New index numbers joined to old index  
 and from January, 1922, 100 quotations.

decline of 1.9 per cent although textiles rose 1.3 per cent. The index rose slightly in June to 472.1. Information as to group movements is not yet available.

**RETAIL PRICES.** — The index number of retail prices of 13 articles in the chief cities of France published by the Statistique Générale, the base being 1,000 in 1910, was 3,387 for the second quarter of 1923, an increase of 2 per cent as compared with 3,320 for the first quarter.

**Germany.**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.** — The index number of the Federal Statistical office which is calculated for three dates in each month showed prices rising with increasing speed during May. On the base prices in 1913 = 1, the index number at May 5 was 6239; at May 15, 7105; and at May 25, 9034. The monthly average was 8170, an increase of 56.8 per cent above the April average of 5212. The index number of the value

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)  
except where noted)

2a

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics Calcutta	Labour Office Bombay	Bureau of Markets Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Common-wealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Analyst
75	43		56	62	92	100		404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb. 1913	Oct. 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911	1900-1913 =1000	1913	1913				1890-1899
(j)			(j)		(h)			(j)	(j)	(g)	(g)		(e)
					910					\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.355	44.2	99.388
					1003		984			8.0967	99.315	47.3	110.652
			(b)132.2	100	1088		1051	100	100	8.9881	121.301	59.3	137.172
					(a)1085		(a)1045	98		9.2076	118.576	58.1	139.980
100	100	(b)126.3			(a)1185		(a)1073	97		8.8857	124.528	58.2	142.452
					(a)1387		(a)1221	98		8.6566	119.708	58.9	144.879
(b)112		(b)127.8			(a)1822		(a)1304	100		9.1431	124.168	64.7	150.95
					(a)1502		(a)1323	113		9.8698	124.958	64.4	147.29
(b)125		(b)154.9			(a)1505		(a)1403	123		10.9163	137.666	65.6	153.63
(b)142		(b)196.4			(a)1525		(a)1450	159		11.5294	145.142	71.9	170.11
					(a)1715		(a)1593	188		13.7277	169.562	87.4	213.410
(b)178	(b)237	(b)259.0			(a)1877		1677	184		16.0680	211.950	116.4	267.114
		283.2			(a)1954		1808	196		17.9436	222.175	118.9	278.696
(b)198	(b)222	(b)133					1888	199	201	19.1624	232.575	123.3	285.474
218	231				2008		1788	212	216	18.5348	230.146	119.7	299.142
209	220	(b)140			2311	2359	1999	233	248	20.3638	247.390	130.4	294.935
178	191				2671	2700	2262	241	254	20.8964	233.707	127.9	307.763
183	199	(b)145			2233	2255	2233	170	168	19.3528	260.414	141.9	307.680
178	190	149			178	1813	1903	2065	141	12.6631	198.600	81.9	199.867
181	188	143.8			191	1673	1771	1918	138	19.1624	159.833	71.6	167.719
179	177	153			192	1789	1828	1828	155	11.3725	164.444	64.3	164.311
180	172	161.5			176	1855	1763	156	167	12.1069	173.743	72.9	193.672
181	177	159			183	1839	1785	157	166	13.6665	192.944	75.6	181.030
178	175				185	1857	1794	159	169	13.7236	186.250	71.9	181.855
		259.0					1798	159	169	19.9332	191.157	75.3	184.108
								156	178	13.9304	193.087	77.6	184.893
										13.6665	192.944	75.6	181.030
										13.3841	191.414	72.1	172.435

(d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) 230 commodities, 1890-1899; 272, 1910-1914; from 1915, 271. number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, quotations are included.

of a gold dollar in marks rose 94.9 per cent during the month or from 5826 to 11,355 times the pre war value, so that gold prices fell from 90 per cent of pre war gold prices to 71 per cent.

COST OF LIVING. — The official index number rose 29.2 per cent to 3816 in May and the index without clothing rose 27.4 per cent to 3521. Foods rose 32 per cent, heat and light 49.2 per cent; rent 19 per cent and clothing 36.9 per cent. The index number of cost of

living published in a column of the accompanying table will from now on be the one including clothing.

Italy.

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The index number compiled by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Milan for May fell 7 points or 1¼ per cent from the April level. The principal changes were declines of 8 per cent in miscellaneous vegetable products, of 2 per



## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100

3

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods Vienna	Cost of living Vienna	56 articles Brussels	Foods, fuel Sundries	Foods fuel light
Base Period	July 1914		July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910.....	(d) \$ 6.95	(d)94	(e)96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913.....	7.34	99	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-Jan. ....	7.73	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	7.42	100	100	100	1	1	.....	(b)139.2	100
1915-Jan. ....	7.97	107	118	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	7.74	104	132	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916-Jan. ....	8.25	112	145	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	8.46	114	161	148	.....	.....	.....	(b)250.2	.....
1917-Jan. ....	10.27	138	187	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	11.62	157	204	180	.....	.....	.....	(b)453.5	.....
1918-Jan. ....	12.42	167	206	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	13.00	175	210	208	.....	.....	.....	(b)863.5	.....
1919-Jan. ....	13.78	188	230	220	.....	.....	639	.....	.....
July .....	13.77	186	209	208	.....	.....	354	(b)1896.3	.....
1920-Jan. ....	15.30	206	236	225	.....	.....	410	.....	.....
July .....	16.84	227	253	252	.....	.....	479	(b)2334.2	.....
1921-Jan. ....	14.48	195	278	263	.....	.....	477	.....	1830
July .....	10.96	143	220	219	.....	.....	396	(b)2491.4	1303
1922-Jan. ....	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409	3191.8	1467
July .....	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	381	3437.1	1430
1923-Jan. ....	10.52	142	175	173	10717	9454	405	3678.7	941
Feb. ....	10.53	142	173	177	10784	9601	420	3327.5	934
March .....	10.79	145	171	176	11637	10151	429	.....	926
April .....	10.64	143	168	174	12935	10897	429	.....	927
May .....	10.36	140	162	170	13910	11440	431	.....	.....
June .....	10.23	.....	160	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

cent in miscellaneous industrial materials, 2 per cent in minerals and metals, 1 per cent in textiles and 1.5 per cent in construction materials.

#### Switzerland.

**COST OF LIVING.** — The official index number for food given in a column of the accompanying table is from the calculation of the Eidgenössische Arbeitsamt, and is for the family of an unskilled manual worker. The index for food, heat and light has risen in about the same proportion and is slightly higher than this one for foods alone, being at 161 for the month of May.

#### India.

**COST OF LIVING.** — The official index number of the Bombay Labour Office showed a decline of 2 points during May to 153, (July, 1914 = 100) the level of August, 1918. Foods fell 2 points to 148 and clothing fell 8 points to 208. Fuel and lighting and rentals showed no change, remaining at 164 and 165 respectively. The main features were a fall in food grains, including all food grains except jowari, and a rise in refined sugar.

#### United States.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.** — The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statis-

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

except where noted)

3a

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Holland		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	3 articles Paris	Cost of living Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living The Hague (c)	Foods Rome	Cost of living Rome
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910-1900	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1st half 1914	
				1000				113			
								114			
100	100	100	100	1075	100			(b)116		100	100
				1295				128			
128	116			1288				148			
				1439				153	(a)107.73	(a)108.63	
146	136			1387				170			
				1491				186	(a)115.64	(a)122.21	
166	155			1971				212			
				2056					(a)156.99	(a)162.74	
187	182			2210				(b)228		203	197
186	190	898.2	819.4	2665	238				(a)254.20	241.48	
212	211	981.8	911.0	2811				(b)239			188.32
251	242	1173.9	1065.4	3119	295			258	100.2	274.86	263.45
253	262	1277.8	1139.0	4006	363	12.7	10.7	275	101.8	318.07	312.55
276	264	1123.2	1055.1	4404	338	14.2	11.8	236	95.3	366.80	374.08
236	237	1105.4	1118.4	3292	295	14.9	12.5	192	94.8	402.34	387.28
197	212	1079.5	1132.8	3424	291	24.6	20.4	187	91.3	468.63	429.69
184	199	1073.4	1130.8	3188	289	68.4	53.9	177	82.4	459.00	428.97
180	198	1065.7	1128.5	3321	324	1366	1120.3	167	79.8	479.85	441.22
				3394		3183	2643	168		477.98	440.90
				3454		3315	2854	168			
				3439		3500	2954	168			
				3496		4620	3816				
				3562							

tics showed a decline of 1.88 per cent in May from the April level, reaching 156 on the base 1913 = 100. There were declines in the farm products, cloths and clothing, fuel and lighting, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous groups, while foods, and house furnish-ing goods showed no change.

The index number of the Federal Re-serve Board showed for May a decline of 2 points to 167 (1913 = 100). Goods produced fell 3 points to 162 and goods imported fell 1 point to 158, goods ex-ported falling 7 points to 179. Raw materials and producers' goods showed declines while consumers' goods showed no change.

Bradstreet's index number of whole-sale prices was \$13.0895 at July 1, or 2.2 per cent lower than at June 1. This was 6 per cent below the high point for the year at March 1, and 8.1 per cent above July 1, 1922. The level reached was 50.2 per cent above August 1, 1914. Of the thirteen groups, twelve showed declines during the month un-der review, while coal and coke showed no change.

Dun's index number for July 1 show-ed a further decline of 1½ per cent from the figure, reaching \$188.711. It was thus 2½ per cent below the high point of the year, which was reached at April 1. The index was still 8½ per cent higher than a year previous. The de-

## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100)

Country	Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland			
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Madrid food, fuel, Sundries	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods federal Labour Office	Food heat light Cooperative Stores
Base period	July, 1914	1914	1914	1914	July 1914	May, 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910 .....								
1913 .....								
1914-Jan .....								
July .....	100	(b)100	(b)100	(b)100	100			(a)100
1915-Jan .....					(c)113			(a)107
July .....				(b)108	(c)124			(a)119
1916-Jan .....	143				(c)130			(a)126
July .....	160			(b)116	(c)142			(a)140
1917-Jan .....					169	(a)139		(a)149
July .....	261			(b)125	177			(a)180
1918-Jan .....					221	192		(a)197
July .....	279			(b)155	268	219		(a)223
1919-Jan .....	279				339	267		(a)252
July .....	289			(b)175	310	257		238
1920-Jan .....	295				298	259		244
July .....	319			(b)191	297	270		246
1921-Jan .....	334	25140	14084		283	271	226	243
July .....	292	45655	25709	(b)189	232	236	203	214
1922-Jan .....	257	73598	46883	179	190	216	185	189
July .....	233	129811	78798	179	179	190	157	153
1923-Jan .....	214	493132	352695	180	166	183	154	161
Feb. ....	214	857964	570625	181	165		153	160
March .....	214	1132960	761821	178	166		155	158
April .....	212			180	163	177	157	161
May .....					161		159	164
June .....								166

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of capital towns. (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods.

cline for the month under review was contributed to by all groups except meats which rose 5.2 per cent and dairy and garden products which rose 2.4 per cent. Breadstuffs declined 3.7 per cent; clothing, 3.2 per cent; metals, 2.1 per cent; the miscellaneous group, 1.8 per cent and other food, 1.6 per cent. All foods declined slightly.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD. — The retail food index of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed an increase of 0.2 per cent in May as compared with April reaching 143. The chief increases were in onions, oranges, potatoes, pork chops,

granulated sugar, sirloin steak and strictly fresh eggs; the chief decreases were in butter, cabbage, cheese, flour and macaroni, while other articles moved little or showed no change. For the year period the increase in all foods was 3 per cent.

COST OF LIVING. — The official index number of cost of living for Massachusetts compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life was  $\frac{3}{8}$  of one per cent higher in May than in April. Food and shelter increased while clothing, fuel and light decreased slightly and sundries remained unchanged.



IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)  
except where noted) 4a

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods 9 towns	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 50 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Foods Bureau of Lab'r Stat.	Cost of living Bureau of Lab'r Stat.	Cost of living Nat. Ind. Conf. Bd.	Cost of living Mass
1910=1000	July 1914		1911=1000	1909=13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
1000			(f)	(g)	(g)	(i)		
1163			1106	(h)991	93			
(b)1148			1099	(h)1037	100	1.0		100
	100	100	1164	1070	104			101.8
(b)1228			1240	1177	102		100	102.1
			1522	1200	103	(a)103.0		102.9
(b)1275			1504	1236	100		100.5	101.7
			1516	1276	107	(a)105.1		105.1
(b)1418			1453	1359	111		108.7	109.9
			1470	1357	128	(a)118.3		119.6
(b)1437			1505	1426	146		131.3	129.3
			1523	1491	160	(a)142.4		144.6
(b)1559			1627	1553	167		(a)152.2	155.1
	187	186	1714	1539	185	(a)174.4		167.5
(b)2049		183	1802	1688	190		172.2	171.5
	188	190	2260	1791	201	(a)199.3	190.	192.0
(c)1904	163	169	2167	1906	219	(a)216.5	205	202.6
(c)1556	174	177	1876	1752	172	(a)200.4	181	179.6
1391	169	173		1574	148		163	160.8
1335	160	165		1537	142	(a)174.3	161	157.3
1348	151	156		1483	142	(a)166.6	155.6	156.2
1344	150	155	1677	1494	144	(a)169.5	158	157.1
1340	149	154	1684	1512	142		158	158.5
1344	150	155		1515	142	168.8	159.2	157.5
	148	153			143		159.1	158.5
							160.3	159.1
								158.9

month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) beginning of month. (j) Basis average for six.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE two legal decisions summarized below have reference respectively to a case of workmen's compensation in

Quebec and an action against a railway baggageman at Montreal for alleged intoxication when on duty.

Worker at fixed rate of wages debarred from compensation for accident in Quebec if receiving over \$1,500 including overtime but overtime not included when worker receives a fixed wage.

An injured workman in the Province of Quebec brought an action against his employer under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, claiming \$3,228.80, made up of \$228.80 for temporary total incapacity, and a capital of \$3,000 for permanent partial incapacity. The amount of his claim was based on a fixed rate of wages of 53 cents per hour,

and on the annual earnings of other employees in the same class of work, amounting to \$1,400. The employer denied liability, alleging that the plaintiff during the twelve months preceding the accident had earned and was paid \$1,797.15. The plaintiff answered that any amount he earned and was paid in excess of \$1,400 was for overtime work

and he was not obliged to take this into account in calculating his yearly remuneration.

The action was dismissed by the Superior Court on the following grounds:

Considering that during the twelve months next before the accident complained of in the case, the actual remuneration allowed to plaintiff and paid to him for his wages has exceeded the sum of \$1,500, and, in such a case, the Workmen's Compensation Act does not apply;

Considering that plaintiff's case does not fall under the exception of sect. 7328 R.S. 1909, as amended by the Act 9 Geo. V., ch. 69, sec. 2, whereby the remuneration received

for overtime work should not be taken into account in calculating his year's wages, because plaintiff did not receive a fixed wage, but was only working at a fixed rate of wages, which is not the condition which the exception has in view;

Considering moreover that it has not been proven that any remuneration received by plaintiff was overtime work;

Considering that plaintiff has therefore failed to establish his right to claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the other material allegations of his plea; doth dismiss plaintiff's action with costs.

(*Quebec — Grow vs. Dominion Engineering Works*).

#### **Intoxication when on duty forbidden railway baggagemen. Duty begins on reporting for work.**

A railway baggageman reported for duty in an alleged intoxicated condition, but before his arrival he had been replaced by another employee. He was then arrested on the charge of having been intoxicated while on duty, in violation of section 423 of the Railway Act of 1919. This section reads as follows:

Every conductor, locomotive engineer, train dispatcher, telegraph operator, station agent, switchman, signal man, bridge tender or any other person who is intoxicated, or under the influence of liquor, while on duty, in charge of or in any employment having to do with the movement of trains upon any railway, is guilty of an offence, and shall be punished by fine, not exceeding four hundred dollars, or imprisonment, not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court before which the conviction is had, and according as such court considers the offence proved to be more or less grave as causing injury to any person or property, or as exposing or likely to expose any person or property to injury, although no actual injury occurs.

At the trial, which took place at Montreal, it was held by the Court that the functions of the accused were not within the meaning of the section of the law under which the charge was laid, and he was discharged. A reserved case was granted by the Court of Appeal, and this Court held, when the case subsequently came before it, that the section applied and that there was error in dis-

charging the accused. This judgment was confirmed by the Supreme Court. The accused then appeared before the magistrate for trial, when he was allowed to produce additional evidence. He was found guilty, but another reserved case was granted by the Court of Appeal, the four following questions being reserved:

1. Having been replaced by another employee before his arrival to report for duty under the orders of a person in authority having the power to replace and suspend him, was the accused on duty at the time of his arrival to so report for duty?

2. Was it illegal to permit the introduction as evidence of a deposition taken at the preliminary enquiry of an absent witness when the said witness had been also heard at the trial?

3. Was the evidence of a witness as to the condition of the accused properly admitted as rebuttal evidence?

4. Was not the said conviction erroneous in point of law?

The Court of Appeal rendered the following judgment on these points:

It is now adjudicated and finally determined, that there was no error in the ruling of the trial judge refusing a reserved case, and the application of the accused for a stated case is dismissed.

(*Quebec — The King vs. Lang*).

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 23

AUGUST, 1923

Number 8

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**I**N addition to the regular monthly articles, in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, there appear quarterly articles on unemployment in trade unions, the Employment Service of Canada, fatal industrial accidents and immigration. There are also a number of special articles on various subjects of industrial interest, among which may be mentioned a summary of the report of the United States Coal Commission on the anthracite mining industry, an account of the settlement of a dispute of coal miners at Canmore, Alberta, and of strikes of steel workers and coal miners at Sydney, Cape Breton.

### Monthly summary.

During June there was a decline in employment, as shown by the reports of the Employment Service of Canada, as compared with the preceding period, while in contrast with June, 1922, a higher level was maintained. The decline during this period may be due chiefly to a seasonal lull prior to the active demand for harvesters anticipated in the following months.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was

\$10.17 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$10.23 in June; \$10.27 in July, 1922; \$10.96 in July 1921; \$16.92 in June, 1920 (the highest point reached) and \$7.42 in July, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during July was greater than in the previous month and also greater than in July, 1922. Twenty-one disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 17,104 employees, and causing a time loss estimated at 310,608 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were 25 disputes involving 6,908 employees and a time loss of 55,609 working days, and for July, 1922, 21 disputes involving 15,553 employees with an estimated time loss of 255,734 working days. At the end of July there were 16 disputes in progress, involving 2,821 employees.

### Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Two reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received by the Department in July.

Three applications for the establishment of Boards were received, and one Board was established during the month.



**International  
Union of League  
of Nations  
Societies.**

The seventh conference of the International Union of League of Nations Societies was held at Vienna on June 24 to 27. Delegates were present from twenty-four national societies. Seven committees were appointed, which submitted recommendations on the various subjects entrusted to them, which were adopted by the conference. The committee on internal questions and propaganda recommended that each national society or federation should form branches in every part of its country, and should make special efforts to secure that teachers instruct their pupils in schools and universities with regard to the constitution, achievements and aims of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office; that they enlist the support of national organizations of war veterans, and that propaganda be directed towards the industrial classes in favour of all the constitutions of the League of Nations authorizing especially the work of the International Labour Office.

The Conference adopted a resolution to appoint a permanent sub-committee to examine school and college text books with a view to discovering how far they contain statements inimical to the friendly co-operation of nations. A number of resolutions were adopted embodying certain principles for safeguarding the rights of minorities. A resolution was adopted favouring greater freedom of trade between nations, the removal of restrictions on the import, export and transit of goods and the establishment of an International Commercial Court by the League of Nations. It was also unanimously resolved "that foreign workpeople should be employed in every country on the same terms as native work-people." Other resolutions

were adopted dealing with the promotion of intellectual co-operation among nations, and the procuring of a settlement through the League of Nations of the questions of reparations, inter-allied debts and the security of frontiers.

The conference of 1924 will be held at Lyons, France.

**International  
Association on  
Unemployment.**

A general meeting of the International Association on Unemployment will be held at Luxembourg on September 9, 10 and 11. Mr. Neil Reuter, Minister of State and President of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, will act as Honorary President. The following subjects have been placed on the agenda for discussion (1) Reorganization of the Association. (2) Emigration and settlement of unemployed persons abroad considered as a remedy for unemployment. (3) The relations between unemployment benefits and the development of possibilities of employment. (4) The problem of unemployment amongst intellectual workers (professional and technical workers, dismissed officials, etc.) (5) Vocational guidance in relation to the needs of the labour market.

This Association was founded in 1910 as the result of an international conference held in Paris. Immediately before the war it consisted of seventeen national sections and one international section composed of other international organizations interested in the prevention of unemployment, and included representatives of the governments of nine sovereign states, 30 states, provinces and departments, 130 municipalities and many local institutions interested in the prevention of unemployment, workers' and employers' associations, as well as individuals prominent in science and politics.

**British  
view of  
Empire  
settlement.**

A committee of the Federation of British Industries, which is the British counterpart of the Canadian Manu-

facturers' Association in a recent report on Imperial trade, laid stress on the value of Empire settlement both to Great Britain and to the Dominions. Provided that the available labour resources of the United Kingdom are not unduly depleted the advantages are declared to be mutual. For both economic and political reasons it is desirable that the Dominions should continue to draw their population from the United Kingdom. "The Federation do not consider", the report states "that the present abnormal unemployment situation can be entirely met by speeding up Empire settlement, but believe it should be regarded as a means of remedying fluctuations of trade by developing the best markets of the United Kingdom and thereby minimizing the risk of unemployment throughout the United Kingdom. They recommend that special representatives of the Overseas Settlement Office should be stationed in the Dominions with a view to negotiating on the spot, with the minimum delay, more far-reaching schemes than have at present been put into operation. They also consider that special attention should be given to block-settlement, i.e., the offer of facilities for the settlement of a considerable number of families together. They point out that as this settlement of families implies that the head of the family must be able to earn enough to keep his dependents, means should be provided for temporary financial help for families during their earlier life in the Dominion". The Ontario Government's scheme for bringing out juveniles is described as one of the soundest yet devised, since juveniles are sufficiently adaptable to undertake work on or in connection with the land and develop more easily than adults into the required type of citizen.

**Legislative  
Year Book of  
Winnipeg  
Labour Council.**

The "Legislative Year Book" recently issued by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council is

a valuable work of reference on the subject of existing labour legislation in the Province of Manitoba, and also of the main enactments of the Dominion Parliament on subjects relating to industry. While the publication is intended primarily for the use of union members in the Province, who are advised to study the various labour laws "in order to familiarize themselves with the statutes which more directly affect them in their daily life", the carefully prepared summary which it contains should prove of service in the wider and growing circle of the general public who are interested in industrial and social subjects. Its production was rendered possible by the support given to the enterprise by the business and professional men of the city, and the preface makes acknowledgment of this obligation. Full summaries and in many cases also the full text, are given of many provincial laws of special interest to employers and employees, including the Bureau of Labour Act, the Factories', Shops Regulation, Steam Boiler, Workmen's Compensation, Minimum Wage, Fair Wage, Industrial Disputes, Elevator, Mothers' Allowances, Public Building, Mechanics Liens, and many other Acts, which are frequently under discussion. In the section dealing with Dominion labour legislation information is given on the criminal law relating to trade combination, picketing, etc., the Trade Union Act, the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Labour Department Act, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Employment Office Co-ordination Act, the Technical Education Act, the Fair Wages resolution, and many other measures dealing with matters which fall within the legislative competence of the Dominion Parliament. The publication concludes with an account of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, giving a summary of



its activities since it was organized in 1894.

**Protection  
for female  
learners in  
Ontario.**

A recent order of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario amends the orders already in force by adding to each order

the provision that the regulations are to apply not only to all time-workers, but to all piece-workers during the first six months of employment in the affected industry, but that in regard to piece-workers of more than six months experience it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent of them receive wages conformable to the order. It is also provided that any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent, the amount to be paid to piece-workers being at the rate fixed for the class to which they belong.

**Minimum  
wages of female  
industrial  
learners in  
British  
Columbia.**

Reference was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to a minimum wage conference held in Vancouver in July to consider a proposed revision of

the existing weekly rate of \$14 for female workers in industrial establishments. After hearing the arguments of both parties concerned the Board decided to leave this rate unchanged. The conference also considered the question whether or not any change should be made in the 48-hour working week now established for the same class of employees, the employees' representatives endeavouring to secure a reduction in the legal working hours from 48 to 44, but on this subject also the Board was opposed to any change in the existing rule. Some alterations, however, were ordered in the special rates for learners and apprentices. Henceforth no distinction will be made in the rate of pay of apprentices and adult learners. Industries are classified into three groups according to the degree of skill required in the worker. In the first group the workers will receive \$8 a week for

the first two months of their employment, increasing to \$10 in the second, and to \$12 in the third two months. In the second group the wages are the same as in the first group in each of the three periods, but the periods are of four instead of two months. In the third group the periods are of six months each; the minimum wage in each period being respectively \$7, \$10 and \$13.

**Reserve  
funds for  
Workmen's  
Compensation.**

The reason for the reserve or pension fund which is built up by the various Provincial Workmen's Compensation

Boards is explained in an editorial note appearing in the current issue of *Industrial Canada*, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The note is in reply to the charge which is sometimes made that the amount of this fund is unnecessarily withdrawn from industry and retained by the Board without reason.

"As a matter of fact", it is stated, "this fund is not in any way intended to meet future accidents or remote contingencies, but is actually only sufficient to pay for accidents which have already happened and awards which have been actually made, the fund applying only to pension cases. For example, when a pension of \$40 a month is awarded, the present value of the pension is worked out on an actuarial basis and the amount required to pay the pension for the life of the beneficiary is transferred to the reserve fund, from which all pensions are paid. Some pensioners die earlier than their expectation of life; others live longer, but the reserve fund is designated to be just sufficient to pay all pensions awarded. The only other reserve of any kind maintained by the Ontario Board is a small disaster reserve fund, which is designed to assist in meeting any disaster or catastrophe that may happen in any class of industry which would entail an undue burden on the class. This fund gets only one per cent of the assessments



made each year, and so far only three withdrawals have been made. It is of advantage in that prevents any undue raising of assessment when a catastrophe occurs. It will serve to illustrate the necessity for a reserve fund if it is explained that had provision not been made at the time, employers of the present day would be paying for accidents which happened several years ago in munition plants. Instead, the munition plants paid in full for their own accidents when they occurred."

**Industrial  
training  
for the  
feeble minded.**

An article by J. P. Downey, superintendent of the Ontario Hospital, Orillia, in the June issue of *Social*

*Welfare*, tells of the success reached there in teaching mental defectives useful occupations. He says that occupational training is the most important feature in promoting health, happiness and contentment among the feeble-minded as well as being of economic value to the State. The training school for juvenile idiots was established at Orillia in 1888 with a class of from 30 to 40 pupils. It is divided into two classes, the physical and the mental. The school of letters develops concentration, stirs the ambition, broadens the child's outlook and conduces materially and directly to his contentment and happiness as well as sharpens those faculties which are essential to success in industrial employment. It is pointed out that while there must be a zealously maintained limitation to the intellectual education of the moron or imbecile, there is no danger of retrogression through manual training. It can be prosecuted to the highest degree that the capabilities of the patient will permit without any danger of mental deterioration or collapse. Among the kinds of work accomplished by the patients has been the clearing and cultivation of the land, the erection of cottages and other buildings, the construction of a wharf, of a new waterworks system, and also of a Provincial highway

through the institution's property. Last year four acres of land, which had formerly been part of an old mill pond, yielded 1,650 bushels of potatoes. In the sewing-room with two paid supervisors, all the clothing for the female patients, all the household linen and other accessories are manufactured. A tailor shop with three paid employees does a like service for the male inmates, and a baker with six patients makes all the bread. Out of a total population of 1,129 at the hospital on February 7, last, 720 were workers, 407 boys and 313 girls. Of these 88 boys and 60 girls were in kindergarten and other classes. A considerable number were engaged as house workers and in the dining rooms and kitchen of the institution. Others were engaged at weaving, basketry, etc.; knitting, sewing, fancy work, mattress and mat making; in the tailor shop, laundry, carpenter shop, shoe shop, paint shop, as masons, in the boiler room, vegetable room, green house and root cellar, with the farm, bush and coal gangs and in the dairy and stables.

**Unemployment  
Insurance  
and Ontario  
Social Service  
Council.**

A report prepared by the Industrial Life committee of the Social Service Council of Ontario, which was presented but not read at the recent annual meeting of the Council, deals with the problems arising out of unemployment. Unemployment insurance, under government control or supervision, is recommended as the only possible remedy except charity. Plans for establishing any system of such insurance, however, can only be considered in connection with a general policy for promoting industrial prosperity which would make employment regular, so that only those cases which remain after industry has been fairly stabilized would require to be dealt with through insurance. "Unemployment insurance", the report states, "is at best a palliative, not a cure, for the evil at which

it is aimed. No system of insurance anywhere adopted as yet undertakes to provide fully for the living of the worker and his dependants while out of work . . . The least that can be done by insurance is to preserve the worker from absolute destitution when out of work. But a system which would do that, and do it without the demoralizing effects of the dole, would be well worth trying. The accumulation, therefore, under Government control or supervision in times of industrial prosperity, of a fund which would be available in times of depression for the relief of the unemployed in a systematic way, seems a necessity."

**Miners' Welfare Fund in Great Britain.**

Some account was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1922, of the Miners' Welfare Fund organized in Great Britain under the Mining Industry Act of 1920. This fund which is maintained by a charge of one penny per ton levied upon the coal output, has secured the fullest support of both employers and workers in the mining industry. In normal years the levy provides an annual income exceeding one million pounds. The Central Committee of the fund, which is entitled to spend one-fifth of the annual income on work benefiting the industry as a whole, has undertaken valuable research work concerning working conditions in deep mines with high temperatures, the combating of danger from coal dust and other causes of explosions, and generally has worked to secure greater safety for miners. The local committees formed in each area, which control the expenditure of four-fifths of the fund, have provided nursing and hospital centres, technical training institutes, and public recreation grounds and playing fields.

**The United States Government and Industry.**

The eleventh Annual Convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce which was recently held was attended by 3,000 representatives of business organizations which had a membership of 800,000 commercial and manufacturing firms in America. An address was given at this Convention by Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, on present conditions in the United States. He said that efficiency of production had increased from 10 to 15 per cent per capita since the period immediately preceding the war. Industries furnishing articles of comfort or convenience showed a growth of 60 per cent during the past ten years which he claimed was an indication of progress, not extravagance. He gave examples of the work done by the Department of Commerce in the elimination of waste through co-operation with the industries themselves and stated that in one industrial group savings in production cost thus brought about already exceed \$25,000,000 a year. He considered that government had a definite relation to the advance and maintenance of prosperity not as an agency for production and distribution of commodities, not as an economic dictator, but as the greatest contributor in the determination of facts and of co-operation with industry and commerce in the solution of its problems.

A number of important resolutions were adopted by the Convention. It expressed the conviction that the United States should adhere to the protocol providing for the establishment and maintenance of a permanent court of international justice. It endorsed the suggestion made by the International Chamber of Commerce at Rome that a general economic conference should be called for the adjustment of the present economic disorders and pledged its assistance to the full extent of its power. It promised continued assistance to the



United States Coal Commission in the collection of information and incidentally reiterated its adherence to the open shop principle.

**Apprentice training in United States tile industry.**

A plan for apprentice training in various branches of the building industry is being carried out jointly by the Associated Tile Manufacturers, the Tile and Mantle Contractors Association of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America. Twenty scholarships are provided at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, with a three-months' course of training in summer. Each scholarship includes travelling expenses, \$10 a week for thirteen weeks to cover board and room, cost of tuition and books, and use of all tools and construction materials. One scholarship will be awarded in each city included in the scheme, the candidate from each city being selected by a local joint arbitration board of the employers' association and the trade union. Candidates must be between 16 and 25 years of age, and must agree to serve out their apprenticeship of three years, the three months' course at Dunwoody Institute being recognized as equivalent to six months of this term.

**Compulsory profit-sharing proposed for Mexican mines.**

A commission recently appointed in Guanaajuato, one of the States of Mexico, to draft a law to provide for compulsory profit-sharing in the mining industry, has prepared a draft report, an outline of which is contained in a recent issue of the *Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* (New York). It is proposed that the operators pay a percentage of the value of their product to the state government, which would apply the fund so created to the organization of co-operative insurance for the benefit of the workers. The proposed plan would not be profit-sharing in the strict sense as the owners would be required to pay even when no profit is shown in

their undertakings. It is suggested that the operators pay a percentage of the value of their product, depending upon the price of silver. When the metal is below 60 cents per ounce no payment will be required; when the price is between 60 cents and 65 cents the payment is to be 5 per cent of the difference between 60 cents and the actual price; when it is above 65 cents, 7 per cent of the difference will be required; and when it is above 70 cents one-half of one per cent will be added for each additional cent of price. Of the gold produced, one-tenth of one per cent is to be paid when silver is above 60 cents. At the current silver price of about 66 cents the operators would have to pay 7 per cent of 6 cents, the difference between 60 and 66 cents, or 0.42 of a cent per ounce. Only men earning less than 100 pesos per month are to benefit by the scheme. It is claimed that the plan would save the government considerable expense, as no inspectors will be needed, the operators paying the money at the same time as they settle the taxes on their product; while the operators will be spared the inspection of their accounts, as well as the trouble of making a direct division among their workmen.

The commission also propose that minimum wages shall be fixed by local committees; that in cases of sickness, workers shall receive half wages and medical attendance, and in case of death one year's full wages shall be paid to the next of kin.

**Hungarian bill concerning trade unions and trade disputes.**

The Government of Hungary has introduced a bill concerning the right to work, the rights of trade unions, and conciliation and arbitration. The bill makes it unlawful to prevent any person from exercising a lawful trade, from employing or discharging workers or from fixing the conditions of labour, or to force any person to abstain from working or to undertake any work in any of the in-



dustries covered by the bill. Any wilful restriction of production will be considered a violation of the right of exercising a trade. Acts of sabotage involving damage to property will be punishable under the penal provisions of the bill. The right to work must not be construed so as to entitle any employer or worker to commit an unlawful breach of contract, provided, however, that concerted stoppage of work will be permissible in connection with labour disputes involving wages, etc., if conciliation proceedings have terminated unsuccessfully. Strikes and lock-outs will be prohibited in all public enterprises and in private enterprises engaged in public utility services.

Whenever a serious industrial dispute has taken place which the parties themselves are unable to settle, the matter must be submitted to conciliation. If the conciliation procedure fails the case is to be transferred to a board of arbitration but only if arbitration is accepted by both parties. If one of the parties refuses to submit to arbitration, the Minister may order that conciliation proceedings be re-opened, and he is bound to do so at the request of one of the parties to the dispute. The members of the board of arbitration will be elected by employers and workpeople (or their respective trade unions) in equal numbers, and they will choose their own chairman, who must be an independent person. The board will regulate its own procedure and decide all questions by simple majority vote. The decisions of the board will be binding and the parties will have no right of appeal.

The bill exempts public utility services from the machinery of conciliation. Complaints of the staffs in such services must be laid before the authorities. If the workers refuse to accept their decision the question at issue will be brought before a board of arbitration. A further important reservation is that all dis-

putes in the railway, postal, telegraph and telephone services shall be decided solely by the higher authorities themselves.

The rules of any trade union must be submitted for approval to the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of any other department concerned. If the rules are approved the union acquires corporate rights. No person may be compelled to join or not to join a trade union, and it is declared unlawful to use coercive means against any person or to restrict his opportunities of employment with a view to inducing him to join or to leave a trade union.

It is left to the discretion of the Minister of the Interior to decide what organizations of employers may be regarded as coming under the provisions of the bill. Employers associations may admit to membership any person or firm owning a manufacturing, mining or trading establishment in Hungarian territory.

The bill contains detailed provisions concerning general meetings of unions (in which are vested supreme powers), their rules, the rights and duties of managing bodies, the financial administration, and the supervision of unions by municipal and government authorities.

An enquiry into the activity of trade unions may be ordered by the Minister of the Interior at his own discretion, and he is empowered to order the dissolution of any trade union if it violates any law, or offends against public order or morals, or if it appears dangerous to the common weal or to Hungarian national ideas.

Infringement of the provisions of the bill will be punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and by a fine not exceeding 40,000 kr., except in case of offences for which severer penalties are prescribed by other legislation.

Old age  
pension plan  
of Czecho-  
Slovakia.

A bill providing for old age and invalid insurance for all manual workers and "white collar" employees of Czecho-Slovakia, in steady employment, has recently been drafted by a committee mainly comprising Social Democrats. Under the bill the word "invalid" is construed as applying to incapacitated persons who are no longer able to earn two-thirds of a specified living wage. The old age dole will be granted to all insured persons who have reached the age of sixty-five. Widows will also receive the benefits of the insurance act in event of invalidity or attainment of the prescribed age, and provision is made for orphans until their seventeenth year. Every participant will be required to contribute an average premium amounting to six per cent of his total wages or salary, and each beneficiary will receive a fixed annual payment, the same in every instance, which will be augmented by a State grant. The burden of insurance payments will be borne equally by employer and employee. The State's annual contribution to the scheme will be about \$7,400,000. It is stated that this measure is assured of passage, the Czecho-Slovakian Social Democrats having entered the coalition government on the understanding that an old age and invalid insurance law would be enacted.

Conventions of the following Canadian labour organizations and international labour organizations having affiliations in Canada will be held during the months of September and October:

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, at Vancouver, B.C., on September 10.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees at Calgary, Alta., on September 17.

National Federation of Federal Employees at Denver, Colo., on September 3 to 8.

Coopers' International Union of America, at Philadelphia, Pa., in September.

International Association of Fire Fighters, at Montreal, Que., on September 10 to 15.

United Textile Workers of America, at New York, N.Y., on September 10 to 17.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, at Los Angeles, Cal., on September 10 to 20.

International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, at Kansas City, Mo., in September.

International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, at Philadelphia, Pa., on September 10 to 24.

Metal Polishers' International Union at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 17.

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, at Denver, Colo., on September 17 to 30.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, at Montreal, Que., on October 1 to 7.

American Federation of Labour, at Portland, Oregon, on October 1 to 13.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, at Cleveland, Ohio, on October 8 to 22.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Quebec Provincial Council of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was held at Montreal during the first week of July. It was decided to request the federal government when appointing commissions to investigate into the price of fuel, or food, or materials required for the sustenance of the population, that such commissions be compelled to show the cost price of the commodities under investigation and how they compare with the selling price. It was also decided to request the provincial government to pass an act making provision for a fair wage clause



similar to the federal act; to amend the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act along the lines of the Ontario act; to provide for strict enforcement of the Lord's Day Act; and to appoint a commission to investigate cases of insufficient wages paid to women and girls in the factories with a view to establishing a fair wage. It was also decided to protest against the admission to Canada of skilled men in the building trades, especially while Canadians are leaving Canada for the United States.

At the recent convention of the Great War Veterans Association at Vancouver, a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to continue the measure of soldiers' civil re-establishment, making provision for the employment of ex-vocational students in industry, business, in railway service, etc., thus enabling them to qualify for permanent positions. By another resolution it was pointed out that under the working agreements between the Canadian National Railways and the men's representative, in the event of a reduction of staff seniority of service governs, and as this affects a majority of ex-service men now employed, the opinion was expressed by resolution that the seniority of all members of His Majesty's forces should be dated as from the date on which they joined the forces, such seniority rights to be applied in all instances, except for promotion in the service, and that all ex-members of His Majesty's forces be given preference for employment and promotion.

The Department of Labour of the Province of Quebec is reported as taking active steps to prevent the alleged use by icemen, fruit vendors and other delivery men, without permits, of boys of tender age who are often called upon to carry burdens beyond their strength. It is alleged that the boys receive as little as 50 cents or \$1.00 a week for their services. In Quebec special "school vacation permits" to work are issued in needy cases for children, but these are good only in the holidays. Most of the children holding such per-

mits work as messengers in department stores, drug stores, groceries, butcher and tailor shops, or go to work in factories, and some girls work for dress-makers and milliners.

At a recent convention of the Master House Painters and Decorators of Canada a resolution was adopted in favour of the system of apprenticeship as outlined by Mr. J. M. Pigott. (see LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1923, page 275).

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March (page 270) to the action of the Quebec Legislature at the last session in making provision for instruction in paper making "with a view to recruiting expert workmen and technical men for the manufacture of pulp, paper and other fibre products", and for the establishment of a forestry school. Progress has since been made, it is stated, towards the operation of a paper school in the Province, to be annexed to the technical school at Three Rivers. This situation has been chosen as being the centre of the pulp industry of the St. Maurice Valley. A forest rangers' school will be opened at Berthierville in the first week of September.

Alberta officials concerned with the administration of the Children's Protection and Mothers' Allowances Acts at a conference last month at Lethbridge, resolved that the former act was out of date and should be remodelled to meet the special requirements of the West. The Act was modelled on the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, where, it is claimed, conditions differ widely from those of Alberta.

At a meeting of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 at Montreal, Que., on June 12 to 14, Mr. George Hodge, assistant general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was re-elected chairman of Board, and Mr. Ash Kennedy, assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was elected as vice-chairman. Fourteen decisions were given during the sittings. It is announced that since the inception of the Board



in August, 1918, the number of decisions given has been 1,769, and a number of other settlements have been made.

The system of group insurance for civil servants in Manitoba which was established by the provincial government in 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1921, page 859) will be discontinued after August 31 as announced by the government at the last session of the Provincial legislature. The maximum policy under the scheme was \$3,000, and employees who had policies of this denomination were required to pay \$13, or one-fourth of the premium for the year.

Mr. A. B. Browning, of Edmonton, the first chairman of the Minimum Wage Board of Alberta, has resigned that position, which he had held since the Board was formed last year. His successor has not yet been named.

Workmen's Compensation administration in New Brunswick was recently reorganized, causing some delay in the payment of compensation to injured workers and their dependents, but it is stated that regular payments have now been resumed. The readjustment of rates in certain industries is now under consideration; notices of increased assessments in sawmills and woodworking establishments have already been issued.

The Department of Trade and Commerce announces that a Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office will be opened in September at Copenhagen, Denmark.

A plan is under consideration to provide pensions and superannuation for civic employees at Ottawa through group insurance. It is stated that about 250 employees would benefit under such a scheme. Group insurance, on a contributory basis, is proposed for all permanent employees, the amount of benefits varying from \$500 to \$1,500 a year according to length of service.

The City Council of Montreal is reported to have under consideration a

bylaw to prohibit, under heavy penalties, smoking in workshops, roperies, stables or other premises where there are shavings, straw or other inflammable material. A large number of recent fires in the city are said to have been due to carelessness on the part of smokers in such establishments.

A final decree making permanent a temporary injunction obtained by the United States Government in Federal Court at Chicago on October 5, 1922, against the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labour, its officers and others, restraining them from interfering in any manner with operations of railroads during the nation-wide shopmen's strike, was entered on July 12 by Judge Wilkerson, of the United States District Court of Chicago. The decree making permanent the injunction affects approximately 400,000 railroad employees. While the strike has not been formally declared off, it is reported that the men are all back at work.

The Builders' Exchange of Phoenix, Arizona, having no apprentices available, recently formed a class for training bricklayers, the public school principal co-operating. At the end of the first course the best pupils were offered a second course. Prizes were offered to those doing the best work at the end of the term. Some of the boys are now out on regular work.

It has recently been announced that commencing August 1, employees of the Proctor Gamble Company, soap manufacturers with offices and plants in thirty cities in the United States and Canada, will be guaranteed steady employment. The innovation, it is stated, is an extension of a profit-sharing plan which was made the policy of the company many years ago. Under the new plan an employee is guaranteed full time for not less than 48 weeks in the year, regardless of seasonal depression in industry. The customary holiday closing or a shut-down caused by fire, flood, strike or other extreme emergency, however, is excepted.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices.

#### The Labour Situation

**T**HE trend of employment as reported by employers at the beginning of July continued to be upward, although the expansion was somewhat less pronounced than in the preceding month. At the beginning of July, the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions was 3.4 as compared with 4.5 at the beginning of June and 5.3 at the beginning of July, 1922.

The Employment Service of Canada reports a decline in the daily business transacted during June by the offices in the various provinces, as compared with the previous month, but there was slightly more activity than in the corresponding month of last year.

The following is a brief summary of employment conditions at the end of July, 1923, as reported by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:

The commencement of haying operations in the Maritime Provinces created an active call for workers but applicants were not available to fill the demand. Apart from highway improvement and power development work, little activity was reported in the construction groups. The demand for road workers, graders, etc., was sufficiently brisk at all the offices to supply employment to numbers of labourers. Sawmills were busy and a few loggers and choppers were sent to the lumber camps. The offices were successful in filling many vacancies for housemaids, experienced cooks, etc., but the demand continued to exceed the supply.

Improvement was noted in employment generally throughout Quebec. A fair demand for agricultural workers

was reported. In the building industry increased calls were received for bricklayers, plasterers and building labourers, while road construction workers were in great demand. Orders for bushmen were very numerous in Montreal and Quebec but few vacancies were reported in the other sections of the province. A few requests for asbestos miners for the Thetford district were received. In the manufacturing industries activity was reported, especially in the metal trades and clothing and textile industries. There was a normal demand for longshore men and marine workers. In the personal services group the demand for cooks, housemaids, etc., was in excess of the supply.

In Ontario the demand for farm labour was very brisk with special calls for fruit pickers for the Niagara Peninsula. The supply of general farm labour, however, was insufficient to meet the demand. Calls for carpenters, bricklayers, masons, building labourers, and road construction workers and teamsters, were very numerous, while a falling-off in casual work was reported. Repairs and extensions to steam and electric railway lines gave employment to many, especially in the vicinity of North Bay, Cobalt, Timmins, Toronto and St. Thomas. The logging group was active with rivermen, bushmen, sawyers, etc., required at northern points. In manufacturing, requests for moulders, coremakers and general factory help for the metal trades, were received while there was a continued demand in the textile industries. Calls for cook generals had fallen off slightly but the supply is still less than the demand. An increased number of casual jobs for women were offered latterly.



The agricultural demand was particularly keen in Manitoba and, while a good response had been received numbers of vacancies remained unfilled. With residential construction predominating, an improvement was shown in the construction groups. Calls for labourers and railway maintenance workers were increasing. Little difficulty was experienced in placing bushmen and rivermen while there was a demand for sawmill labourers at Winnipeg.

Early calls for harvesters had been received at the office in Saskatchewan and the number of unfilled vacancies for general farm help increased daily. The building and construction operations in this province continued to employ numbers of building tradesmen and labourers, while railway construction and repair work created a keen demand for sectionmen, graders and extra gang workers. A shortage of experienced household workers was reported from the majority of the offices.

In Alberta there was a steadily increasing demand for farm help throughout the province. Placements of section labourers and extra gang men were numerous. While little construction was under way, few building tradesmen were reported as unemployed. In the northern part of the province some bushmen and mill hands were required. There was a fair response to the continued demand for maids and housekeepers for farm and city work.

In British Columbia a good demand for general farm labour was reported. Although building tradesmen were actively engaged, the requests for labour in this group were not many. A decline was recorded in the calls for casual workers, while railway maintenance and construction was not so brisk as formerly reported. Swampers, loggers and sawyers, were in great demand for the lumber camps, while sawmills were active. Quartz miners

were hard to secure but few calls for workers in other branches of the mining industry were received. Continued requests for domestic help and hotel and restaurant workers were reported, with comparatively few experienced applicants available.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

According to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a further increase in the employment afforded by employers of labour early in July, the improvement being confined largely to the construction and transportation industries. All provinces shared in the upward movement to some extent; the gains in the maritime and prairie provinces were the most extensive, those in Quebec and British Columbia were fairly large, while in Ontario the increase was comparatively small. Firms in Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported greater activity, but in Toronto and Hamilton curtailment of staff was indicated. The largest increases in Montreal occurred in construction; moderate improvement was recorded in leather, tobacco and glass factories, but the expansion in these manufactures was counteracted by reductions in garment, cotton, railway car, paper box and printing plants. In Toronto, general slackness in manufacturing affected the situation adversely and the construction industries showed very little improvement. Pulp and paper mills in Ottawa registered contractions which, however, were insufficient to offset increases in employment in construction and trade. Seasonal dullness in cotton and other textile mills in Hamilton accounted for most of the rather large decline in employment in that city, but activity in iron and steel also declined. The changes in Winnipeg were slight, there being general improvement in a number of industries, notably in brick and structural iron factories. Sugar refining, street railway and harbour work caused the bulk of the expansion in



Vancouver, but there were smaller increases in a number of industries. Manufacturing as a whole showed a net increase, considerable fluctuations in different groups giving this result. Saw and lumber mills, fruit, vegetable and fish canneries, biscuit, sugar, paper, tobacco, brick, electric current and petroleum factories were a good deal busier. On the other hand, textile, iron, steel, rubber, chemical and musical instrument works were slacker, the reductions in staff being due in some instances to temporary shutdowns for holidays and inventories and in other cases to seasonal inactivity. Seasonal slackness affected employment in logging appreciably; minor declines were recorded in the shipping and stevedoring group. The construction industries, as mentioned before, showed marked expansion, and seasonal gains were registered in transportation. Improvement was also indicated in the service, trade and communication groups. Practically all industries afforded more employment than during the corresponding period of last year and of 1921.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation at the beginning of July.

TRADE                      A further decrease in  
UNION                      the volume of unem-  
REPORTS.                  ployment was shown

by reports received from trade unions at the end of June. Returns were tabulated from 1,449 labour organizations with a combined membership of 155,056 persons, 5,299 of whom were out of work. This represents a percentage of 3.4 in unemployment and compares favourably with percentages of 4.5 at the end of May and with 5.3 at the close of June, 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not consider-

ed as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta registered improvement over the previous month, the gain in Quebec being particularly noteworthy due to increased employment for garment workers in Montreal. In Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia the situation was slightly less favourable and in New Brunswick the same level of employment was maintained. In comparison with the returns for the end of June, 1922, more work was afforded in all provinces with the exception of Quebec. In the manufacturing industries, where returns were tabulated from 399 unions with an aggregate membership of 48,969 persons, the percentage of unemployment stood at 5.4 at the end of June as compared with percentages of 9.2 on May 31, 1923, and 6.5 at the close of June, 1922. Garment, furniture, leather workers and metal polishers were busier and bakers and confectioners also showed more activity. Cigar and tobacco workers were slightly less fully engaged, as were also workers in the printing and publishing trades. Less favourable conditions prevailed among iron and steel workers due, for the most part, to lessened activity for carmen, though machinists and patternmakers also reported small increases in unemployment; blacksmiths, boilermakers, moulders and sheet metal workers, however, were more fully engaged. More unemployment was shown in the Nova Scotia coal fields than at the end of May but in Alberta improvement was registered. In British Columbia mines, where no unemployment was reported in May, considerable unemployment was registered. In the building and construction group 186 unions with a membership of 15,048 persons reported slightly less unemployment,

the percentage out of work standing at 3.1 at the end of June as compared with 4.3 per cent at the close of May. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners were more fully employed and granite and stone cutters also reported considerable improvement. Steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers reported no idle members. Painters, decorators and paperhangers and hod carriers and building labourers reported small percentages of unemployment as compared with no unemployment in May. Plumbers and steamfitters and electrical workers were not so fully engaged as in the previous month. A nominal change only was reported by transportation workers, the percentage out of work at the end of June being 2.1 as compared with a percentage of 2.0 in May. Workers in the shipping and stevedoring division of the group and steam railway workers reported improvement over the previous month but street railway employees were not so active. In the steam railway division, where returns were tabulated from 520 unions with a membership of 42,773 persons, conductors and maintenance of way employees reported the same percentage of unemployment—as in May. Express employees were fully engaged and improvement was registered among the other railway workers. Employment among transportation workers was on a higher level than in June of last year. Fishermen reported no unemployment and lumber workers and loggers were more active than in May. A very slight increase in employment was reported by retail clerks. The situation was not quite so favourable as in May among hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen, but barbers showed more activity.

A summary of employment during the quarter ending June 30, 1923, as

reported by trade unions, appears elsewhere in this issue.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.** During the month of June, 1923, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 36,426 references to positions and effected a total of 35,073 placements. The placements in regular employment numbered 23,524 of men and 3,283 of women (a total of 26,807), while placements in casual work totalled 8,266. Vacancies reported to the offices numbered 41,067, of which 30,602 were for men and 10,465 for women. The number of applications for work was 42,880, of which 32,695 were from men and 10,185 from women. The reports for the month indicate a decline in the business transacted as compared with the previous month, but a comparison with the same month a year ago shows employment on a slightly higher level.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.** According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during June was lower than in the preceding month and also lower than in June, 1922. The estimated value of the permits issued during the month was \$14,345,573 as compared with \$18,766,065 in May and \$17,052,582 in June, 1922.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by the MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during July amounted to \$30,842,500 as compared with \$50,674,800 in June and \$26,694,200 in July of last year. There was, therefore a decrease of 39.1 per cent in the former and an increase of 15.5 in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month under review \$936,400 or 3.4 per cent was to be spent in the Maritime provinces, \$99,704,300 or 31.1 per cent in Quebec, \$15,436,500 or 50.1 per cent in Ontario and \$4,765,300 or 15.1 per cent in the western provinces.



# PRODUCTION REPORTS.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a slight decline in the production of pig iron in June as compared with the previous month, the gross tonnage being 99,239 for June and 101,533 for May. The production in June, 1922, was 28,763 tons only, and in the corresponding month of 1921 the output was 54,812 tons. The output in June was greater than the monthly average of 1918 when the highest annual record of recent years, was established. During May and June foundry iron produced for sale increased from 23,242 tons to 28,144 tons while the basic iron intended for further use of the producing firms declined from 61,714 tons to 55,565 tons. The total production of pig iron for the six months ending June, 1923, was 435,146 tons. Seven furnaces were in operation at the end of June, three at Sydney having been banked. Those in blast on June 30 were; two at Hamilton, one at Port Colborne and four at Sault Ste. Marie. The production of ferro-alloys declined slightly from 2,287 tons in May to 2,185 tons in June. The whole quantity in either case was ferro-silicon produced in electric furnaces for sale.

The production of steel in June was 96,167 tons as compared with 104,079 tons in May. The output during June was, however, about three times greater than that of the corresponding month in 1922 and was also greater than the output of any month during the first half of 1923 except May. The cumulative production for the half year ending June 30 was 476,430 tons as compared with an output of 177,080 tons in the corresponding period of 1922, and a production during the first six months of 1921 of 295,140 tons. Open hearth basic ingots produced in the first six months of 1923 amounted to 453,726 tons as contrasted with 167,622 tons for the same period in 1922. The direct steel castings increased from 9,321 tons to 22,704 tons in the six months period ending June 30. Considerable expansion was recorded in

the production of openhearth basic castings, while electric castings declined slightly. No acid open-hearth castings were produced in the first half of 1922, while 1,855 tons was reported for the corresponding period of 1923.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that nine cars of silver ore were shipped during June from the Cobalt camp, containing approximately 689,880 pounds of ore, as compared with ten cars containing 720,137 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing Mine shipped 132 bars containing 151,882.26 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 107 bars containing 107,913.22 ounces of silver, making a total of 239 bars containing 259,795.48 ounces for the month of June. The May shipment was 524 bars containing 560,080.20 ounces of silver.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 281,850,210 feet board measure of timber was scaled in the province during June. The total includes Douglas fir, 131,515,193 feet; red cedar, 66,206,280 feet; spruce, 22,694,121 feet; hemlock, 36,202,873 feet; balsam, 5,259,261 feet; yellow pine, 6,827,241 feet; white pine, 3,732,632 feet; jack pine, 5,523,469 feet; larch, 3,471,047 feet; cotton wood, 392,293 feet; and other species 25,795 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$22,609,252 in June as compared with \$20,968,000 in May. The gross earnings for the first six months of 1923 amounted to \$116,556,160.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for June were given in a preliminary statement as \$14,943,918 in comparison with \$13,810,448 in the previous year; and for the six months ending June 30, 1923, as \$80,845,493 as compared with \$76,295,359 for the same period in 1922.



### Strikes

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during July was greater than during either June, 1923, or July, 1922. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 21 disputes, involving 17,104 employees and a time loss of 310,608 working days, as compared with 25 strikes in June, involving 6,908 employees and a time loss of 55,609 working days. In July, 1922, there were recorded 21 disputes involving 15,553 employees with an estimated time loss of 255,734 working days. At the beginning of July there were on record 16 disputes involving 2,821 employees. Five new disputes commenced during July, involving 14,283 employees with a time loss of 245,083 working days. One of the strikes commencing prior to July and four of those commencing during July terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 16 disputes involving 2,821 employees.

### Prices

The budget in terms of retail prices of foods again declined slightly owing chiefly to seasonal declines in the prices of cheese, butter and eggs. The average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.17 at the beginning of July as compared with \$10.23 for June; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.42 for July, 1914. Cooking eggs and dairy butter showed the largest declines, though cheese, flour, bread, creamery butter and lard were also lower. The principal advances occurred in potatoes and beef while evaporated apples and granulated sugar showed smaller advances. The total budget including food, fuel and rent averaged \$20.65 for July as compared with \$20.72 for June; \$20.67 for July, 1922;

\$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920, (the peak); and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a slight decline in July as compared with June. Basing the index on the average prices in 1913 the average wholesale prices in July were 153.6 as compared with 155.1 in June and 100 in 1913. The decrease in prices was pretty general, being noticeable in six of the eight groups of commodities upon which the bureau received reports. The two groups in which prices rose were non-metallic minerals and chemical products. Consumers' goods as a whole were practically stationary, while producers' goods, or materials used in manufactures, showed a decline. The index for food, beverages and tobacco fell six points from June to July. There was a slight fall, also, in building and construction materials.

The index number based upon prices of 271 articles in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, stood at 224.7 for July as compared with 226.1 for June; 225.3 for July, 1922; 238.6 for July, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1923, (the peak); and 134.6 for July, 1914. The most important declines occurred in grains, livestock, wool, cotton, raw silk, jutes and hessians, horsehides, sole leather, pig iron, steel billets, oak, linseed oil, turpentine and non-ferrous metals. The principal advances were in corn, hay, cheese, eggs, milk, fresh fish and onions, and coil chain.

The index number calculated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, based on prices 1909 to 1913 as 100, was only slightly changed; that for exports rose from 153.78 for June to 154.77 for July; which the number for imports was down from 167.53 for June to 166.57 for July. The combined index of imports and

exports was 160.65 for June and 160.67 for July. Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods based on

prices 1900 to 1909 as 100, fell from 177.2 for June to 176.4 for July. Both foods and manufacturers' goods declined.

### CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING JUNE, 1923

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of June, 1922 and 1923 and for the three months ending in June of these years, and the exports, domestic

and foreign, of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports, free and dutiable, and the exports, domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of June, 1923.

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	2,984,410	10,997,034	38,370,876	65,161
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	2,078,701	3,072,430	2,587,064	256,755
Animal and animal products.....	2,283,941	1,968,625	10,386,116	61,386
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	4,814,313	8,824,119	,880	164,531
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,727,120	2,050,635	25,146,150	60,121
Iron and its products.....	2,431,043	15,039,074	5,969,868	231,411
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	1,113,080	2,627,157	4,802,437	38,288
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	8,623,876	7,132,478	2,748,280	19,491
Chemicals and allied products.....	972,881	1,421,846	1,364,334	10,185
Miscellaneous commodities.....	2,061,651	2,390,210	1,569,892	420,726
Totals .....	29,091,016	55,541,608	93,750,837	1,337,055

In June, 1923, the duty collected amounted to \$11,927,748 as compared with \$11,589,033 in June, 1922.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise enter-

ed for consumption and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of June, 1922 and 1923, and in the three months ending June of these years respectively:

	Month of June		Three months ending June	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	61,668,729	84,632,624	175,485,557	237,079,210
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	71,760,563	93,750,837	172,824,334	222,207,642
Total .....	133,429,292	178,383,461	348,309,701	459,286,852
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	1,346,492	1,337,055	3,393,582	3,257,586
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	134,775,784	179,720,516	351,703,283	462,544,438

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1923

**D**URING the month of July the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, and their dining and sleeping car employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, and (2) the Canadian National Telegraphs and its employees being members of Canadian National Telegraphs System Division No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

### Applications Received

During the month three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows:

(1) From employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, being engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. A Board was established and the following members were appointed, Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C., Toronto, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employer, and Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, nominee of the employees.

(2) From employees of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, being members of various unions employed in the production and distribution of electricity and gas. A Board was established and the following members were appointed: Mr. F. W. Stewart, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Bernard Rose, Montreal, and John T. Foster, nominees of the employer and employees respectively.

(3) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being checkers, truckers, coopers, etc., employed on the Montreal wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. After the application had been received negotiations were resumed through the mediation of a representative of the Department of Labour. An agreement was reached and the application for a Board was withdrawn by the employees.

### Other Proceedings Under the Act

In the case of the dispute between the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Timmins, Ont., the McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines, Schumacher, Ont., and the Dome Mines, Limited, South Porcupine, Ont., and certain of their employees, members of Porcupine Mine Workers' Union, a Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, chairman, and Mr. Balmer Neilly, Toronto, nominee of the employers; Mr. Thomas Ryan, nominee of the workers had been appointed in June. The chairman was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board.

In the case of a dispute between the Toronto Electric Commissioners and certain of their employees, being linemen, groundmen, and others concerned in the work of power transmission and distribution, members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch, a Board was established and the following members were appointed. His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers, and J.



G. O'Donoghue, K.C., Toronto, nominee of the men.

**Ottawa Electric Railway Company and  
Certain of its Employees**

In the case of the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 685, Amalgamated As-

sociation of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, upon which a Board reported in May (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 597), the recommendations of the Board were not accepted, but a settlement was reached early in July by direct negotiations between representatives of the Company and the men.

**Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways  
(Western Lines) and Dining and Sleeping Car Employees**

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Western Lines) and their dining and sleeping car employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The Board was composed of Mr. W. J. Donovan, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board Messrs. C. E. Dafoe, Winnipeg, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of the employers and men respectively.

The report contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. Minority reports dealing with certain items in the report of this Board were also received from Messrs. C. E. Dafoe and D. Campbell.

The text of the reports is as follows:

**Report of Board**

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Western Lines), Employer, and their dining and sleeping car employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

To the Honourable  
James Murdock,  
Minister of Labour.

On the 31st of March, 1923, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appointed in the above matter, consisting of Charles E. Dafoe, General Superintendent of the Midland Railway, of

Winnipeg, Manitoba, nominated by the company; David Campbell, Barrister, of Regina, Sask., nominated by the employees, and William J. Donovan, Barrister, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, appointed by the Minister as chairman of the Board.

The Board held meetings on the following dates:— May 30, June 27, 28, 29, July 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, A.D. 1923.

At these meetings were present: representing the company, J. M. Grieve, General Superintendent, James Gorman, Superintendent, and A. C. Egan, Regional Comptroller; representing the employees, Robert Dykes of Winnipeg in Manitoba, General Chairman, and C. H. Minchin of Calgary in Alberta, General Secretary of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, John A. Robinson, Local Chairman of the Grievance Committee, all of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Pursuant to the form of application for Board made by the employees, we took each item of dispute and received such evidence in connection therewith as was tendered by both the employer and employees.

The Board made a request to the parties to endeavour to come to an arrangement in connection with one or more of the items in dispute (which they endeavoured to do in a meeting without the Board on the 30th ultimo), but the answer to the Board was that

they were unable to agree, and the parties requested a Board decision.

Therefore, after hearing the evidence and examining the many exhibits filed, the Board begs to submit herewith itemized findings on each of the respective claims.

In respect of Item 2, a minority report has been filed by Mr. Dafoe, and a copy of which is attached hereto, and in respect of Items 3 and 4, Mr. Campbell, representing the employees, dissented from the views and recommendation of the Board, and is making his own report to be attached hereto.

In respect of Item 5, the Board, pursuant to your telegram of the 11th instant, took the question under consideration as to whether the cause of dismissal herein involved matters outside the jurisdiction of the Board, and decided that they should not decide on this cause of complaint and should consider it as withdrawn.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Dated at the City of Winnipeg in Manitoba, this 12th day of July, A.D. 1923.

(Sgd.) W. J. DONOVAN,  
Chairman,  
(Sgd.) C. E. DAFOE,  
Member,  
(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,  
Member.

#### CLAIM No. 1

"Porters on G.T.P. Sleeping Cars claim for unpaid wages May 1st to October 1st, 1920, as per schedule Agreement".

The claim is advanced on behalf of the porters in question that after the schedule was arranged, and without the matter being discussed during negotiations, or included in the schedule agreement, the Railway Company arbitrarily deducted for the period May 1st, 1920, to October 1st, 1920, \$10.00 per month per man to offset free meals donated by the Company during said period.

It was contended on behalf of the Railway Company in reply that they

were justified in doing this, because up to the time the schedule (Exhibit 7) was arranged in October, 1920, the G.T.P. porters did not have any schedule; porters on the Canadian Northern Railway had been given no free meals during the period; if the rate of wages to the G. T. P. sleeping car porters were increased to the same rate as was paid to the C. N. R. porters, that, by reason of the fact that the C. N. R. porters did not get free meals, there would be discrimination against the C. N. R. porters in favour of the G. T. P. porters.

It was admitted by the representatives of the Railway Company that the meals in question were furnished gratuitously, and mainly for the reason that it would save the time to the Railway Company that would be lost in the porters leaving their cars at various stations to get meals, and if the meals were furnished by the Railway Company, the men would be in better physical condition, and as a consequence would render better service.

It was contended on behalf of the porters that the deduction of \$10.00 per month was made without negotiation with them, and arbitrarily by the Company, and after the schedule had been agreed upon, and they further pointed out that following the adoption of the schedule, the Company continued to advance free meals.

It was further contended on behalf of the employees that by letter appended to schedule rules and rates of pay governing the service of parlor car porters effective October 1st, 1920, rates of pay became retroactive to May, 1920, and the meals being provided free was a custom, and, therefore, a working condition, and hence there was no authority for the Company to arbitrarily take a step which in effect reduced the increased wages.

The Board is of the opinion that the Company was not justified in making the deduction in question, and recommends that same be restored.



## CLAIM No. 2

"Tourist Car Porters on Canadian National Cars for unpaid wages as per McAdoo award for a period of over eight months."

This period of eight months was defined as being from August 1st, 1918, to May 26th, 1919.

Vide Exhibits 3 (Argument by employees), 34 (Reply argument by Company), and exhibits 32, 35, 36, 37, 38 and correspondence file marked 39.

If the McAdoo award sup. 17, (Exhibit 37 hereto) applied to the Tourist Car Porters in question, then the rate of wages payable would for the period August 1, 1918, to May 26th, 1919, be as follows:—

*Tourist car porters:*

Aug. 1, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1918 \$60.00 per month  
Jan. 1, 1919, to May 26, 1919 \$65.00 per month.

The Company contends that agreement dated November 1st, 1918, (Exhibit 36 hereto) was effective from August 1st, 1918, to November 1st, 1918.

The employees give evidence that this agreement was not executed by the chairman of the committee for the men (he having definitely refused to sign) and was only signed by two members of the committee in their individual capacity, and furthermore, they contend that the Company did not adhere to its terms.

From the evidence submitted, it does not appear that the agreement (Exhibit 36) was accepted by the men.

In the opinion of the Board, the Tourist Car Porters in question are entitled to unpaid wages as per the McAdoo award for the period August 1st, 1918, to May 26th, 1919.

Mr. Dafoe dissents from the finding in Claim No. 2 by the majority of the Board, and attaches hereto his minority report thereon.

## CLAIM No. 3

"Restoration of Seniority with payment of wages pursuant thereto, as per schedule agreement for former strikers".

It was admitted by the claimants herein that this claim refers only to payment of wages, and that otherwise seniority has been restored to the satisfaction of the employees.

The claim applies to porters in the employ of the Canadian National Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific lines (Western Lines) who went on strike in or about the latter part of the month of May, 1919.

It was contended by the Company that at the time the schedule was arranged in or about November, 1920, and set out in schedule, the restoration of seniority was not agreed upon.

The Company further contended that the letter appended to original schedule agreed upon on or about the above date supports their contention that the restoration of seniority was retained by the Company to be granted as a matter of grace, and subject to the approval of the Company, and they refer to letter attached to original schedule marked Exhibit 15 hereto.

It was further contended by the Company that their willingness to assist in determining seniority as between the men as a matter of justice should not be used against them in having to resist a further claim for payment of wages.

It appears from the evidence that on or about the First day of March, 1921, the question of seniority for the purpose of run assignment was finally determined to the satisfaction of the employees, showing the seniority which was then agreed upon.

It was admitted by the employees that they lost out in the strike in the year 1919, and that they had no schedule in existence up to the time the schedule was arranged in October, 1920, and in the period from the date of the strike, and up to October, 1920, former strikers were only employed as new men.

It is the opinion of the Board that the evidence does not show that there



was any agreement for the "Restoration of Seniority with payment of wages" as claimed, and that therefore this claim is not substantiated.

Mr. Campbell, representing the employees, dissents from the views and recommendation of the Board on this item, and is making his own report herein.

#### CLAIM No. 4

"Rates and unpaid wages for porters in charge of Buffet Parlor Cars as per schedule".

In brief, it was contended on behalf of the Company that the porter in question performed primarily the duties of Buffet Sleeping Car Porter.

It appeared from the evidence, (and was admitted by representatives of both parties to the dispute), as a fact that the porter in question performed some of the duties usually assigned to a Buffet Sleeping Car Porter, and also of a Buffet Parlor Car steward waiter, and on the other hand, some of the duties and work usually performed by a cook and steward waiter in a Buffet Parlor Car.

According to the contention of the employees, the rate of wages should have been \$115.00 per month, because that is the rate of wages paid to cooks and steward waiters in buffet parlor cars, and according to the Company the rate should only be \$97.50, this being the rate paid to Buffet sleeping car porters.

The Board is of the opinion that the schedules in existence do not clearly or adequately define the wages to be paid in such a case.

The Board is of the opinion that under the circumstances of this particular case, an average rate of between the classes mentioned would be a fair remuneration, and would therefore recommend that the claimant's salary be at the rate of \$106.25 per month to date from June, 1920, with a deduction therefrom of \$24.40, being the amount of back pay paid to date by the Company.

Mr Campbell, representing the employees, dissents from the views and re-

commendation of the Board on this item, and is making his own report therein.

#### CLAIM No. 5

"Wrongful dismissal of Sleeping Car Porter Echols (W. H.)"

As the evidence submitted and filed by the Company herein, (substantiated in part by statutory declaration), disclosed to the Board that the cause of dismissal involved matters constituting an indictable offence, and in the opinion of the Board, was a matter beyond the jurisdiction of the Board under section 2, Subsection "E" of the Act, the Board, pursuant to your telegram of the 11th instant leaving the decision as to whether or not the Board should deal with this cause of complaint open, have decided that they should consider this item as being withdrawn from consideration by the Board.

#### Minority Report with reference to Claim No. 2

I regret very much my inability to meet the views of the other members of the Board in their report upon Claim 2 entitled "Unpaid Wages for Tourist Car Porters".

My disagreement is based upon the conviction that the so-called McAdoo award did not legally or automatically become effective upon Canadian Railways. They were, however, in good faith generally applied or used as a basis of negotiation.

In the finding of the majority members of the Board, they have considered of no effect a document under the caption "Memorandum of Agreement made this first day of November, 1918", which was presented in evidence and marked Exhibit 36. In this document the Company made no attempt to ignore the application of General Order 27, but instead of applying a general rate of \$60.00 per month, as literally provided, a scale furnishing the following rates was applied:—

1st year's service.....	\$55.00
2 to 5 years' service.....	60.00
5 years and over.....	65.00
effective August 1, 1918,	

ostensibly for the purpose of affording greater compensation to the older employees, and as a result of this concession, an increase occurred in Company's expenses.

According to the evidence, there were four members of the employees' committee present when this Agreement was drawn, and it actually shows the bona fide signatures of three as a committee of porters. The document is also signed by W. Pratt, Jr., the Company's General Superintendent. The Company testified that there was no coercion or intimidation used in the preparation or execution of this agreement, and I, therefore, do not consider it within the province of this Board to nullify it or its active operation.

I agree, however, that the terms of this agreement should have remained in effect until superseded by subsequent negotiation.

(Sgd.) C. E. DAFOE,  
Member.

#### Minority Report with reference to Claims Nos. 3 and 4

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of the dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Western Lines) and its dining and sleeping car employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

With regard to Items numbered 3 and 4 of the employees' statement of matters in dispute I regret very much that I am unable to arrive at the findings and recommendations of the Chairman and Mr. Dafoe, and feel it my duty to express my views thereon.

Dealing first with Item No. 3, the difference of opinion between us is as to the construction to be placed upon

the agreement concluded between the officers of the Company and the employees' Committee on November 20, 1920. This agreement among other things provided that wages for sleeping and parlor car porters should be \$75, \$85 and \$95 for first, second and third year services respectively as from the 1st of May, 1920. This agreement was executed on November 20th, 1920, and, as before stated, was made retroactive to May 1st, 1920. Some time subsequent to May 1st, 1920, probably in August, the wages of these employees had been increased to \$75 per month as from May 1st, 1920, and remained at this rate up until the entering into of the above agreement. It will therefore be observed that the new rates became an important factor in computing the payment for wages upon the basis of the new wages as from May 1st.

It appeared that some of these employees had been in the employ of the Canadian Northern Railway and also of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies from the early days of the existence of these railways, and had participated in the strike which occurred in Winnipeg in May and June, 1919; mostly all of these men, however, had been re-employed from time to time at some date subsequent to the termination of the strike and prior to the negotiations above referred to.

The agreement entered into on the 20th November, 1920, as to reinstatement of these employees with regard to their seniority in service, became a very important factor in two respects: firstly, as to rate of pay which should apply to the men returned to the service, and secondly, as to their rights to preference in the exercise of seniority rights in making applications for the choice of runs, a condition then established for the first time by agreement. There is no dispute as to the effect of the agreement upon this second point. The men were reinstated as to their complete seniority standing and have exercised the privileges which would



accrue to them by reason of their seniority.

It also appeared that the negotiations which led up to the agreement of November 20th were commenced by the Employees' Committee in April, 1920, but the actual conference at which a settlement was arrived was held some time during the month of November. As above stated, during this period the wages of railway employees had been very materially increased by the United States Railway Wage Board, whose decisions were adopted and applied by all Canadian railways. The application of this decision would automatically increase the pay of those employees from \$75 to \$95 per month, and this without any special negotiations on their part, so that at the time the conference was proceeding between the parties in November the employees were entitled, as from May 1st, 1920, to a flat rate applicable to all of \$95 per month. As many of these employees had gone out on strike and had returned to work subsequent to June, 1919, it was highly important to both parties in fact as to whether or not they should be recorded as re-employed or reinstated and this must have been an important factor in the minds of both parties when considering the graded scale of wages which was ultimately agreed to.

As there is some conflict between the statements and representations of the representatives of the parties it seems to me the only way by which one can arrive at a correct conclusion is to view the whole matter in the light of the conduct of the parties respectively.

It seems difficult to conceive that either of the parties should regard an agreement as to reinstatement for one purpose only, and not for all purposes which clearly must have been in the minds of both parties at the time. Ordinarily one would consider that reinstatement would be regarded as embodying all that such a term na-

turally implied unless there was a clearly expressed agreement to the contrary. The Company contends that at the time there was no discussion of the effect of reinstatement upon the wages to be applied according to the graded scale, but the absence of such discussion can only raise the presumption of a matter so manifestly important to both parties as having been accepted without debate. The Company admits that the men were reinstated and their seniority arranged accordingly.

The employees contend that they would never have accepted a graded scale of \$75, \$85 and \$95 per month if they were not receiving along with that a valuable consideration such as the reinstatement of the men in question. It is difficult to believe otherwise when one realizes, as already stated above, that at that time they were all aware of the fact that these very employees were entitled to a flat wage of \$95 per month without any negotiation or representation of any kind.

I am, therefore, driven to the conclusion that the onus was on the Company to show in some clearly expressed form that there was to be an exception as to the reinstatement of these employees which would deprive them of part of what that term involved in applying the new graded scale of wages. This onus was never discharged by the Company and in fact no attempt was made to do so, but the Company chose rather to rely upon the absence in the agreement of a confirmatory specification of the applicability of seniority to these rights.

Further light upon the acceptance of the graded scale and the interpretation of the agreement is shown by the conduct of the parties from the events which followed the making of the agreement of November 20th. In commencing to pay the wages applicable to the back time as from May 1st, the first pay day came about December 20th, and thereupon the employees



realized that the reinstatement of the men had not been carried out with regard to the payment of their wages provided by the new scale. Their Chairman immediately conferred with the Company's Superintendent at Winnipeg, but was referred by him to the authorities at Toronto. In a letter dated 27th December, 1920, written by Mr. Robinson, the Chairman of the Employees' Committee, to Mr. Grieve, the General Superintendent of the Company, and filed as Exhibit No. 12 with the Board, the whole matter is reviewed and a definite claim is made to the full terms of the agreement as to reinstatement, and it is pointed out that this was the basis of the Committee's acceptance of the reduced rates and the graded scale. It is indeed significant that Mr. Grieve in his reply dated January 11, 1921, filed as Exhibit No. 13 with the Board, is entirely evasive of these crucial points in issue and in no respect suggests the slightest denial of the clearly expressed statements in Robinson's letter. Indeed Mr. Grieve in his letter of May 30th, 1921, upon the same subject, does not deny the reinstatement of the strikers, but declares (for the first time) that during the negotiations of November, 1920, the question as to "the date effective" of the restoration of full seniority rights was not discussed.

I am at a loss to contemplate how seniority could be restored at all and at the same time raise any question as to "the date effective". If the restoration of seniority rights would be effective for a certain purpose only, then there should have been a specified limitation accordingly, particularly so in view of the all important question which must have been in the minds of the parties at the time. It is also difficult to conceive that it should be regarded in this limited sense and then immediately upon the employees' finding after the first pay day that it was so regarded by the Company that they should find cause for immediate com-

plaint and that that complaint should be persistently pursued by them up to the present date and that the Company should rely on so slender a defence, and until a very late date entirely evade the real question in issue.

I therefore find that the employees' claim in this item is fully established and recommend that they be paid accordingly. I venture to add that such attempts to evade the clear terms of agreements made between employers and employees and entered into in good faith can only lead to an absence of that mutual confidence and good-will which should ever exist between parties to such agreements, and in fact tends to the disregard for agreements which should always be regarded as inviolate.

With respect to the dispute contained in Item No. 4, my colleagues have recognized that the employee in question was engaged in buffet-parlor car service on the particular train in question between Saskatoon and Prince Albert but was not paid in accordance with the schedule for buffet-parlor car employees. And while it has also to be observed that there was no specific rate for one performing the multifarious duties of this employee, it should be found more advisable to try to guess at the rate by a process of averages, rather than to accept the rate fixed by agreement between the parties for this class of service. Personally, I feel quite incompetent to do this, especially in view of the fact that the question of the merite necessary to the fixing of the wage, or rather for the fixing of a new scale of wages, was not discussed by the parties nor was any evidence tendered in that regard.

It is admitted by all parties that the particular car in question was a buffet-sleeping car (undoubtedly used because no buffet-parlor car was available). It was also admitted by all parties that the person in charge of the car performed the duties involved in buffet-

parlor car service. This would entail the sale of parlor car space, collection and accounting for transportation, management of the car from the standpoint of the steward, waiting on table as a waiter, cooking and preparing the menu as a chef, and the general care of the car. These multifarious duties were all performed by the one man in question and the employees claimed the rate for him which is presented by the schedule agreement for a buffet-parlor car steward-waiter. This rate is \$115 per month and is for the services of a person acting as both steward and waiter. The Company contended that the particular claimant came under the schedule for sleeping and parlor car porters and not the schedule for dining-cafe combination buffet and parlor car employees, but the Company admitted the class of service performed and declared that, the particular car in use being a buffet-sleeping car, the rate of a buffet-parlor car should not be applied and that if such rate were applied they would have put a white man in charge. It is to be noted that the evidence disclosed that during the entire period of service involved in the dispute that the car in question had never in any instance, or in any respect whatever, been used as a sleeping car, but purely for the purpose of a buffet-parlor car.

If the Board were to fix wage for this particular service by combining

the wages for employees whose duties, or some of whose duties, the claimant performed and then struck an average, it could only be fairly done by combining the wages of all employees whose duties he performed. The schedule agreement for dining-cafe combination and buffet-parlor car employees provides the following rates:

“Combination cafe and sleeping car stewards \$160.00; chiefs \$150.00; all waiters \$90.00; all pantry men \$80.00; sleeping car conductors first year \$160.00; steward-waiters \$115.00; cooks \$115.00.”

Clearly he performed a combination of all the duties of these employees in a greater or less degree and the average of these wages would amount to \$124.25 per month.

Both parties admit that employees doing the same class of work as this dispute embodies are styled and paid as steward-waiters at \$115.00 per month. The young man in question was admittedly competent and well qualified for the work and to reduce him below the rate paid to a white man doing similar work does not seem to me to be in keeping with sound principles. I therefore find that the employees' claim is well founded and recommend that the claimant should be paid at least at the rate of \$115.00 per month.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL.

### **Report of Board in dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its employees being Commercial Telegraphers**

A report was received from a Board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs and its employees engaged in the commercial telegraph service, Members of Canadian National Telegraphs System, Division No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The Board was composed of Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, chairman,

appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. F. H. Markey, K. C., Montreal, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of the employer and men respectively. The report was unanimous and was accompanied by the copy of an agreement that had been signed by both parties.

The text of the report is as follows:



## Report of Board

Montreal, July 24, 1923.

To The Honourable James Murdock,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs and its employees, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Dear Sir,

The Board of Conciliation established by you on the 29th day of May, 1923, to inquire into the above matter, respectfully report as follows:

Meetings of the Board were held at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, from July 16th to the 24th, at which the company was represented by Mr. Geo. D. Perry, General Manager, and Mr. C. E. Davies, General Traffic Superintendent, and the employees by Messrs. P. F. Schnur, Deputy President for Canada, E. J. Young, T. Taylor and R. I. Bradley, of the General Committee.

The contentions of the employees were earnestly and vigourously presented by the Deputy President and the several members of the Committee, and the company's position quite as explicitly and emphatically set forth by Messrs. Perry and Davies.

The most difficult problem presented to the Board for solution was an alleged difference in rates of pay as compared with Canadian Pacific rates for life service throughout the Dominion.

After prolonged and patient hearings, the Board realized that the contending parties were themselves best acquainted with the conditions surrounding the issues involved, and that the most satisfactory agreement.

This view was finally accepted, negotiations resumed, and after several

days (the Board assisting from time to time) an agreement was arrived at and this day duly executed by the representatives of both parties, copy of which is herewith enclosed.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,  
Chairman,  
FRED. H. MARKEY,  
Company's Representative,  
D. CAMPBELL,  
Employees' Representative.

## TELEGRAPHERS' RULES

The following rules shall govern the telegraphers employed by the Canadian National Telegraphs.

## ARTICLE I.

1. Employees assigned to commercial telegraph service whether operated by Morse system, telephone or automatic device of any character, or who are required to devote any portion of their time to the transmission or receiving of telegraph matter by any device whatsoever, will be considered commercial telegraphers within the meaning of this schedule.

This does not apply to the following:—All Traffic Managers; Assistant Traffic Managers at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; All Early Night Traffic Managers; All Late Night Traffic Managers.

2. In the event of a Morse telegrapher being required by the Company to operate any automatic device, he shall not suffer any loss of rating during the time he is so employed.

3. When additional telegraph positions are created, compensation will be fixed in conformity with that for positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

## ARTICLE II.

1. Right of promotion will be governed by seniority where ability is equal and sufficient. Such right of promotion at non-functional offices will extend over the offices in the district which are under the jurisdiction of the District Superintendent.

2. Vacancies will be filled by the appointment of the senior competent telegrapher who makes application, the Company to be the judge of qualifications: the Company to bulletin locally all vacancies in special positions occupied by Morse telegraphers as such. Also vacancies in supervisory or like positions which are covered by these rules. Full information will be given on request regarding vacancies. Special positions are those held



by telegraphers in newspaper offices Grain Exchanges and Stock Exchanges.

3. Vacancies created through leave of absence for periods exceeding fifteen days will be filled during such leave of absence according to these rules.

4. A telegrapher employed will, after thirty days' continuous satisfactory service, be considered a regular employee.

5. A list showing the seniority and salary of telegraphers employed at each office will be posted on the bulletin board and revised monthly, within ten days from the first day of each month.

#### ARTICLE III.

1. In event of staff reduction, the junior telegrapher shall be dispensed with first.

This rule shall apply to employees within their own department, excepting where an employee is qualified and competent to operate apparatus of another department. In such case the seniority shall extend to Morse, Telephone and Automatic Departments, and an employee may bid in a position held by a junior. This exception will also apply to city branch offices which are operated by Morse, Telephone or any automatic device at the office affected.

The Company will, where practicable, provide and extend facilities so that employees may qualify themselves to fill vacancies.

2. Any telegrapher in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of force, will be given a certificate and preference in filling new positions or vacancies.

#### ARTICLE IV.

1. Telegraphers declining promotion do not forfeit any rights to the same or any other position they may be entitled to when a vacancy occurs, but will rank junior to the telegrapher receiving promotion.

2. A telegrapher absent on leave when a vacancy occurs to which he is entitled, will not be prevented on return within thirty days, from claiming the position.

3. If a telegrapher be granted leave of absence by the Company for a period of three months or less (in any twelve months) he may retain the position for that period, after which time his position will be immediately bulletined vacant. This is not intended to apply in cases of *bona fide* sickness.

4. (a) In event of new supervisory positions being created, any employee required to perform the duties of a supervisor for a

period exceeding thirty days will, during the time he is so employed, be considered a supervisor and receive the salary allotted at the time to the position.

(b) Any employee appointed to relieve or replace a supervisor for a period exceeding ten days within any thirty-day period will, during the time he is so employed, be considered a supervisor and receive the salary allotted at the time to the position.

5. Senior qualified telegraphers will be deemed eligible and considered in line of promotion to the higher positions in the telegraph service.

6. In event of any telegrapher of at least two years' consecutive service desiring to be transferred to another office of the Company where a vacancy exists, he shall, upon application therefor, be given the preference, if duly qualified, but will not be allowed seniority in the ratings at the point transferred to.

7. In the absence of any good reason to the contrary, the last telegrapher automatically transferred into a higher rating, through the variation of the monthly list, shall, in case of reduction in the said rating, be the first one set back into the next lower rating.

8. Employees who are laid off owing to business depression will, upon returning to the Company's employ within six months, hold seniority for time actually worked.

#### ARTICLE V.

1. No telegrapher shall (except for investigation) be suspended, discharged, or disciplined, until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offense charged against him, and upon his request to the Chief Operator, particulars of the charge will be given in writing. Telegrapher may, in such cases, have the assistance of a co-telegrapher, if he so desires. Should no decision be reached within ten days, he shall receive his regular pay until the decision is arrived at. If a telegrapher be found blameless of the matter under investigation, he will be paid his regular rating for all the time lost and necessary extra expense while attending the investigation (if away from home) and reinstated. He will also have, without discrimination, the right to appeal from the local to the general officers of the Company.

#### ARTICLE VI.

1. Telegraphers shall be granted leave of absence each year with pay at regular wages as follows: One week after the first and second years', and two weeks after three years' service.

2. Application for leave of absence filed in December of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicants from point of service, and applicants will be advised in January of the dates allotted them. December applicants will have preference over later applicants. The Company will, whenever possible, arrange vacations between and including the months of April and October, when desired.

3. In the event of a telegrapher entitled to a vacation with pay being discharged or leaving the service of the Company on the proper notice before obtaining the vacation that has been deferred after time allotted, he shall be paid salary for same.

#### ARTICLE VII.

1. Half holidays will be allowed on the following public holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (or King's Birthday), Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

2. A telegrapher when called upon to perform duties at other than his regular place of employment, shall be allowed all necessary expenses incurred in excess of his expense while at his regular place of employment, and overtime for travelling between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m., in excess of his regular trick. When assigned to such a duty a telegrapher shall be advanced a reasonable amount of expense money, when desired.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

1. When telegraphers are required to use typewriters, the same will be provided and maintained by the Company.

#### ARTICLE IX.

1. The Company will, upon request, meet a committee, which committee shall be known as the General Committee, for the purpose of adjusting grievances and negotiating schedules of rules and wages. When called upon to do so by the Company the committee shall produce proxies, showing that they are authorized by the majority of employees covered by these rules to represent such employees.

2. Any employee or employees having a grievance may take the matter up and may have the assistance of a co-employee, if he or they so desire, and all employees shall have the right of appeal, either alone or with the assistance of such co-employee (and personally or in writing), from the Chief Operator to the Traffic Superintendent and thence to the General Manager.

In the case of employees at non-functional offices, such employees' right of appeal will be to the District Superintendent and thence to the General Manager.

#### ARTICLE X.

1. A telegrapher discharged or leaving the service in good standing will be paid in full and given a certificate stating length and character of service, and, if discharged, the reason therefor. In case of delay, he will be paid regular wages for each day detained in excess of two days.

2. Telegraphers leaving the service of their own accord will be required to give the Company fifteen days' previous notice in writing. Before dispensing with the service (other than when discharged) the Company will give the telegrapher fifteen days' previous notice in writing. A telegrapher leaving the service in good standing will be given preference in re-employment over other applicants when a vacancy occurs.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The average minimum performance on all trunk circuits (not including automatic) of over five hundred miles shall be thirty messages per hour, and on all other first-class circuits thirty-three messages per hour, allowing thirty words or fraction thereof to count as one message in all other matter. Any loss through interruption to wire shall not be charged against the telegrapher's average, and in event of a telegrapher's average being challenged, the Company shall be required to furnish evidence to substantiate such charge.

#### ARTICLE XII.

1. At offices where two or more telegraphers are employed, the hours of duty shall be as follows: Eight hours shall constitute straight day duty, beginning and ending between seven a.m. and six p.m. Seven hours shall constitute all night duty, beginning at or later than eight p.m. Seven and one-half hours shall constitute all other tricks. No trick shall be split more than once, nor extend over twelve hours. At city one-man branch offices the hours of duty shall be eight hours within ten consecutive hours.

2. (a) Overtime accruing within eight hours' service shall be paid for *pro rata*. Overtime after eight or nine hours' service, as the case may be, shall be paid for at time and one-half.

(b) At offices (aside from city branch offices) where only one man is employed, *pro rata* time will be paid for the ninth hour and time and one-half thereafter.

3. All time worked on Sunday shall be paid on overtime basis, as per Paragraph 2, Article XII.

The Company may assign part of Saturday night staff to Sunday night duty on regular hours, such duty being considered part of the regular week's service. When tele-

graphers so assigned are required to perform service on Saturday nights, they will be paid for such service at overtime rates.

4. Employees working straight tours of duty will be granted short reliefs as follows:

Male—Ten minutes on each portion of tour.

Female—Fifteen minutes on each portion of tour.

Employees working split tours:

Male—Ten minutes on longer portion of tour.

Female—Fifteen minutes on longer portion of tour.

Where split tours are divided equally, employees will be entitled to one relief on each portion of tour.

### WAGES

#### RATINGS OF PLANT CHIEFS, SUPERVISORS, ETC.

	Grade A.			Grade B.		
	Mtl.	Tor.	Wpg.	Mtl.	Tor.	Wpg.
Plant Chief.....	\$200.	\$200.	\$200.	\$190.	\$190.	\$190.
Morse Traffic Sup.	190	190	190	185	185	185
Automatic Chiefs.	200	190	185	185	185	.....
Auto. Traffic Sup.	185	185	185	185	185	185

	Grade C.					
	Que.	Mtl.	Ott.	Tor.	Wpg.	Sask.
Plant Chief.....	\$ 175.	\$ 185.	\$ 162.50	\$ 185.	.....	.....
Morse Traffic Supervisor.....	162.50	180.	162.50	180.	185.	.....
Auto. Traffic Supervisor .....	.....	185.	.....	.....	.....	.....

#### RATINGS FOR MORSE TELEGRAPHERS

	Per month
Belleville—	
Manager at.....	\$100.00
Brandon—	
Manager at.....	125.00
Brantford—	
Manager at.....	125.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00
Brockville—	
Manager at.....	100.00
Calgary—	
2 Operators at.....	163.75
2 Operators at.....	158.75
1 Operator at.....	153.75
1 Operator at.....	125.00
Others .....	110.00

	Per month
Campbellton—	
2 Operators at.....	140.00
2 Operators at.....	130.00
Others .....	110.00

Chatham—	
Manager at.....	120.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00

Collingwood—	
Manager at.....	100.00

Drumheller—	
1 Operator at.....	100.00

Edmonton—	
30 per cent at.....	163.75
30 per cent at.....	158.75
30 per cent at.....	153.75
10 per cent at.....	110.00

Fort Frances—	
Manager at.....	100.00

Fort William—	
1 Operator at.....	110.00
1 Operator at.....	105.00

Galt—	
Manager at.....	100.00

Guelph—	
Manager at.....	110.00
1 Operator at.....	110.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00

Hamilton—	
1 Operator at.....	145.00
1 Operator at.....	130.00
1 Operator at.....	125.00
1 Operator at.....	110.00
Others .....	110.00

Kingston—	
1 Operator at.....	110.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00

Kitchener—	
Manager at.....	120.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00

London—	
1 Operator at.....	145.00
2 Operators at.....	140.00
1 Operator at.....	130.00
1 Operator at.....	125.00
1 Operator at.....	110.00
Others .....	110.00

Midland—	
Manager at.....	100.00

Montreal—	
30 per cent at.....	155.25
30 per cent at.....	149.50
25 per cent at.....	142.00
15 per cent at.....	110.00



Montreal Branches—	Per month	Prince Albert—	Per month
“CX”		Manager at.....	130.00
Manager at.....	125.00	1 Operator at.....	100.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00	Quebec—	
“RS”		30 per cent at.....	155.25
Manager at.....	125.00	30 per cent at.....	149.60
1 Operator at.....	100.00	25 per cent at.....	142.00
“DR”		15 per cent at.....	110.00
Manager at.....	125.00	Regina—	
1 Operator at.....	100.00	2 Operators at.....	163.75
“P”		Others .....	110.00
Manager at.....	120.00	St. Catharines—	
1 Operator at.....	100.00	Manager at.....	135.00
“FX”		1 Operator at.....	105.00
Manager at.....	135.00	St. Thomas—	
1 Operator at.....	100.00	Manager at.....	120.00
“JS”		1 Operator at.....	100.00
Manager at.....	125.00	Saskatoon—	
1 Operator at.....	100.00	30 per cent at.....	163.75
“MG”		30 per cent at.....	158.75
Manager at.....	120.00	30 per cent at.....	153.75
“W”		10 per cent at.....	110.00
Manager at.....	120.00	Sarnia—	
1 Operator at.....	115.00	Manager at.....	110.00
“CH”		1 Operator at.....	100.00
Manager at.....	100.00	Sault Ste. Marie—	
Moose Jaw—		Manager at.....	130.00
1 Operator at.....	130.00	1 Operator at.....	100.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00	Sherbrooke—	
Moncton—		Manager at.....	135.00
30 per cent at.....	155.25	1 Operator at.....	100.00
30 per cent at.....	149.60	Stratford—	
25 per cent at.....	142.00	Manager at.....	110.00
15 per cent at.....	110.00	1 Operator at.....	100.00
North Battleford—		Sudbury—	
Manager at.....	120.00	Manager at.....	100.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00	The Pas—	
North Bay—		Manager at.....	120.00
Manager at.....	125.00	Toronto—	
1 Operator at.....	100.00	22 per cent at.....	155.25
Oshawa—		30 per cent at.....	149.60
Manager at.....	125.00	40 per cent at.....	142.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00	8 per cent at.....	110.00
Ottawa—		Toronto Branches—	
30 per cent at.....	155.25	“G”, Bloor and Bathurst—	
30 per cent at.....	149.60	Manager at.....	115.00
25 per cent at.....	142.00	1 Operator at.....	100.00
15 per cent at.....	110.00	“RO”, Bloor and Lansdowne—	
Peterboro—		Manager at.....	100.00
Manager at.....	125.00	“K”, King Edward—	
1 Operator at.....	100.00	1 Operator at.....	115.00
Port Arthur—			
1 Operator at.....	105.00		
Portage La Prairie—			
Manager at.....	100.00		

	Per month
1 Operator at.....	105.00
“PA”, Parkdale—	
Manager at.....	115.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00
“RB”, Royal Bank—	
Manager at.....	120.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00
“BO”, Board of Trade—	
Manager at.....	110.00
“KI”, Yonge and Bloor—	
Manager at.....	115.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00
“KN”, King and York—	
Manager at.....	115.00
“VS”, Victoria Street—	
Manager at.....	115.00

Walkerville—	
Manager at.....	130.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00

Windsor—	
1 Operator at.....	120.00
1 Operator at.....	120.00

Winnipeg—	
30 per cent at.....	163.75
30 per cent at.....	158.75
30 per cent at.....	153.75
10 per cent at.....	110.00

Winnipeg Branch Offices—	
“HN”	
Manager at.....	125.00

Minimum rating for Morse Telegraphers at functional offices (12) \$110.00 per month. (These offices are Moncton, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton.)

Minimum rating at non-functional offices \$100.00 per month.

RATINGS FOR AUTOMATIC MECHANICS			
	Montreal	Quebec	
	Toronto	Saskatoon	
	Winnipeg	Edmonton	
		Hamilton	
1st six months.....	\$140.00	\$130.00	
2nd six months.....	150.00	140.00	
After one year.....	160.00	150.00	

RATINGS FOR AUTOMATIC OPERATORS	
	Per month
1st year service.....	\$ 95.00
2nd year service.....	105.00
3rd year service and thereafter.....	110.00

RATINGS FOR TELETYPE OPERATORS ASSIGNED TO SERVICE ON TRUNK LINE CIRCUITS	
	Per month
1st year service.....	\$ 95.00
2nd year service.....	105.00
3rd year service and thereafter.....	110.00

RATINGS FOR TELETYPE OPERATORS ASSIGNED TO SERVICE ON CITY BRANCH LINES	
	Per month
1st year service.....	\$ 85.00
2nd year service.....	95.00
3rd year service and thereafter.....	100.00

RATINGS FOR ROUTINE CLERKS—AUTOMATIC DEPARTMENT	
	Per month
1st year service.....	\$120.00
2nd year service.....	125.00

RATINGS FOR TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES		
	Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.	
	Day	Night
Supervisors—		
1st year.....	\$110.00	\$ 90.00
2nd year.....	120.00	100.00

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg, including branch offices.	
	Per month
Telephone Operators—	
1st year.....	\$ 75.00
After 1 year.....	80.00
After 2 years.....	85.00
At other functional offices	\$70.00.

RATINGS OF EMPLOYEES ASSIGNED TO TICKER DEPARTMENTS		
	1st year	2nd year
	Per month	Per month

Montreal Ticker Supervisor—	
1 Supervisor at.....	\$145.00      \$155.00

Montreal Ticker Operators—	
1 Operator at.....	105.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00

Montreal Ticker Attendant—	
1 Attendant at.....	65.00

Toronto Ticker Supervisor—	
1 Supervisor at.....	155.00      165.00

Toronto Ticker Operators—	
1 Operator at.....	105.00
4 Operators at.....	95.00

Toronto Ticker Mechanics—	
1st year .....	115.00
2nd year.....	125.00

Toronto Ticker Attendants—	
1 Ticker Attendant....	65.00

Winnipeg Ticker Operators—	
1 Operator at.....	105.00
1 Operator at.....	100.00
Winnipeg Ticker Supervisor	145.00      155.00

## RULES FOR CLERICAL STAFFS

### ARTICLE I.

1. Right of promotion will be governed by seniority where ability is equal and sufficient. Such right of promotion at non-functional offices will extend over the offices in the district which are under the jurisdiction of the District Superintendent.

2. Vacancies will be filled by the senior competent clerk, without discrimination, who makes application, and who, in the opinion of the proper authority, is capable of filling the position; the company to bulletin all vacancies locally.

3. A clerk will, from the time of employment, be considered a regular employee.

### ARTICLE II.

1. In case of reduction of staff, otherwise than for personal cause, the clerk or clerks last employed will be dispensed with first.

2. Any clerk in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of force will be given a certificate of service and preference in filling new positions or vacancies.

### ARTICLE III.

1. Clerks declining promotion do not forfeit any rights to any other position they may be entitled to when a vacancy occurs, but will rank junior to the clerk receiving the position.

2. Clerks absent on leave when a vacancy occurs to which they are entitled, will not be prevented, on return within thirty days, from claiming the position.

3. Senior qualified clerks will be deemed eligible and considered in line of promotion to the higher positions in the telegraph service.

4. In event of any clerk of at least two years' consecutive service desiring to be transferred to another office of the Company where a vacancy exists, he shall, if duly qualified, upon application therefor, be given the preference over any new employee, but will not be allowed seniority in the ratings at the point transferred to.

### ARTICLE IV.

1. No clerk shall (except for investigation) be suspended, discharged or disciplined, until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offense charged against him, and upon his request to the Manager, particulars of the charge will be given in writing. A clerk may, in such cases, have the assistance of a co-clerk, if he so desires. Should no decision be reached within ten days, he shall receive his regular pay until the decision is arrived at. If a

clerk be found blameless of the matter under investigation, he will be paid his regular rating for all the time lost and necessary extra expense while attending the investigation (if away from home) and reinstated. He will also have, without discrimination, the right of appeal from the local to the general officers of the Company.

### ARTICLE V.

1. Clerks shall be granted leave of absence each year with pay at regular wages, as follows: One week after the first and second years', and two weeks after three years' service.

2. Application for leave of absence filed in December of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicants from point of service, and applicants will be advised in January of the dates allotted to them. December applicants will have preference over later applicants. The Company will, whenever possible, arrange vacations between and including the months of April and October, when desired.

3. In the event of a clerk entitled to a vacation with pay being discharged or leaving the service of the Company on the proper notice before obtaining the vacation that has been deferred after time allotted, he shall be paid salary for same.

### ARTICLE VI.

1. Half holidays will be allowed on the following public holidays:—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (or King's Birthday), Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. All time worked in excess of the half holiday shall be paid for at the rate of time and one half.

### ARTICLE VII.

1. Any employee or employees having a grievance may take the matter up and may have the assistance of a co-employee, if he or they so desire, and all employees shall have the right of appeal, either alone or with the assistance of such co-employee (and personally or in writing), from the Manager to the District Superintendent where he has jurisdiction, and thence to the General Manager.

2. In the case of employees at non-functional offices, such employees' right of appeal will be to the District Superintendent, and thence to the General Manager.

### ARTICLE VIII.

1. A clerk discharged or leaving the service in good standing will be paid in full and given a certificate stating length and character of service, and, if discharged, the reason therefor. In case of delay he will be paid regular wages for each day detained in excess of two days.



2. Clerks leaving the service of their own accord will be required to give the Company fifteen days' previous notice in writing. Before dispensing with the services (other than when discharged) the Company will give the clerk fifteen days' previous notice in writing. A clerk leaving the service in good standing will be given the preference in re-employment over other applicants when a vacancy occurs.

## ARTICLE IX.

1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's duty. No trick shall be split more than once nor extended over twelve hours.

2. Overtime shall be paid at *pro rata* rates, excepting Sunday work, which shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. The Company may assign part of Saturday night's staff to Sunday night duty as part of their regular week's assignment.

## ARTICLE X.

Any employee who is required to do relief work for a period exceeding ten days within any thirty-day period will, during the time he is so employed, receive the same wages as the employee relieved, providing such wages are not less than his own.

RATINGS FOR CLERICAL STAFFS AT FUNCTIONAL LOCAL OFFICES (EXCEPT CAMPBELLTON, N.B.)  
To take effect the First Day of May, 1923.

## MINIMUM WAGES

## Group A

	Montreal Toronto Winnipeg	Ottawa Quebec Calgary	Hamilton Edmonton Regina	London Saskatoon
Head Bookkeepers	\$140.00	\$110.00	\$100.00	\$95.00
Cashiers	135.00	100.00	100.00	95.00
a Delivery Supervisors (Day)	125.00	95.00	90.00	90.00
Chief Solicitors				
a Service Supervisors (Day)				
a Senior Collectors.				

## Group B

a Delivery Clerks				
b Collectors				
a Statistical Clerks (Traffic Dept.)				
Solicitors				
c Senior Stenographers				
a Senior Money Transfer Clerks				
General Utility Clerks				
a Senior Rating Clerks.	\$95.	\$90.	\$85.	\$85.
Bookkeepers (Double Entry)				
a Senior Entry Clerks				
a Senior Receiving Clerks				
d Cable Abstract Clerks				
Service Supervisors (Nights)				
a Delivery Supervisors (Nights)				
Billing Machine Operators				
a One each at Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg. b Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg only. c One Commercial and one Traffic at each, Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg. d One each at Toronto and Montreal.				

## Group C

Stenographers				
Money Transfer Clerks				
a Collectors				
Due Bill Collectors				
Delivery Clerks				
Rating Clerks				
Bookeepers	\$77.50	\$72.50	\$65.00	\$65.00
Ledger Keepers				
Entry Clerks.				
Receiving Clerks				
Due Bill Clerks				
Timekeepers				
Senior Press Clerks				
d Service Clerks				
a Not including Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg. d One night and one day at each, Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg.				

*Group D*

Address Clerks	}				
Searchers					
All other clerks not enumerated in other groups, including branch offices.		\$60.00	\$60.00	\$55.00	\$55.00

*Group E*

Checks, Office Boys and Girls	}	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Thereafter
		\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00

## RULES AND WAGES FOR INSTALLERS.

## ARTICLE I.

1. Employees assigned to the work of installation and repair of inside apparatus and will be considered Installers within th meaning of this schedule.

2. The right of promotion shall be govern- ed by seniority where ability is equal and sufficient.

## ARTICLE II.

1. In case of reduction of staff, the junior Installer will be dispensed with first and shall be given at least ten days' notice.

2. Any Installer in good standing whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of staff will be given preference of employment when a vacancy occurs.

3. No Installer shall (except for investiga- tion) be suspended, discharged or disciplined, until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him.

## ARTICLE III.

1. Eight consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal hour, shall constitute a day's work.

2. After eight hours work overtime will be paid at the rate of time and one half.

3. On New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day (or Kings' Birthday), Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, Installers will be paid for all work at *pro rata* rates per hour, in addition to their regular wage.

## ARTICLE IV.

1. An Installer who has been in the service for one year will be allowed one week's vacation with full pay; and after two years' service he shall be allowed two weeks annual vacation with full pay. The Company will endeavour to make all vacation reliefs between the months of April and October.

## ARTICLE V.

1. An Installer when required to travel from Headquarters shall be furnished with transportation and sleeping berth, together with a reasonable allowance for meals, and hotel accommodation, while away from Headquarters.

2. An Installer will be paid *pro rata* time if required to travel in excess of his regular daily trick between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m., two hours to be deducted for meals.

3. If required, an Installer will be advanced funds to meet travelling expenses.

## ARTICLE VI.

1. If an Installer receives leave of absence for a period of three months or less, he may retain his position and seniority for that period. If his leave of absence be extended for an additional three months, he may retain his seniority for such period, and his position will at once be bulletined vacant, but this is not intended to apply in cases of *bona fide* sickness.

## ARTICLE VII.

## (Wage Rates)

The rate of pay for all Installers shall be sixty cents per hour for the first year and seventy cents per hour thereafter, these rates to be effective April 1st, 1923.

This Agreement shall be effective May 1st, 1923, and will remain in effect subject to thirty (30) days' notice in writing by either party hereto.

(Sgd.) GEO. D. PERRY,  
Vice Pres't. and Gen'l. Manager.

(Sgd.) E. J. YOUNG,  
General Chairman.

(Sgd.) THOS. TAYLOR,  
Chairman Central District.

(Sgd.) ROBT. T. BRADLEY,  
Chairman Western District.

Toronto, Ontario,  
July 24th, 1923.

## SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

**T**HE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923; and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1923.

**I.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1922 TO MARCH 31, 1923**

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received*	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
<b>I.—DISPUTES AFFECTING MINES, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:</b>			
(1) <i>Mines:—</i>			
(A) Coal .....	4	2	3
(B) Metal .....	0	0	0
(2) <i>Transportation and communication:—</i>			
(A) Railways .....	18	13	0
(B) Street railways.....	5	2	0
(C) Express .....	0	0	0
(D) Shipping .....	2	2	0
(E) Telegraphs .....	2	2	0
(F) Telephones .....	0	0	0
(3) <i>Miscellaneous:—</i>			
Light and power.....	3	3	0
<b>II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT:</b>			
(1) <i>Public utilities under provincial or municipal control:—</i>			
(A) Civic employees....	6	3	0
(B) Railways .....	1	0	0
(C) Light and power..	0	0	0
(2) <i>Miscellaneous .....</i>	4	0	0
Total .....	45	27	3

\*Including six cases left over from preceding year, as stated below.

The proceedings under the Act during the year include six cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, disputes between (1) coal operators, members of Western Canada Coal Oper-

ators' Association, and certain of their employees, being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America; (2) Algoma Eastern Railway Company, Sudbury, Ont., and various classes of its employees; (3) Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Hamilton, Ont., and its linemen, groundmen, etc.; (4)

**II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1923**

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
<b>I.—DISPUTES AFFECTING MINES, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES AND WAR WORK:—</b>		
(1) <i>Mines:—</i>		
(A) Coal .....	68	10
(B) Metal .....	19	5
(C) Asbestos .....	1	0
(2) <i>Transportation and communication:—</i>		
(A) Railways .....	179	7
(B) Street railways.....	98	7
(C) Express .....	11	1
(D) Shipping .....	27	0
(E) Telegraphs .....	16	1
(F) Telephones .....	7	0
(3) <i>Miscellaneous:—</i>		
(A) Light and power.....	20	3
(B) Elevators .....	1	0
(4) War work .....	30	1
<b>II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT:—</b>		
(1) <i>Public utilities under provincial or municipal control.....</i>	55	1
(2) <i>Miscellaneous .....</i>	65	1
Total .....	597	37

Dominion Power and Transmission Company and Hamilton Street Railway Company, respectively, and various classes of their employees; (5) Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, and (6) employers, members of Association of Canadian Building and



Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and certain of their employees being hod-carriers.

On March 31, 1923, results were still pending in connection with six applications concerning disputes between (1) Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, and certain of its employees being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, District No. 6; (2) Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, and certain of its employees being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, District No. 6; (3) Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, and its dining and sleeping car employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; (4) Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and certain of its employees being street railway workers, members of Local Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; (5) Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert and certain of its employees being members of Civic Employees' Union No. 20, Trades and Labour Congress of

Canada, and (6) Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (Independent).

The figures contained in Table II may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the respective statements to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

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### SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE OF COAL MINERS AT CANMORE, ALBERTA.

ON June 14 a strike of coal miners employed by the Canmore Coal Company took place at Canmore, Alberta. The dispute arose out of the dismissal of two men. The strike was in contravention of a clause in the Agreement between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District 18, United Mine Workers of America, which reads as follows:

*Management of Mine.* — The right to hire and discharge, the management or the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the Company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right. However, the Company agrees not to discharge employees or refuse work to applicants on account of, or because

of, their affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America.

On instructions of the officials of District 18 work was resumed on July 7 and negotiations were begun for a settlement of the dispute in accordance with this agreement. The representatives of the two parties were Messrs. R. M. Young, Commissioner of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, and W. A. Sherman, President of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

As these two could not reach an agreement upon the matters in dispute they sent a joint request to the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, asking him to appoint an independent

chairman. The Minister accordingly appointed Rev. Dr. Charles W. Gordon, Chairman of the Council of Industry for Manitoba, as independent chairman. On July 27, a settlement of the matters in dispute was reached on the following terms suggested by the Chairman.

STATEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANMORE COAL COMPANY AND DISTRICT No. 18 OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

The management of the Canmore Coal Company, Limited, after observation of the work of two of its employees engaged in rock shovelling in a new rock slope, and after notifying these employees as to the unsatisfactory nature of their work, in view of the spirit shown in response to the warning, as well as the lack of efficiency in service rendered by the men, determined to dismiss the employees, which on June 7th was done.

The Pit Committee representing the local union, in a series of conferences which lasted till June 13th, sought to have the men reinstated, but this the Management found itself unable to do.

Immediately upon the announcement of the decision on June 14th, the mine employees, in direct contravention of Section C of the Article subtitled "Settlement of local and general disputes, went on strike which lasted until July 6th.

On July 4th the District officials who apparently had not been notified of the strike, on being advised of the strike, ordered the men back to work. On July 7th work was resumed, and negotiations between the parties in accordance with the clause of the Agreement dealing with the settlement of disputes were begun. The result of these negotiations rendered necessary the appointment of an Independent Chairman, in harmony with the Agreement, under whom negotiations were resumed on July 24th.

After various conferences, in which the whole matter was carefully considered, the following basis of settlement was suggested by the Chairman and concurred in by the two representative committees:

1. The historical statement as above is accepted as a substantial statement of fact.

2. The Committee of the United Mine Workers of America frankly acknowledge that the strike of June 14th-July 6th was in contravention of the Agreement between the Canmore Coal Company, Limited, and District Eighteen, United Mine Workers of

America, and expresses regret for the same, the Committee desiring to go on record as standing for the maintenance of agreements both in spirit and in letter.

3. The principle involved in the article "Management of Mine" which gives to the management the full and exclusive right to direct and control the working forces for the mutual benefit of all parties engaged in the industry, and especially in connection with the hiring, firing and placing of employees in harmony with the clauses of the Agreement, is hereby re-affirmed and accepted.

4. The principle fundamental in all right industrial relations, and which is expressed and provided for in this Agreement, namely, that any employee believing that he has a just grievance against the management, has a right of appeal, is hereby re-affirmed and accepted.

5. The management was wholly within its right in discharging the two employees for causes which in the judgment of the management were good and sufficient.

6. The management, however, without abrogating in any degree its right of discharge in these cases, accepts the suggestion of the Chairman that in the case of Mr. Mendryuz a less penalty than permanent discharge for the offences complained of might be sufficient, and that this man be taken again on the working force of the Company, it being understood that he gives his frank and full undertaking to give faithful and hearty service according to his ability. In view of all the circumstances, the Chairman does not feel justified in recommending compensation for idle days.

7. In view of the fact that the other man, Mr. Dykum, failed to appear before the Committee, the Chairman suggests that his case be withdrawn.

8. The Chairman ventures in conclusion to respectfully remind both parties that the highest success for all parties associated in industry is dependent upon mutual co-operation, and that the burden of anxiety and toil necessary to all human effort is sensibly lightened by a spirit of sympathy and brotherhood.

(Signed) CHARLES W. GORDON  
Chairman.

We concur:

Miners' Representatives.

(Signed) Per R. PEACOCK

Operators' Representatives.

(Signed) per R. M. YOUNG

Calgary, Alta., July 27, 1923.



## THE COST OF LIVING COMMISSION FOR THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

A ROYAL Commission was appointed by Order-in-Council on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months any changes occurring in the estimated cost of living for coal miners in Vancouver Island and to determine the amount by which wages should be increased or decreased for the ensuing three months in accordance with the change in the cost of living; the Commission being appointed at the request of the operators and miners concerned.

The Commission consisted of one representative of the coal miners, one representative of the coal mining operators with the Fair Wages Officer of the Labour Department resident at Vancouver as chairman.

The Commission has continued to make quarterly investigations since that time, agreements having been made between committees of the coal miners and the principal operators that wages should be adjusted according to the findings of the Commission.

The appointment of the Commission followed the settlement of disputes as to changes in wages in the district during 1918. (LABOUR GAZETTE February, 1919, page 111 and May, 1919, page 535). Between 1914 and 1918 wages of miners had been increased by about 30 per cent or approximately \$1 per day. Early in the year 1918 the miners demanded an increase in wages to meet the rising cost of living and through the mediation of Mr. D. T. Bulger, the Fair Wages Officer of the Labour Department stationed at Vancouver, a flat increase of 50 cents per day was agreed upon, effective from May 1.

This was a cost of living bonus in addition to the daily wages of men on day rates and to the daily earnings of men on "contract rates", that is "piece

rates" per ton, yard, etc. In August the miners represented that the previous increases in wages had covered only the increases in the cost of food, etc., but that the cost of clothing and other items had been rising, particularly during 1918. A daily increase of 75 cents in November was the sum estimated by Mr. Bulger as the amount required to meet not only the increase in the cost of food, but the increases in other items from 1914 up to that time. The Fuel Controller for Canada had fixed the prices of coal at the mines, based upon costs, and permitted the operators to raise the prices of coal in accordance with the increased costs due to these wage increases, retail prices being advanced accordingly under the Fuel Controller's regulations governing the prices and distribution of coal. The operators and miners then agreed that similar adjustments in wages according to changes in the cost of the necessities of life should be made quarterly and that the Dominion Government should be asked to appoint a Commission including a representative from each party to investigate and report the changes to be made.

A similar policy had been adopted early in 1917 in the coal mining area in South Eastern British Columbia and Alberta, commonly known as District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, and wages and price of coal were in that district adjusted by a similar Commission operating under the Director of Coal Operations for that area from April 1917 to December, 1918. In August, 1918, a similar arrangement was made for the shipbuilding industry in British Columbia. In this case the shipbuilding employers and the employees agreed to use the information as to prices published in the LABOUR GAZETTE regarding Vancouver, New West-



minster and Victoria, and jointly selected Mr. W. L. MacDonald of Vancouver as "Adjustor". The quarterly investigations were made by him under the authority of the Department of Labour from June, 1918, to September, 1919. (LABOUR GAZETTE June 1918, page 412, and December, 1919, page 1404). In July, 1918, an agreement was reached between the Vancouver Gas Company and its employees that wages should be adjusted quarterly according to the changes in the cost of living as determined by Mr. MacDonald and the latter made the investigations required for this agreement from June, 1919, to October, 1919.

Arrangements for the adjustment of industrial disputes on similar lines were made about this time in various countries, one instance of particular interest in this connection being that effected in the United States for the adjustment of wages of employees of shipbuilding contractors for the United States Government, where the Shipping Board agreed that the necessary cost of living investigations should be made by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

Toward the end of 1919 and early in 1920, five Conciliation Boards were established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with disputes as to wages in coal mining in Nova Scotia, and the following provision was inserted in the agreement resulting between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees with similar provisions in other cases:—

Provided, however, that should there be any change in the cost of living or any disturbance in economic conditions, or any disparity in the Schedule of Wages paid by any other Coal Company in the Province of Nova Scotia, this Schedule may be open for revision at the instance of either party to this agreement at the end of each four months' period during the existence of this Agreement.

In this case however no provision, was made for investigation to ascertain

the extent of the changes in the cost of living or other conditions mentioned. A Royal Commission, appointed on July 1, 1920, to deal with a demand for an increase in wages among other matters, recommended an increase of \$1 per day for men on day wages and 25 per cent for contract miners, subject to the adoption of a system of readjustment of wage rates according to output. This recommendation was not accepted and a flat increase of 55 cents per day and 10 per cent for contract rates was accepted in November for one year from December 1, 1920.

In the autumn of 1922, in renewing the agreement with its employees, one company established the cost of living bonus at \$1 per day, the amount as adjusted at the time by the Commission being 93 cents. (LABOUR GAZETTE November, 1922, page 1214.) The agreements for other collieries run until October 31, 1923. (LABOUR GAZETTE February, 1922, page 228.) In the autumn of 1921, the agreements provided that the increases in wages prior to May, 1918, should be included in the regular schedules, making \$4.20 a new base for all rates to which the cost of living bonus as adjusted from time to time continues to be added, no charges to be made below the new schedule.

The report for the latest inquiry for the quarter ending June 30, 1923, was made July 31, 1923. The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representing the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators, and Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms containing a list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of the miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, name-

ly, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices at the end of the quarter, over the prices at the end of the preceding quarter, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase (or decrease) as an equivalent to cover similar increases (or decreases) in clothing, etc.

For the quarter ending June 30, 1923, a decrease of 0.68 per cent was ascertained, which amounted to a decrease in wages of 2 cents per day both where the base rate was \$3 per day, and where the base rate was \$3.15, the decrease in wages to become effective on August 1, 1923, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees.

Slight increases were noted in sugar, barley, sago, canned roast beef, brooms, soda biscuits, cookies and evaporated peaches. Sharp increase was noted in pickles. Slight decreases were noted in jam, molasses, beans, canned salmon, flour, graham flour, pastry flour, rolled oats, ch  ese, bacon, butter, evaporated figs and fresh meats. Sharp decreases were noted in canned corned beef and evaporated apricots.

No charges were noted in tapioca, peas, canned beans, peas and corn, tomatoes, lunch tongue, laundry soaps, vinegar, buckwheat flour, canned meats, oatmeal, lard, milk, tea, coffee, currants, flavouring extracts and prunes.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1923

**T**HE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of July was four less than in June. The time loss for July was greater than in July, 1922, being 310,608 working days as compared with 255,734 working days lost in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
July, 1923.....	21	17,104	310,608
June, 1923.....	25	6,908	55,609
July, 1922.....	21	15,553	255,734

trear; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; steel workers, Sydney; motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls; longshoremen, Miramichi, and seamen at Vancouver.

One strike listed in the statistical table was reported in July to have terminated prior to July 1, and had not previously been so reported in earlier issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Of the five disputes which terminated during the month, three involving 13,733 employees terminated in favour of the employers; one involving 300 employees terminated in favour of the employees, and one, involving 250 employees was terminated by a compromise. Of the five disputes commencing during the month, one was for increased wages, one for increased wages and shorter hours, and three were in sympathy with the

Sixteen disputes involving 2,821 work-people were carried over from June. One of the sixteen strikes commencing prior to July and four of the five commencing during July, terminated during the month. At the end of July, therefore, there were on record 16 strikes: rafting crew, South Devon; clothing workers, Toronto; photo engravers, Mon-



steel workers of Sydney who had gone on strike during June.

The industries chiefly affected by disputes were: Printing and Publishing, where ten disputes involved 719 employees, causing a loss of 17,975 days; Coal Mining, where four disputes involved 13,983 employees and a time loss of 240,433 working days; Water Transportation, two strikes, 331 employees, time loss of 7,025 working days; Iron and Steel Manufacturing, one strike involving 1,700 employees with a time loss of 42,500 working days, and Street Railway Construction, one strike, 300 employees and a time loss of 900 working days.

The most important industrial disturbance during the month was the strike of coal miners in Cape Breton which involved 11,180 employees. This strike was in sympathy with the steel workers' strike of Sydney and was also to enforce the withdrawal of the military forces and the provincial police. Other sympathetic strikes of coal miners occurred in Pictou County, N.S., and Drumheller, Alta.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

Information was also received in the Department relating to disputes causing interruptions to industry during June and July, which were not strikes as above defined. Reference was made in

the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to a strike of four carpenters at Pembroke, which occurred on June 1, when the union demanded a renewal of the previous year's agreement. Work was resumed June 18, three contractors having signed the agreement. On July 10, some 200 trackmen at New Glasgow ceased work on account of the discharge of an employee. Negotiations were carried on with the result the man was re-engaged and work was resumed July 11.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, CAPE BRETON, N.S.:**—This strike occurred on June 14, against the discharge of certain employees. Work was resumed July 7, when the men returned to work pending a final decision on the matter which was submitted to arbitration. Elsewhere in the LABOUR GAZETTE a detailed account of this settlement is given.

**COAL MINERS, CAPE BRETON, N.S.:**—On July 4, 11,180 coal miners in Cape Breton went on strike in sympathy with the steel workers at Sydney who had ceased work June 28, and also to enforce the withdrawal of the military forces and provincial police. After being on strike about three weeks the strike was called off on July 24, on orders from the International Union headquarters. A full account of this strike appears elsewhere in the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

**COAL MINERS, PICTOU COUNTY, N.S.:** On July 10, coal miners to number of 1,853 throughout Pictou County went on strike in sympathy with the steel workers at Sydney. Conferences were held and at a mass meeting held at Westville on July 18, it was decided to call the strike off. This was done and work was resumed July 23.

**COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER, ALTA.:**—Seven hundred coal miners at Drumheller, Alta., went on strike July 12, in sympathy with the steel workers at Sydney, N.S. On July 14, a mass meet-



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JULY, 1923.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time lost in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July, 1923.			
LOGGING—			
Rafting crew, pulp and paper South Devon, N. B.	37	925	Commenced June 12, for increased wages. Underminated.
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Canmore, Alta.	250	1,250	Commenced June 4, against the discharge of employees. Men returned to work July 7 pending a final agreement.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Clothing:</i>			
Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	25	625	Commenced April 17, for recognition of union. Underminated.
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.	7	175	Commenced May 2, 1921 for shorter hours. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	10	250	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	10	250	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	140	3,500	Commenced July 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	300	Commenced September 15, 1921. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	350	8,750	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	74	1,850	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N. S.	21	525	Commenced May 2, 1921 for shorter hours with same weekly wages. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	84	2,100	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B. C.	11	275	Commenced May 2, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products:</i>			
Steel workers, Sydney, N. S.	1,700	42,500	Commenced June 28, for increased wages, the 8-hour day and check-off system of collecting union dues. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>			
Builders' labourers, Quebec, Que.	.....	.....	Commenced May 1, 1923, for increased wages. Information received indicates employment conditions are no longer affected.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JULY, 1923.—(continued.)

Industry, occupation and locality	employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	9	225	Commenced July 2, 1922, for recognition of union. Unterminated.
<i>Water transportation:</i>			
Seamen, Vancouver, B. C.	81	2,025	Commenced June 29, for increased wages. Unterminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during July, 1923.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Cape Breton, N.S.	11,180	216,700	Commenced July 4, in sympathy with striking steel workers and to enforce the withdrawal of troops and provincial police. July 24. Miners voted to call of strike July 24 on orders from International President.
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.	700	2,100	Commenced July 12, in sympathy with the steel workers at Sydney. Miners voted to return to work July 16 on orders from district President.
Coal miners, Pictou County N.S.	1,853	20,383	Commenced July 10, in sympathy with the steel workers at Sydney. Miners voted to return to work July 23, on orders from International President.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Street railway construction:</i>			
Labourers and trackmen, Montreal, Que.	300	900	Commenced July 20, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed July 24.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Water transportation:</i>			
Longshoremen, Miramichi, N. B.	250	5,000	Commenced July 9, for increased wages and shorter hours. Unterminated.

ing was held at which it was decided that the strike would be called off. Work was resumed July 16.

**PRINTING TRADES IN TEN CITIES:—**  
The strike of printing trades in job offices in various cities which began in the spring and early summer of 1921, for the 44-hour week, was still in progress in ten cities and involved 710 employees and resulted in a time loss of 17,975 working days during July.

**STEEL WORKERS, SYDNEY, N.S.:—**  
This strike was carried over from the previous month's record and remained unsettled at the end of July. Information received in the Department indicates that it was terminated early in August.

**LABOURERS AND TRACKMEN, MONTREAL:—**  
A strike of 300 labourers and trackmen at Montreal took place on July 20, for an increase in wages. The

prevailing rates were 30 cents per hour for labourers and 37 cents per hour for trackmen; the rates demanded were 35 cents per hour for labourers and 42 cents per hour for trackmen. Negotiations were carried on and an increase of 5 cents per hour was granted. Work was resumed July 24.

LONGSHOREMEN, MIRAMICHI, N.B.: — On July 9, a strike of 'longshoremen occurred which involved about 250 employees at different mills along the Miramichi. The 'longshoremen had been receiving 50 cents per hour for a 10-hour day. They now demanded 55 cents per hour and a 9-hour day. At the end of July this strike remained unsettled.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING JUNE 1923

**T**HE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for July contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during June, 1923, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.** — The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 54, as compared with 49 in the previous month and 32 in June, 1922. In these new disputes 31,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, 66,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 47 disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 101, involving 99,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during June of 1,244,000 working days.

**CAUSES.** — Of the 54 disputes beginning in June, 12, directly involving 8,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 12, directly involving

Groups of Industries	Number of disputes in progress in June			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in June	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in June
	Started before June 1	Started in June	Total		
Building .....	2	12	14	4,000	54,000
Mining and quarrying .....	4	12	16	16,000	113,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	13	4	17	32,000	697,000
Textile .....	2	4	6	31,000	230,000
Transport .....	3	3	6	6,000	17,000
Food, etc., trades	2	3	5	7,000	96,000
Other trades.....	21	16	37	3,000	37,000
Total, June, 1923	47	54	101	99,000	1,244,000
Total, May, 1923	41	49	90	48,000	807,000
Total, June, 1922	50	32	82	*311,000	2,078,000

\*A dispute involving over 250,000 people in the engineering industry was in progress in June.

1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 15, directly involving 14,000 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; 4, directly involving over



6,000 workpeople, in sympathy with workpeople involved in other disputes; and 11, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions.

**RESULTS.** — Settlements were effected during June in the case of 32 new disputes, directly involving 20,000 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 10,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 17, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 22, directly in-

volving 10,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 12 disputes, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The accompanying table analyses the disputes in progress in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (LEAGUE OF NATIONS)

### Governing Body of International Labour Office

**A**T the Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office which was held on April 10 to 13, a committee of nine members was appointed to make recommendations as to the means of furthering the ratification of the eight hours convention. The committee met at Paris on June 2 and adopted the following resolution:—

“Considering that difficulties have occurred with regard to the application of the provisions of the Washington Convention concerning the Eight Hour Day and 48-hour Week, and that these difficulties have impeded the ratification of the Convention by certain countries.

“Considering that one of the countries thus affected is Great Britain, a country in which hours of work are in practically general agreement with the terms of the Convention.

“Paying tribute to the desire expressed by the British Government to ratify the Convention and after examination of this Government’s suggestion to remove the difficulties in question by means of a revision designed to render the Convention more elastic,

“Considering that such revision might destroy the considerable value attaching to the present Convention, even not ratified, as a model and as a means of stimulating national legislation,

“Is of opinion that before taking up any position with regard to the question of revision it is desirable to request countries which wish to ratify the Convention and are prevented from so doing by the difficulties referred to above, to indicate the definite amendments required to enable them to ratify the Convention.”

The report of this committee came before the Governing Body at its nine-

teenth session which was held on June 12 and 13, but in accordance with a proposal of the Workers' Group, it was decided to postpone until its next session the discussion and vote on the conclusions of the report.

#### Ratification of Draft Conventions of International Labour Conference

On June 13 it was reported by the International Labour Office that 73 ratifications of draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference had been registered by the Secretary General of the League of Nations as compared with 65 on February 1, reported in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 225. Since the Washington Conference twelve countries have notified their adherence to the Berne Convention with regard to the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus. In sixteen cases ratification had been authorized by the competent authority but had not yet been communicated and in 94 cases ratification had been recommended to the competent authority by the government but approval had not yet been signified. The number of laws passed and administrative measures adopted giving effect partially or wholly to the provisions of the draft conventions and recommendations was 98 and the number of such legislative

measures proposed but not finally adopted was 68.

#### New Labour Legislation in Japan

The following three bills were introduced by the Government of Japan during the last session of Parliament and duly passed without amendment by both Houses, according to information received by the International Labour Office:

1. Act amending the Factory Act.
2. Act concerning the minimum age for employment in industry.
3. Act regarding the minimum age and health certificate of seamen.

The act concerning the minimum age of industrial workers embodies all the provisions of the Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference of Washington in 1919, fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, and the Act regarding the minimum age and certification of health of seamen embodies the provisions of the Genoa Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admissions of children to employment at sea and the Geneva Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

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### RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN MANITOBA

SEVERAL measures affecting labour were enacted at the session of the Manitoba Legislature which was held in the early months of the present year. The opening Speech from the Throne foreshadowed a policy of rigorous retrenchment, stating that the Government while regretting the severe necessity, was obliged, in view of their obligations to the whole people of Manitoba, to continue to apply po-

licies of economy in public expenditure. In furtherance of this policy the estimated requirements for the administration of Mothers' Allowances were reduced from \$490,000 to \$450,000. Reference was made in the Speech to the Dominion-Provincial conference on unemployment in September, 1922, in which the Province took part, subsequently aiding the municipalities financially to carry on the work necessary to provide employment.



The Masters and Servants Act was amended in regard to the allowance of appeals from judgments or orders under the Act, the previous limit of \$25 as the lowest amount regarding which appeal is allowed, being reduced to \$20.

Free employment agencies, formerly allowed under the provisions of the Employment Bureau Act of 1918, were forbidden by an amendment to the Act which extended to agencies operating gratis the existing prohibition of those operated for gain, the only exception permitted to this rule being employment offices maintained by employers as part of their business organization for the exclusive purpose of engaging workers for such business.

The benefits of the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act were extended to persons engaged in the clearing of any land of timber or scrub. The same Act was amended also in the sections relating to the enforcement of liens, facilities being created for transferring applications to any county court in any judicial division of Manitoba.

The Builders' and Workmen's Act was amended by the inclusion of municipalities under the definition of proprietors as understood in the Act, and by allowing appeals in all cases in which the amount in question is \$20 instead of \$200 or more, excepting only those cases which are concerned with the penalties imposed under the Act upon builders or contractors for not keeping pay lists as required.

The Winnipeg City Charter was amended to enable the city council to prohibit the employment (except under special circumstances) of any female persons in certain businesses owned, managed, or conducted by Chinese persons, that is, victualling houses, hotels, refreshment, reception, or entertainment rooms, and laundries.

An Act was passed to enable municipalities to borrow money for seed grain

purposes up to \$60,000 subject to certain conditions, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council having authority to guarantee debentures issued for this purpose.

The Farm Loans Act and the Rural Credits Act were also enlarged in several particulars.

An Act was passed to make uniform the law respecting warehousemen's liens, being similar in its provisions to acts enacted in other Provinces.

Another Act provided for the annual licensing of grain dealers in the Province.

The Legislature passed a resolution on May 4 expressing the opinion that grand juries, while they had rendered great service in the past, are now unnecessary and unduly expensive for the service rendered, and recommended "that His Majesty's advisers take such steps as may be expedient to bring about the abolition of the grand jury system in Manitoba."

A special session of the legislature was held at the end of July, to give effect to the policy on liquor control which was approved by the electors of the Province in a recent referendum vote. At the special session it was stated that the reductions which had been made in the allowances to mothers under the Mothers' Allowance Act since the beginning of the present fiscal year, in consequence of the Government's policy of retrenchment above referred to, amounted to about 8 per cent of the previous year's total. The names of all eligible applicants, it was stated, were received and placed on a waiting list, and at the end of July these, numbering eighteen families, were all receiving support. It was found by that time that the Mothers' Allowance Commission had sufficient funds to take care of all applicants from January 1 to July 1, and it was anticipated that \$450,000, the estimated amount of expenditure, would be sufficient for the requirements of the fiscal year.



## THE STRIKES OF STEEL WORKERS AND COAL MINERS IN NOVA SCOTIA

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ON June 28, employees in the plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, at Sydney, Nova Scotia, members of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Tin Workers, commenced a strike. They had demanded a 20 per cent increase in wages, an eight-hour day and the "check-off", that is, the deduction by the employer of the union dues from the pay of those employees who belonged to the union and had signed a request to the employer to make such reduction until further notice. These demands had not been granted and negotiations on the subject had apparently promised no solution. On July 3, the coal miners employed by the Dominion Coal Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company went on strike in protest against the presence of the militia, which, shortly after the steel workers' strike began, had been, on the requisition of the County Judge, sent into the district, and of the provincial police, sent in at the request of the County Sheriff and the Chief of Police of Sydney. Between July 4 and July 16, and in support of the position assumed by the Sydney miners with respect to the presence in the district of soldiers and provincial police, miners went on strike in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, and at Drumheller, Alberta, while sometime later small numbers of men employed at other mines in the neighbourhood of Sydney ceased work.

Prior to these strikes there had been disputes as to wages, not only in the steel plant but in many of the coal mines involved. Most of the mines affected were subsidiaries of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, which controlled the Dominion Coal Company, Glace Bay; the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney; the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company of

Sydney Mines and Trenton; the Acadia Coal Company, Stellarton and Thorburn, and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Springhill, Nova Scotia. A strike of steel workers had occurred in February against the dismissal of an employee, alleged to be on account of union activities, and in June the coal miners at Sydney Mines were on strike for a day or two against the Company's action in laying off a few men. In May also, in the steel works, 36 moulders' helpers had struck against the employment of a non-union man but returned to work in two days without attaining their object.

There had been for some time manifested among members of certain labour organizations in the district, a movement to cooperate with the advocates of communism on the lines of the Soviet system of government in Russia, but the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America had refused to allow the Nova Scotia miners' local in District 26 to join this movement. Search in homes and offices of labour men by the provincial police for evidence of agitation and sedition had led here and there to threats of strikes in protest. Prior to May 1st there had been reports that demonstrations of workmen's support of various labour policies in the Sydney district and elsewhere might lead to strikes or disturbances on that date, but no trouble occurred beyond parades and speeches advocating various policies; numbers of workers took a holiday while others joined in the demonstrations.

The coal miners had been on strike for three weeks in August, 1922, against the wage reduction of January 1st of that year; the reduction was about 25 per cent while the settlement of the August strike left the miners with a

scale 15 to 20 per cent below the 1921 rates with agreements effective until January 15, 1924. During May and June of this year representatives of the miners' union negotiated with the employers for a revision of this wage scale with a view of securing a restoration of the scale in effect from November, 1920, to December, 1921. Representatives from the head office of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis participated in these negotiations, but the employers stated that coal had been sold on contracts based on the existing wage scale and insisted that the scale could not, therefore, be materially increased. The union held a district convention at New Glasgow on June 22, 1923, at which it was decided to take a ballot as to a strike for the 1921 wage scale. During the convention a telegram was received from the International President of the United Mine Workers stating that the agreements until January 15 must be kept; it was however decided to take a ballot on July 3 and to print the International President's message on the ballot.

In the meantime representatives of the steel workers' union, including representatives from the International headquarters, negotiated with the steel company for an increase in wages and the "check-off". In September, 1922, an increase in wages of 15 per cent had been given, raising the rate for common labour from 25 cents per hour to 28 cents and in April, 1923, a further increase of 10 per cent and upward was given, the rate for common labour rising from 28 cents to 32 cents per hour. The eight-hour day with three shifts for the twenty-four hours, instead of two shifts of twelve hours, or of eleven and thirteen hours for work on continuous processes in iron and steel manufacture, had been for some time a subject of discussion in Canada and in the United States, and was one of the original demands of the union, but was not pressed towards the end of the negotiations. A strike ballot had been taken at the end of May. On June 27 the decision

of the steel company directors was received by the union officials and the strike was called early in the morning of the 28th. About 2,700 out of some 3,500 employed in the steel plant were reported to have ceased work. Within an hour, at 4 A.M., the chief of police was called to deal with obstruction of the street. Certain disorders occurred that same night. Attempts were made to prevent workers in the boiler house and coke ovens from working. A crowd attacked one of the gates of the steel plant, but were driven off by the steel company police and the city police. Masks were worn by some of the crowd and that night and during the days following arrests were made for assault, intimidation, wearing of masks, etc. A magistrate reading the Riot Act was knocked unconscious by a stone. About midnight the County Judge sent a requisition for troops to the Militia Officer commanding the district at Halifax, and the first detachment, 250 men, reached Sydney at 4.00 A.M., June 30, others following from time to time until about the middle of July, when the number reached about 2,000.

From the press reports it would appear that on the second day of the strike the County Sheriff and the Chief of Police of Sydney asked the Attorney General of the Province for the aid of the provincial police and that some officers of that force reached Sydney the following day. The Provincial Government notified both parties that it was prepared to mediate.

Disorders and arrests occurred on the 29th and 30th, the Riot Act being read on the latter date, when also the troops fired over the heads of the crowd, after which the disturbance subsided. Similar disorders occurred from time to time during the strike. Action of the provincial police in handling the crowd on the night of July 1 was discussed by the Sydney Police Commission the following day and later, the provincial authorities undertaking that any police acting improperly would be dismissed and punished according to law. The City



Chief of Police stated that those who complained of the conduct of the provincial police had been themselves disorderly. Later the Attorney General advised the Sydney Police Commission to engage sufficient special constables to keep order in the city. J

On July 3, the coal miners employed by the Dominion Coal Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company (like the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, subsidiaries of the British Empire Steel Corporation), held meetings and decided to strike against the use of provincial police and militia in the city during the strike. The maintenance men, operating boilers, engines, pumps, fans, etc., were called out but in some of the collieries these remained at work, in some cases throughout the strike and in some cases for a few days. The coal company officials took the place of the maintenance men who left, and supplies of food, etc., were sent in to them. In spite of this some of the collieries were flooded to some extent. From time to time the loads of supplies and cars of coal for this purpose were held up by crowds or pickets but under police or military protection were finally put through.

The coal miners in other mines in Cape Breton and those on the mainland in Pictou and Cumberland counties refused at first to strike or to vote on the question. On July 3, however, the vote previously arranged for, as to a strike for the 1921 wage scale, was taken, except in Springhill, where the locals refused to vote. In the other localities about half of the union membership voted, the official record being reported as 3,175 in favour of a strike and 2,574 against, a majority of 601 in favour. The coal miners at Inverness, Cape Breton Island, did not strike but sent a protest to the Provincial Government against the working and living conditions of the steel workers at Sydney and asked for an investigation, also protesting against the presence of militia and provincial police.

On July 5, the District Secretary was credited in the press with a statement to the effect that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, did not apply to the strike since it was not a dispute regarding wages, hours, working conditions, etc. 7

On July 6, the President and Secretary of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, were arrested by the authorities for circulating false information as to the action of the provincial police, this information appearing in a circular calling upon the coal miners to strike. On the same day newspapers printed a telegraphic message from the International President of the United Mine Workers to the District President ordering the miners back to work and pointing out that the agreements with the mine operators must be carried out.

Protests against the use of militia and provincial police were sent to the Dominion Government by various labour organizations, including the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the latter insisting that an investigation be held, also asking that Parliament be summoned if necessary to take action. The strikers at Sydney asked the railway employees to refuse to move troops and coal but this request was not complied with.

The coal miners in Pictou struck on July 10, some small mines in Cape Breton became involved on July 11, and miners at Drumheller, Alberta, went out on July 12. The President of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, covering Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia issued a call for a conference of labour organizations in Western Canada to consider what might be done, but the International President of the organization directed the District President to cancel the call and to order the miners at Drumheller back to work. This order was obeyed and work was resumed in Drumheller mines on July 16.



In the discussion of the strikes attention was drawn not only to the use of the militia and provincial police but to the fact that in the steel strike (as in the strike in February) the usual policy of the union was not followed in allowing maintenance men to remain at work and bank the fires, etc., so that loss of equipment and property might be avoided, and that in the coal strike in most of the collieries near Sydney (as in the strike in August, 1922,) the men operating pumps, fans, etc., were called out instead of being allowed to remain and prevent damage to the mine as was the practice during strikes so long at least as no attempts were made to operate the mines with strike breakers.

On July 11, the District Board replied to the International President regarding his direction that the miners return to work and fulfil their agreement, that the strike was not about the terms of the agreement but against the use of militia and police in industrial disputes and that the International Board had no jurisdiction in Canada in the matter.

On July 11, the District President and Secretary had been released on bail. On the following day the Premier of Nova Scotia reached Sydney and met the strike committee of the steel workers together with the International Vice-President for Canada of the union and later met the officials of the steel company and visited the plant. A proposal to establish a Joint Council was discussed but the negotiations had no apparent result in terminating the dispute. By this time the steel plant was again working in some departments and the officials stated that more men were applying for work than could be taken on; on July 16, the blast furnace and some open hearth furnaces started. It was also stated that coal had been purchased in the United States to fill contracts for coal in Montreal, and could be procured for the coke ovens for the steel plant.

On July 17, the press carried despatches indicating that the International President had revoked the charter of District 25, suspending the officials and appointing the former International Board Member for the District, Mr. Silby Barrett of Glace Bay, President of the provisional district, with instructions to reorganize the district. The text of President Lewis' message as given in the press appears below:

Mr. Daniel Livingstone, care Mine Workers' Office, Glace Bay, N. S., Canada.

"Dear Sir,—Since early in July some 8,000 or more of the members of the United Mine Workers in District 26, have been in a sympathetic strike.

"Not only did this strike interfere with the production of coal in mines working under agreement with the U. M. W. but it resulted in the withdrawal of enginemmen, pumpmen and other maintenance men with resulting jeopardy to property interests.

This strike was admittedly incited, encouraged and conducted by you and your official associates who are members of the executive board of District 26. On July 6, after the situation had been officially drawn to my attention by the formal protest of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, who are parties to the agreement with the U. M. W. in that section, I wired you asking for a statement in connection therewith. On July 6, you wired reply admitting that 9,000 men were on strike attempting to justify the unwarranted abrogation of contract provisions by specious arguments.

On the same date I telegraphed you in behalf of the international union a request that the men on strike be immediately directed to return to work and that provisions be made at once for the full protection of the mining properties.

On July 8 you replied saying that my instructions would be considered at a meeting of the executive board of District 26 on July 10. On July 11 Alexander McIntyre, vice-president of the district telegraphed me that the executive board had declined to accede to my request and that the illegal strike would be continued until its objects were attained.

Notwithstanding the lapse of time, I am informed today that there is still no indication upon your part as president of District 26 nor on the part of your associates in office to terminate the strike and discharge your honorable obligations under the agreement or to heed the instructions of the

international union in pursuance of its laws and policies.

I am not unmindful that it is probably a fruitless task to attempt to reason with you in the midst of your mad adventure, yet in your sane moments you must recognize the course you have been pursuing violates every tenet of our organization. It ruthlessly tramples upon every rule of conduct of our union and constitutes a departure from its every tradition. Your deliberate breach of the existing contract between the miners of Nova Scotia and the union is indefensible and morally reprehensible.

Your assault upon the laws and Dominion governments cannot be countenanced by the union mine workers of America. The official statement of the district executive board that the strike was for political purposes is illuminating and gives additional proof, if such was needed of your true intent. I have in mind that you are a self-proclaimed revolutionist. I am familiar with the constant intrigue between yourself and your evil genius McLachlan and your revolutionary masters in Moscow. I can recall the sentiments which you enunciated at a comparatively small meeting of the international executive board at Indianapolis when with the cold ferocity of a five-year-old defying its mother you announced you were a believer in revolution by force.

No doubt the present strike in Nova Scotia corresponds with your idea of a revolution against the British government and is a pursuance thereof.

In consideration of these strange facts, the international union feels warranted in intervening for the protection of its membership and to permit the discharge of its properly assumed obligations.

You may as well know now as at any time in the future that the United Mine Workers is not a political fanatic who seeks to strike down the established institutions of his Government. Neither can it be used to sustain officers of perverted business morals or individuals suffering from mental aberration such as yourself and the aggregation of papier-mache revolutionists who are associated with you.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the U. M. W. of A., of which I am president and in consideration of the further authority granted in the premises by the international executive board I, herewith, advise that the charter of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, stands revoked, effective this date.

Under this section District 26 ceases to be an entity and you are automatically deprived of your office as president thereof,

Alexander McIntyre, vice-president and J. B. McLachlan, as secretary treasurer likewise have their offices vacated through this same precise action. All members of the executive board of district 26, including any and all other officers of said district are in like manner automatically removed from office and can no longer undertake to represent in any capacity the U. M. W. of A.

This applies with equal force to Alexander Stewart, member of the International Executive Board.

Under separate order I am today creating a provisional district to function within the jurisdiction of former district 26 under the direct authority and control of the International Union.

International representative Silby Barrett, of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, has been designated as provisional president thereof with sweeping authority to function in every proper capacity.

In compliance with the laws of the International Union, governing such matters you will, together with each of your associating retiring officers, turn over to Mr. Silby Barrett, president of provisional District 26, all monies, official records and documents, together with the district office and furniture and any other property or things of value belonging to former District 26.

President Barrett will hold such property in trust for the future use of the members of our union in that district.

Instructions will be issued to all local unions whose officers are now on strike in Nova Scotia to immediately return to work under the existing arrangement. Local unions continuing in defiance of such order will be summarily dealt with in conformity with the laws of the U. M. W. of A.

This office is today notifying Mr. R. M. Wolvin, President of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, that the international union, through its provisional district 26, is assuming the equity and obligations of the existing joint wage agreement in that territory, as represented by the subsidiary coal companies of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

JOHN L. LEWIS

President United Mine Workers  
of America.

The new District President immediately ordered all miners back to work. The President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada announced



that the miners should be loyal to the union and support the provisional district president. International organizers of the United Mine Workers were also sent to Sydney. Between July 19 to 21, several locals voted to return to work and on the 21st the remaining locals in a mass meeting decided to return on July 24. Within a few days the various locals formally, on directions from the provisional district president, voted to call off the strike.

The steel company continued operations and on July 20, 1,825 men were reported working with another blast-furnace started. By the end of July conditions were reported to be not much affected by the strike and on August 1, the steel workers' union formally called it off. On July 26, the provincial police force was reduced, on July 28 the troops began to move away, and by August 15 all troops had been released from strike duty.

## CONDITIONS IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

### Report of United States Coal Commission

THE United States Coal Commission which was appointed under a law passed by Congress last September has submitted its separate report on the anthracite coal industry as required by the law.

The Commission recommends that the industry should be brought under public regulation by the creation of a governmental authority with power to require financial and operating reports, to prescribe uniform methods of cost accounting and to determine conditions for the shipment of coal in interstate commerce.

#### In the opinion of the Commission

The President of the United States should be authorized by act of Congress to declare that a national emergency exists whenever through failure of operators and miners in the anthracite industry to agree upon the terms of employment or for any other reason there is a suspension of mining operations, seriously interrupting the normal supply of anthracite fuel in interstate commerce; and to take over the operation of the mines and the transportation and distribution and marketing of the product, with full power to determine the wages to be paid to mine workers, the prices at which the coal shall be sold, and, subject to court review, the compensation to be paid to land and mine owners.

The basis of the Commission's recommendation that mining and marketing of anthracite shall henceforth be regarded as affected by a public interest rather than left to the unqualified and uncontrolled operation of the laws of supply and demand under free competition is the fact that there is and can be no such free competition because the supply is limited and controlled.

Nature has given to eastern Pennsylvania a practical monopoly of anthracite, the only other producing region worth noticing being Wales, where a few million tons are mined each year, the greater part of it for export to the continent. The underground reserves of Pennsylvania anthracite are less than fifteen billion tons, about two-thirds of the original deposits. The coal lands are owned by a small number of corporations, estates and individuals, who seldom offer even small tracts for sale and who enjoy the full unearned increment caused by increasing demand and by differential advantages. Ninety per cent or more of the unmined coal is controlled by eight coal companies and affiliated corporations. There is a unified control of mine labour, the entire region being for practical purposes 100 per cent organized for collective bargaining. For better or for worse the fact to be faced today is that wages, hours, and working conditions must be satisfactory to the workers.

Under such circumstances some of the operators who want peace at any price in order to continue their profitable operations fail to insist on exacting from the workers that honest day's work which in the long run is as much in the interest of the workers as it obviously is in the interests of the public.



Together with the land and labour monopoly there is finally a concentration of coal mining in a small group of large companies."

In discussing the price of coal the Commission state that in ten years the price of stove coal has practically doubled, in line with the general advance in commodity prices, but while the prices of other commodities reached their peak at various times from 1917 to 1920, with subsequent declines, the price of anthracite has continued steadily upward. In analysing the various items entering into mine prices the report states:

It is found that all the factors involved in mining costs contribute to the increase in mine prices. In the 10 years under review by the Commission's accounting staff, labour costs in the production of fresh-mined coal have risen from \$1.56 a gross ton in 1913 to \$4.12 in the first quarter of 1923, the cost of supplies from 35 to 71 cents, and general expenses from 32 to 92 cents. Labour cost bears about the same relation to total mine cost in 1923 (71.7 per cent) as in 1913 (70 per cent); supplies cost relatively less in 1923; and the general expenses are relatively higher in 1923.

A number of interesting points were brought out in some sociological studies made by the Commission regarding the composition of the mining population in the anthracite coal fields, their living costs and wage rates. Information relating to the nationality, places of domicile, ages, marital status, etc. of the mine workers was obtained from the original schedules of the census of 1920. Some of the facts deduced were as follows:

The 1920 returns show 147,456 anthracite mine workers. These together with their families number approximately five hundred thousand persons. The mine workers themselves constitute about one-half of the occupied males in the communities in which the mine workers live; and they and their households together constitute about one half of the populations of the counties in which the anthracite coal fields lie. Approximately 90 per cent of the anthracite mine workers live in communities that are independent of the employing companies. They live just as the mass of other Americans live, in free self-governing communities where their civic rights are within their own keeping. Comparatively few of the mine workers live in company-

owned houses, so that they are free to go from one mine to another to work without its having any effect on the tenure of their domicile.

Over 22,500 of the foreign born cannot read any language, so that safety notices or instructions would be meaningless to them; and nearly 10,000 of them cannot speak English and would have difficulty in understanding their foremen unless these spoke their particular language. These figures suggest, therefore, that there has been remissness somewhere in the matter of teaching the foreign born the language of the country, just as there appears also a lack of energy on the part of the various organizations that might properly be looked to in the matter of stimulating their interest in acquiring American citizenship.

With regard to the cost of living the report states:

A list of the food supplies purchased by 550 families for six months last winter (October-March) was obtained from storekeepers' records, and prices of foods on December 15, 1922, were secured from 83 stores patronized by the families of 16,469 mine workers, numbering approximately 100,000 people. The lowest prices were found in the cities of 2,500-10,000 population; the highest in the small mining village, with the cities of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton not far behind. In the small village the winter's supply of food cost 2 per cent more than in the two large anthracite cities; in the towns of 10,000-50,000 it cost 3 per cent less, and in the small towns of 2,500-10,000 it cost 4 per cent less. Compared with prices in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as collected for the same date by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics at stores located among wage-earning population, it was found that it cost something like 10 per cent more in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre than in Philadelphia; 11.4 per cent more than in Pittsburgh; and that in the group of anthracite towns where the prices were lowest they were three and a half per cent higher than in Philadelphia, and 4.8 per cent higher than in Pittsburgh. Retail dealers in the smaller mining villages allowed for higher gross margins in fixing prices than are usually allowed, for example by merchants in Washington, on many items of wearing apparel, notably men's shoes, men's underwear and goods sold by the yard.

Excluding families living in company houses, the prevailing rent in Scranton and in the towns of 2,500-10,000 population was \$10 and \$12; in the cities of 10,000-15,000 it was \$15. These rents are for houses without a bathroom, to secure which adds approximately \$5 a month to the rent, aside from the extra cost of the water connection. As a matter

of fact, however, a bathroom is the exception in the houses offered for rent in the anthracite region, and even if a miner wishes to meet the additional expense he would at present have difficulty in finding a house with it.

In the purchase of coal the mine worker's family had an advantage. The average price paid by them for chestnut coal delivered in Scranton in December, 1922, was \$7.30, and it averaged \$6.71 per ton in cities of from 2,500 to 10,000 population.

Taxes were found to be an appreciable amount in the family expenses of the mine worker. Every adult person in the anthracite region pays a direct tax. An occupational tax must be paid by every miner and a school tax by both the miner and his wife, whether or not they own property. Among the families studied taxes represented about 2 per cent of the total expenses,

The income as well as the expenses of the 712 families interviewed by the agents of the Commission, was secured from the mine worker or his wife and the wages of the mine workers were checked against the payroll.

The prevailing household was one of six members—usually four children with the father and the mother, but sometimes three children with an adult relative or a boarder. Half the families were dependent entirely on the father's earnings in or about the mines, while the other half had some additional income either from boarders or from earnings outside the home by other members of the family. About a quarter took boarders. The custom of turning the weekly pay envelope over to the mother prevailed in most of the families, and in all but a few cases, therefore, the earnings of the various members of the family were spent or distributed by her for the benefit of the family as a whole.

The average income from all sources was approximately \$176 per month; 41 per cent had as much as this or more; 59 per cent had less. Nine families, or 1.2 per cent of the total families visited, had an average monthly income during the six months of less than \$75; forty-seven families, or 6.6 per cent, had from \$75 to \$100; ninety-nine families, or 14 per cent, had from \$100 to \$125; one hundred and twenty-seven, or 17.8 per cent, had from \$125 to \$150; one hundred and thirty-seven, or 19.2 per cent had from \$150 to \$175; one hundred, or 14.1 per cent had from \$175 to \$200; and one hundred and ninety-three, or 27.1 per cent, had \$200 or over.

A description is given of the various classes of workers employed in mines as follows:

Pick and machine miners, together with their assistants, are paid on a piece-rate

basis and are what would be termed in other industries *piece workers*. In this report they are referred to as either *contract men* or *tonnage men*. While some contract miners are paid by the *car* and others by the *yard*, instead of by the *ton*, they are all grouped together under the term *tonnage men*. Every colliery has some miners, employed in various kinds of work, who are paid by the hour and not by the piece. These are called *company miners*, and are included under day workers, and not under tonnage or contract men.

There is a third class of miners, 'between the contract miner and the company miner. These are contract miners who because of abnormal conditions in their working places have been placed temporarily on a day rate, usually somewhat above the day rate of company miners. The rates at which they are paid are known locally as consideration rates and these miners are called consideration miners during the time they are on the day rate. But as ordinarily they are on a day rate for a comparatively short time and go back to their contract rates as soon as conditions in their working place become normal, their earnings on the whole represent the earnings of piece workers rather than day workers.

Most miners employ a *labourer* who is an employee of the miner and not of the company. These labourers load the coal blasted down by the miner, assist him in his work, and are employed, disciplined or dismissed by the miner. They usually are paid a percentage of the miner's earnings. The miner turns in a statement of the amount due his labourer and this amount is deducted by the company from the miner's earnings and paid to the labourer directly by the company. The miner's labourers are piece workers and are included under the general term *contract men* or *tonnage men*. Practically all the other employees around the mines are paid by the day or hour and are, therefore, time workers. These time workers are referred to sometimes as *day men* but more frequently as *company men*.

All contract men, or tonnage men, are underground workers. *Company men*, or *day men*, are subdivided into inside men and outside men, according to whether their working places are underground or on the surface.

An analysis of wage rates of miners paid by the day or hour shows a large increase since 1902 with the basic figure of 100 for the wage rates of 1903, the relative rates for outside labourers on April 1, 1923, being from 338 to 404 and for company miners from 259 to 299. The relative rates of contract miners rose from 100 on April 1, 1902 to 213.6 in 1923. There has also been an im-



provement in earning power due to increased opportunities for work. In the decade 1890 to 1899 the average days worked per year by anthracite miners amounted to 183; in the decade 1900 to 1909 the average was 190, and in the decade ending in 1919 the average was 254. For the six years ending with 1921 it was 273, approximately 90 per cent of a full working year. In 1921 about 40 per cent of the employees worked in mines that operated 290 days or over.

A study of the labour turnover was made from reports of 127 mines and 10 washeries located in the three fields and representing 40 per cent of the total production. It was found that there was a wide range in the turnover rate both among collieries and among groups of employees. In the Lehigh region in 1921, 71 men out of each 100 in the working force remained in the employment of the same company throughout the year, while 55 persons were required to fill the remaining 29 positions. In the Wyoming region 58 per cent remained with the same employer and 100 men were required to fill the remaining 42 positions. In the Schuylkill region 54 per cent remained with the same employer and 115 men were required to fill the remaining 46 positions.

With regard to hours of labour, the commission state that while a general eight-hour day was established in the anthracite industry by agreement in 1916, there are still a considerable number of employees working nine or more hours per day, 148 collieries reporting 907 who worked nine hours or more and some as much as twelve hours or more. The Commission consider there is no justification in employing men on shifts of twelve hours or more.

In discussing the living conditions of the anthracite miners the Commission say:

The miner's work is severe while it lasts, and it influences the character of the recreation and amusement which he seeks when he is free from it.

The domestic life of the mining population has of course all the lights and shadows of any large number of families. It is no longer a submerged or exploited population, what ever may have been true of the period before 1900, when the series of wage increases described elsewhere in this report began. The earnings of full-time workers set forth in the tables of the appendix certainly permit the essentials of a reasonable standard of living. Those who take full advantage of their opportunities to earn in the various occupations connected with the industry and are not handicapped by serious misfortune need not suffer for shelter, food, clothing or other decencies or comforts of life, even without supplementary earnings of wife or children.

On the other hand, many of the families of the miners' helpers or labourers have a very uncertain and inadequate income. These families, often large, are frequently in economic distress. District nurses and social workers are frequent callers at their homes. The scarcity of labour, which the Commission has elsewhere called the limiting factor at the present time in the production of anthracite, is precisely in this class of labour. The connection is obvious between the irregular and low earnings and the supply. The industry and the public are especially interested in this aspect of the wage problem for the reason that miners' helpers are the only ones who can get the experience and training to become qualified and certificated miners, and if their wages and conditions of employment are not such as to recruit the right type of men, the future supply of miners is unfavourably affected at its very source.

Operators and unions have the remedy in their own hands. Some adjustment of wages and of the terms of employment which will bring larger and more assured incomes to these labourers is the first step in increasing their number and efficiency. To increase production is not the only or main reason for this readjustment, but if it has that effect consumers of anthracite will have no reason to complain.

The impression which a fair-minded and sympathetic observer in the anthracite region will gain is of drab and bleak exterior conditions, imposed not by lack of earnings or incomes but by the very character of the industry. The communities are not without electric lights, water supply and sewer systems, or churches, schools, libraries and playgrounds, although a considerable part of the population are less supplied with such facilities of community life than is desirable and less than the prosperity of the industry as a whole would permit, if public spirit and civic respon-



sibility were aroused and directed toward supplying the deficiencies.

While the Commission found that the anthracite operators were receiving much larger profits at present than they did before the war, they were not yet in a position to say that the present margin of profits was too great. On this point they say:

Until the total earnings can be compared with the total investment, the public should withhold judgment as to the profits received by the anthracite industry. It may be that judged by this standard, the margin obtained before the war was too small. If, on the other hand, the pre-war margin was adequate, the present margin may be unduly large, unless in the meantime there has been a marked increase in the investment. The task has proved so involved and far-reaching that the findings of the Commission on the subject of the profits of anthracite companies are reserved for a later report.

Whether the peculiar corporate organization of the anthracite industry has been helpful or harmful to the public turns in the last analysis on whether its profits have been reasonable. The fact of an economic concert amounting to combination is established beyond reasonable doubt. Its capacity for public service is demonstrated. The point upon which the public demands explanation is whether or not it has used its monopoly power to extort exorbitant profits from the consumer.

The Commission state that insufficiency of the available supply of anthracite is the acute problem of the moment and the serious problem of the future.

The conclusions of the engineering staff point to a decline in colliery capacity during the past ten or twelve years. Nor, with one exception, is there now in progress any new mine development of consequence to offset the normal reduction in capacity by wearing out of plant or mining out of reserves. The observations of the engineers, however, are in line with the labour studies to the effect that the present deficit in labour is a shortage of miners' labourers rather than of miners themselves, so that at present the limitation of capacity cannot be charged to the Pennsylvania requirement of certification of miners.

This shortage of labourers is not one over which the operators have no control. It is pointed out that other industries employing similar labour have increased their forces, and it therefore

appears that earnings and conditions of labour offered by the anthracite industry have not attracted labour in the same degree as have the wages and conditions offered by other industries.

The Commissioners note certain factors which tend to decrease the coal production per man employed underground. Chief among these are the constant decrease in thickness of beds worked and the increase in depths of working, both items making for increased mining costs.

Nor is the outlook encouraging when it is realized that the Northern field, in which the mines yield 70 per cent of the domestic sizes, is being exhausted much more rapidly than the Southern field, where the mines yield only 53 per cent of the domestic sizes. At the present time the average mine worker in the Northern field produces nearly 30 per cent more domestic coal than the mine worker in the Southern field. Yet it is from this Southern field with its greatest reserves that the future supply of domestic anthracite must come in increasing degree.

As to the extent to which loss in labour efficiency has tended to reduce productivity the Commission say:

That there is some tendency to limit each man in the amount of coal to be mined and loaded in accordance with local feeling and tradition is not seriously denied. The introduction of labour-saving or product-increasing machinery although not opposed by the miner in principle, gives occasion for vexatious and expensive delays in discussion over the conditions under which it is to be used, the rates of pay, the number of men on a machine, etc.

For the purpose of effecting economies in the use of anthracite the recommendation is made that the standard sizes of coal be reduced from seven to four and that the producers join in an inter-company inspection service with power to prescribe standards, inspect and sample shipments, reject inferior coal and certify, if not guarantee, the quality of coal passed. If this proposal is not accepted, or should not in practice effect the desired purpose, the recommendation is made that a Federal law be enacted for permissive grading and inspection.

In discussing industrial relations, in view of the pending negotiations between the anthracite operators and the United Mine Workers of America, the following recommendations are made.

(1) The Commission recommends that in the next agreement there should be a provision for a continuing umpire, and that he or an assistant named by him should sit with the Conciliation Board at all its meetings, but without a vote.

(2) In view of the delays that have been caused by the absence of members of the Conciliation Board, alternates of like standing in the industry should be selected with authority to act in the absence of the original member.

(3) The operators' group should appoint a full-time representative and all necessary assistants to consider jointly at the mine with the district officers of the union each case before it is appealed to the Conciliation Board in the hope of securing a local agreement, arriving at a better understanding by each side of the difficulties and problems of the other, and thus producing a mutual feeling of respect for the other's opinions and each obtaining the outlook of the other upon the problems.

(4) So many changes have taken place since 1903 that the agreement should provide for a joint committee to work out a restatement of the whole agreement in the terms of today, and this agreement should be specific enough to be the code by which all persons having anything to do with the settlement of grievances shall be bound.

(5) If the Board of Conciliation does not clearly understand the facts involved in any case, it should appoint an examiner from each side immediately to investigate and furnish it with all the facts.

(6) The agreement should provide for penalties for the breach thereof by either party, and the method by which such penalties are to be enforced.

(7) The renewed agreements have too rigidly retained the practices and conditions of 1902 and have not had adequate flexibility. An industry which is necessarily constantly changing cannot tie itself inflexibly to conditions of twenty years ago without hampering the management and working injustices to miners. A second joint committee should be provided for in the next agreement and directed to make an engineering study of the elements of the job of mining anthracite coal, for the purpose of building up a scientific and equitable basis for rate making. Until, however, such committee shall disclose fundamental

facts, which shall form a decidedly better basis, the old 1903 base should, of course, be retained, for however inequitable the basis of 1903 with its subsequent modifications is, it is better than no basis at all.

(8) The expiration of the contract in the anthracite region should not coincide with the expiration of that in the bituminous region. The contract should run for a definite period of time with the proviso that it shall be deemed to be renewed for a like period of time except as to such provisions thereof in which notice of a desired change shall have been given by either party to the other at least ninety days before the renewal date. Upon these proposed changes the parties shall immediately confer and if, sixty days before the date fixed for the renewal of the contract, they have been unable to agree, they shall report such fact to the President of the United States, specifying clearly the controverted points. The President shall thereupon appoint a person or persons to inquire into and make public a report upon all the relevant facts in controversy before the date of such renewal shall have arrived.

On July 27 negotiations between the anthracite coal mine operators and the United Mine Workers of America were broken off, the point at issue being the refusal of the operators to agree to the "check off" system for the collection of union dues. On August 8, as the deadlock still continued, the coal commission issued a supplementary report dealing with the existing situation. The recommendation of the previous report was renewed, that the President should have the power to intervene if a new agreement could not be reached before the expiration of the old one, and also the recommendation that the dates of the expiration of the anthracite and bituminous agreements should be set far apart. The more important causes of trade disputes are discussed in the report. With regard to union membership the report says:

"What practice should obtain in respect to union membership under a collective bargaining agreement is a debatable question... But any answer which relieves the union of responsibility for maintaining itself, and thus divorces the question of membership from the services rendered, is bound to be harmful to the union, not to mention the



other interested parties. Unions like other institutions slip easily into arrogance and incapacity when existence is made too easy. Such a condition is sure sooner or later to make them a prey to attack both within and without."

In response to an urgent appeal addressed to representatives of the operators and the United Mine Workers by the Commission negotiations for a new agreement were resumed on August 20.

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## ABOLITION OF TWELVE-HOUR DAY IN UNITED STATES STEEL INDUSTRY

IN the spring of 1922 the late President Harding called a conference at Washington of the heads of the steel industry of the United States, at which he requested them to consider the possibility of the abolition of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry. In compliance with this request, a Committee was appointed by Judge Gary, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, at the annual meeting of the Institute last year, to investigate this matter. The Committee presented its report at the annual meeting of the Institute on May 25 of the present year. The Committee claimed that the twelve-hour day was not injurious to the worker; that there was less fatigue from the work of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry than pertained to the large majority of the eight-hour men because there were more rest periods during the twelve hours on duty. It was also estimated that if the twelve-hour day were abandoned it would increase the cost of production about 15 per cent, and there would be needed at least 60,000 additional employees. It was claimed that there had been a consistent and successful effort to reduce the number of men employed twelve hours a day during the time when labour was more plentiful. The report concluded as follows:

If labour should become sufficient to permit it, the members of this Committee would favour entirely abolishing the twelve-hour day, provided the purchasing public would be satisfied with selling prices that justified it, and provided further that the employees would consent and that industry generally, including the farmers, would approve.

On June 18, President Harding asked the directors of the Iron and Steel Institute to give him a pledge that they would abolish the twelve-hour day when conditions of labour warranted that course. In their reply on June 27 the directors said in part:

Undoubtedly there is a strong sentiment throughout the country in favour of eliminating the twelve-hour day, and this we do not underestimate. On account of this sentiment, and especially because it is in accordance with your own expressed views, we are determined to exert every effort at our command to secure in the iron and steel industry of this country a total abolition of the twelve-hour day at the earliest time practicable. This means the employment of large numbers of workmen on an eight-hour basis and all others on a basis of ten hours or less without an unjustifiable interruption to operations.

On July 6, Judge Gary, as Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announced that the eight-hour day would be put into effect as soon as practical. During that month a careful study of the whole subject concerning the elimination of the twelve-hour day was made by the Executives of the Corporation, and on August 2, after a meeting of the directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the following statement was given out by Judge Gary:

Following the correspondence between President Harding and the Steel Institute, and as a result of the most painstaking investigation, manufacturers of iron and steel, representing substantially the entire industry of the country, will now begin the total elimination of the twelve-hour day and



will progress as rapidly as the supply of labour will permit.

It is impossible to say when the changes will be completed. It will depend upon labour conditions as respecting plants. There will be unnecessary delay on the part of any one.

Where the hours of employees connected with continuous processes? are reduced from

twelve to eight hours, their wage rates will be so adjusted as to afford earnings equivalent to a 25 per cent increase in hourly and base rates.

All other workmen will be on ten hours or less and their present hourly and base rates will be continued; but whenever it is practicable by promotions or changes in positions, the daily earnings will be adjusted.

## REPORT OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR 1922.

THE Department of Labour of British Columbia came into existence in 1918, and its fifth annual report, covering the operations of the year 1922, shows that the Department is already closely associated with the industrial life of the Province. Each year fuller statistical accounts have been given in regard to the total payroll, rates of wages, nationality, fluctuations of employment and working hours of the people employed in the various occupations. Last year returns were received from 2,809 employers, through whose co-operation and good will it is possible to render this important service to the Province and its industries. The salaries and wage payments made by the firms reporting during the year were as follows:—

Officers, superintendents and managers. . . . .	\$ 7,730,625
Clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc. . . . .	7,137,149
Wage earners, including piece-workers. . . . .	71,324,416
	<u>\$86,192,190</u>

An analysis of the figures and of those of the previous year shows that while the number of firms reporting for 1922 increased by 22½ per cent, their aggregate payroll increased rather less than 9 per cent. This discrepancy is explained partly by the fact that the employers who were reporting for the first time in 1922 were mostly the smaller firms, and also partly by the fact that in most in-

dustries wages during 1922 showed a reduction as compared with 1921. It is calculated that the total industrial payroll of the Province would have been increased by about \$100,000,000 if it had been found practicable to include the various railway systems in the Province in the survey.

Among the important industries which showed a larger payroll in 1922 than in 1921 was the lumbering group, which began to show signs of recovery after two years of depression, the outlook at the beginning of 1923 being distinctly better than at any time since the spring of 1920. The building and contracting industries also improved their payroll by 40 per cent over the previous year, while coal mining more than held its own in spite of the closing down of the mines in the Fernie area for nearly five months owing to a strike. The fish canneries had a moderately prosperous year, while metal mining and printing and publishing showed a slight advance.

The conclusion reached in the report in consequence of the general survey of wages in the Province during the year is that the general decline which was so marked between 1920 and 1921 was carried further in 1922, but whereas the latter decline was nearly 12½ per cent, the decline between 1921 and 1922 was only 2¼ per cent, and there is good

ground for believing that the present year will show an upward tendency in wages. While many of the minor industries showed decreases in 1922, the low-water mark in the basic industries, such as lumbering, coal mining, food product manufactures, and the pulp and paper industry, was evidently touched in 1920, with the doubtful exception of coal mining.

The average weekly wage rate for adult males in some of the principal industries is shown in the following table:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE IN SEVERAL INDUSTRIES (adult males)

INDUSTRY	1919-10	1921	1922
	\$	\$	\$
Breweries .....	28.27	28.67	26.62
Builders materials .....	31.65	28.82	25.61
Cigar & tobacco .....	32.48	23.97	25.30
Coal mining .....	37.64	32.83	33.61
Contracting .....	31.61	28.82	28.06
Explosives, chemicals .....	31.53	26.34	26.13
Food product manufactures .....	29.72	25.67	27.39
Garment making .....	36.14	29.38	27.28
Lumber industries .....	32.47	24.70	25.29
Metal trades .....	31.14	30.33	27.73
Metal mining .....	35.96	32.00	30.97
Oil refining .....	28.52	35.73	32.63
Paint manufacture .....	27.23	24.14	21.79
Printing and publishing .....	35.79	36.30	36.23
Pulp and paper .....	35.18	25.41	25.88
Ship-building .....	28.11	29.87	25.55
Smelting .....	36.44	31.98	29.91
Street railway, gas, water, power, telephones, etc. ....	32.81	29.66	30.41
Wood manufactures (Not el- sewhere specified) .....	27.46	23.48	23.12

The general average industrial wage per week for 1922 was the lowest for the past five years, the figures being as follows:—

1918 (January to July) .....	\$27.97
1918-19 .....	29.11
1919-20 .....	31.51
1921 .....	27.62
1922 .....	26.98

The average number of wage earners in all industries in the Province in 1922 ranged from 45,403 males and 3,215 females in February to 59,250 males and 4,125 females in October.

The following table shows the numbers of wage earners receiving specified amounts in the week of greatest employment.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES-RATES  
(Wage-earners only)

For week of employment of greatest number	Males		Females	
	18 yrs. and over	Under 18 yrs.	18 yrs. and over	Under 18 yrs. Apprentices
Under \$6.00 .....	9	49	2	9
\$ 6.00 to 6.00 .....	7	47	2	9
\$ 7.00 to 7.99 .....	18	56	7	17
\$ 8.00 to 8.99 .....	49	80	17	36
\$ 9.00 to 9.99 .....	79	128	28	62
\$10.00 to 10.99 .....	229	161	92	81
\$11.00 to 11.99 .....	448	86	70	50
\$12.00 to 12.99 .....	992	107	217	49
\$13.00 to 13.99 .....	809	69	35.5	27
\$14.00 to 14.99 .....	765	59	639	68
\$15.00 to 15.99 .....	1,695	110	807	42
\$16.00 to 16.99 .....	2,076	55	518	10
\$17.00 to 17.99 .....	2,111	22	195	3
\$18.00 to 18.99 .....	3,531	54	447	7
\$19.00 to 19.99 .....	3,018	16	190	1
\$20.00 to 20.99 .....	2,556	18	223	1
\$21.00 to 21.99 .....	4,762	20	124	3
\$22.00 to 22.99 .....	3,275	10	169	6
\$23.00 to 23.99 .....	1,666	4	54	2
\$24.00 to 24.99 .....	6,433	8	110	3
\$25.00 to 25.99 .....	3,523	14	43	3
\$26.00 to 26.99 .....	2,295	16	.....	.....
\$27.00 to 27.99 .....	3,458	1	22	2
\$28.00 to 28.99 .....	3,315	2	25	.....
\$29.00 to 29.99 .....	2,365	.....	9	.....
\$30.00 to 34.99 .....	9,682	.....	60	2
\$35.00 to 39.99 .....	7,105	4	15	.....
\$40.00 to 44.99 .....	3,203	1	3	.....
\$45.00 to 49.99 .....	1,651	.....	.....	.....
\$50.00 and over .....	1,414	.....	.....	.....

In regard to working hours the tendency in the past year was in the direction of longer hours, the average working week for all industries in 1922 being 51.15 hours, compared with 50.41 hours in 1921 and 50.96 hours in 1920. The industrial group with the longest average working week namely 55.87 hours was that of smelting, in which industry there is continuous operation for a seven day week with three shifts of workers and a legal maximum working day of 8 hours. The shortest average week was worked in cigar and tobacco manufacturing, namely 44.2 hours.

As the oriental question is one of the main problems of British Columbia it is satisfactory to find that the returns for the last five years show a declining percentage of such workers in the Province. The arrangement between the Employment Service and the Department of Immigration, whereby aliens are pre-



vented from entering the Province except when suitable persons cannot be found in Canada to fill vacancies, is declared to have worked satisfactorily. Many applications for permission to import aliens were refused, aliens illegally in Canada were deported, and the positions in which they were employed were filled by Canadians. In many industries, however, it was found impossible to secure help in Canada for certain

work requiring special technical knowledge.

A considerable part of the report is concerned with the continued efforts of the Department to grapple with the unemployment problem. It is stated however, that "during 1922 there were welcome signs that the cloud was lifting and at the beginning of 1923 the business weather chart is pointing very definitely towards a revival".

## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) Central Electric Stations 1921; (b) the Flour and Grist Milling Industry, 1921; (c) Bread and other Bakery Products, 1921; (d) the Automobile Industry, 1922.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports for the year 1921 on central electric stations in Canada, the flour and grist milling industry, and the bread and other bakery products industry, as well as on the automobile industry for 1922. Previous reports in this series relating to the various industries were outlined in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE and in various other issues.

### Central Electric Stations in Canada during 1921

For the purpose of statistics, the central electric stations are divided into two general classes: (1) commercial or privately operated stations, and (2) municipal, or those operated by provincial commissions, municipalities and public institutions. These two classes are divided into (1) non-generating, those buying all the electric energy they resell, and (2) generating, those which generate all or a portion of the current they sell. The generating stations are again sub-divided into (1) hydraulic, those using water-power as a primary power, and (2) fuel, those generating electricity by steam engines or internal combustion engines.

The total number of stations in Canada in 1921 was 857, an increase of 38 over the previous year and of 191 during a five-year period. Of these 377 were commercial and 480 municipal stations; 259 were hydraulic stations, 251 were fuel stations and 347 were non-generating stations. Compared with the previous year there were two less commercial stations and 40 more municipal stations. The increase in 1921 included 34 non-generating stations, 3 fuel generating stations and one hydraulic station. The non-generating stations under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission accounted for 21 of the increase in non-generating stations, but some of these had been commercial generating stations during 1920, three generating stations in Manitoba were changed to non-generating stations under the Manitoba Power Commission, while that commission also opened two new non-generating stations. Over 97 per cent of the total output of all stations was generated by hydro-electric stations.

The total capital employed in the industry, including the value of lands, buildings, equipment, materials and cash and other current assets, amount-



ed to \$484,669,451, being an increase over 1920 of 8 per cent, and since 1917 of 36 per cent. By far the greatest increase has been in municipal stations, which showed a total capital of \$73,185,673 in 1917 and \$157,229,624 in 1921. Over 84 per cent of the increase was accounted for by municipal stations in Ontario, although substantial increases were recorded in all provinces.

The total expenditures for 1921 amounted to \$47,044,503, of which \$15,234,678 was for salaries and wages, \$3,024,930 for fuel, and \$28,784,895 for miscellaneous expenses. There was \$24,943,355 expended for the commercial stations and \$22,101,148 for the municipal stations. The fuel bill showed

a decrease compared with 1920 of \$165,286, or over 5 per cent. The total expenses, however, showed an increase of 4 per cent. Wages increased 4 per cent over 1920, but compared with 1917 the increase was 96 per cent.

The total number of persons employed in 1921 was 10,714, an increase of 21 employees over 1920, and of 21 per cent over 1917 which was entirely in municipal stations where the number employed increased from 3,712 to 5,595 and the number of stations from 343 to 480.

The following table shows the number of stations, capital employed, salaries and wages paid and the number of persons employed by provinces during 1921:

Province	Stations	Capital	Salaries and wages	Employees in commercial stations	Employees in municipal stations	Total employees
	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	11	502,488	32,214	23	5	81
Nova Scotia.....	48	5,451,899	476,104	305	80	385
New Brunswick.....	29	4,524,647	256,678	211	46	257
Quebec .....	145	166,426,988	3,016,295	2,145	229	2,374
Ontario .....	377	218,416,235	7,642,306	1,498	3,811	5,309
Manitoba .....	34	22,010,612	1,181,561	168	574	742
Saskatchewan .....	89	7,892,735	634,490	52	370	422
Alberta .....	59	13,150,843	746,189	140	301	441
British Columbia.....	61	45,023,886	1,213,754	552	179	731
Yukon .....	4	1,269,063	35,087	22	.....	22
	857	484,669,451	15,234,678	5,119	5,595	10,714

Of the total number of employees 1,338 were officers and superintendents, 3,282 were clerks and other salaried employees, and 6,094 were employees on wages. In the commercial stations, 983 were employed at non-generating stations, 4,136 at generating, 3,399 at hydraulic and 737 at fuel stations. In municipal stations, 3,305 were employed at non-generating stations, 2,290 at generating stations, 1,333 at hydraulic stations, and 957 at

fuel stations. There were 4,288 employees at non-generating stations and 6,426 at generating stations, of which 4,732 were in hydraulic stations and 1,694 were in fuel stations.

The gross revenue earned was \$73,376,580, an increase of 11 per cent over the revenue for 1920, and of over 64 per cent in the past five years. The total cost of electric energy purchased by stations during 1921 was \$15,104,-

958 leaving a net revenue received from consumers of \$58,271,622 for 5,614,132,000 kilowatt hours plus a small amount not metered. This gives an average revenue from consumers of about one cent per kilowatt hour for all purposes, the average lighting rates would be somewhat higher and the power rates somewhat lower. The total number of subscribers during the year was 973,212.

### The Flour Milling Industry during 1921

The report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the flour milling in-

dustry of Canada during 1921 covers the operations of 1,257 plants, of which 640 were situated in Ontario, and 372 in Quebec. Of these plants 675 were chopping mills and 582 were flour and grist mills. In 1920 there were 1,332 mills in operation, of which 617 were in Ontario and 457 in Quebec. The report contains also a historical survey of the industry and the principal statistics for the years 1917 to 1921 inclusive.

The following table contains some of the principal statistics by provinces for the calendar year 1921:

Provinces	No. of mills reporting	Capital	Employees on salaries	Salaries	Employees on wages	Wages	Cost of materials	Gross value of products
P. E. Island.....	26	\$ 136,540	.....	\$ .....	26	\$ 11,802	\$ 205,121	\$ 237,744
Nova Scotia.....	29	813,896	6	12,276	34	22,660	352,825	447,116
New Brunswick...	41	267,834	5	1,846	43	32,328	558,943	703,321
Quebec .....	372	11,003,553	149	411,699	936	737,395	32,023,136	36,328,786
Ontario .....	640	33,561,141	594	1,171,655	3,119	3,046,967	86,278,181	103,179,768
Manitoba .....	34	6,423,151	174	331,071	515	654,242	18,361,574	20,886,018
Saskatchewan ...	51	3,604,550	249	462,129	422	450,346	13,005,779	15,562,306
Alberta .....	57	5,000,823	183	334,674	397	443,543	12,540,362	15,093,412
British Columbia.	7	1,425,824	74	98,701	73	87,840	1,251,715	1,744,378
Totals .....	1,257	61,827,312	1,434	2,824,061	5,570	5,487,123	164,582,636	194,772,849

The following table shows the number of employees by sex and their salaries and wages by classes of mills for 1921:

Province	Employees on salaries in flour and grist mills			Employees on wages					Outsite piece workers in flour and grist mills	
				in flour and grist mills			Chopping mills			
	Male	Fem-ale	Salaries	Male	Fem-ale	Salaries	Em-ploy-ees	Wages	Em-ploy-ees	Am-ount paid
Prince Edward Island..			\$ .....	13		\$ 9,574	8	2,228		\$ .....
Nova Scotia.....	5	1	12,276	27	2	21,542	5	1,118		.....
New Brunswick.....	3	28	1,846	41		50,346	7	1,982		.....
Quebec .....	121	25	411,699	676	3	677,530	257	59,865		.....
Ontario .....	464	130	1,171,655	2,519	86	2,767,969	516	278,998	20	8,217
Manitoba .....	154	20	331,071	499	10	651,562	6	2,680		.....
Saskatchewan .....	215	34	462,129	385	18	445,573	19	4,773		.....
Alberta .....	158	25	334,674	359	8	432,835	30	10,708		.....
British Columbia.....	61	13	98,701	72	1	87,840				.....
Totals .....	1,181	253	2,824,061	4,596	123	5,124,771	848	362,352	20	8,217

The total payrolls for 1921 amounted to \$8,319,401, of which \$8,217 was paid to outside piece-workers. Among the outside piece-workers five were males and fifteen were females. In 1920 the employees numbered 6,598 males and 487 females, and the amount paid in salaries and wages was \$8,571,504.

Groups of weekly wages	Male	Female
Under \$5.....	8	.....
\$5 but under \$10.....	30	19
\$10 but under \$20.....	1,469	123
\$20 but under \$30.....	2,693	17
\$30 but under \$40.....	513	1
\$40 but under \$50.....	71	.....
\$50 and over.....	12	.....
Total .....	4,796	160

A classification of employees according to their weekly wage earnings as at December 15, 1921, is shown in the preceding column.

#### Bread and other Bakery Products during 1921

The report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the bread and other bakery products industry in Canada during 1921 is distinct from that of the biscuit and confectionery industry, yet it shows a small quantity of both biscuits and confectionery as having been manufactured during the year. The number of individual plants reporting during the year was 1,658, of which 729 were in Ontario, 518 in Quebec, and 101 in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

The principal statistics for the year are included in the following table:

Province	No. of plants	Capital	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
		\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	7	18,231	18	13,156	43,666	78,112
Nova Scotia.....	33	400,611	202	172,015	576,742	958,662
New Brunswick.....	35	259,083	163	148,419	466,237	801,331
Quebec .....	518	6,982,845	2,697	2,828,995	7,635,002	13,197,481
Ontario .....	729	10,990,134	4,691	5,546,460	14,438,088	24,989,549
Manitoba .....	70	1,465,192	655	870,969	1,910,742	3,723,376
Saskatchewan .....	73	837,163	295	281,302	750,772	1,380,475
Alberta .....	92	1,442,463	420	552,692	1,329,340	2,602,410
British Columbia *.....	101	1,155,493	632	876,545	2,032,347	3,636,521
Total .....	1,658	23,551,215	9,773	11,290,553	29,202,936	51,367,917

\*Includes-British Columbia 99 establishments, and Yukon 2 establishments.

As compared with 1920 there was a decrease of 111 in the number of bakeries reporting and of \$61,439 in the capital investment. The number of persons employed on salaries and wages decreased by 167 and in the amounts paid to all classes of employees there was a decrease of \$231,903. The cost of materials used in the industry dropped from \$38,239,135 in 1920 to

\$29,202,936, notwithstanding that the quantity of flour purchased had risen from 2,396,800 barrels in 1920 to 2,483,303 barrels in 1921. There was also a decrease in the value of products amounting to \$10,432,716, which is almost wholly accounted for by the drop in the cost of materials used, that prevailed almost throughout the entire list.



Table Number I shows the number of employees by sex and the amount paid in salaries and wages.

TABLE No. I

Classes of employment	Number of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Salaried officers of corporations .....	155	8	\$ 381,539
General superintendents, managers, etc.....	162	5	366,119
Technical experts, accountants, etc.....	62	19	91,072
Clerks, stenographers, salesmen .....	554	296	959,925
Employees on wages, average number.....	7,475	962	9,483,319
Outside piece-workers.....	62	13	8,529
Totals .....	8,470	1,303	11,290,553

Table Number II presents the number of employees by sex classified according to their weekly earnings as on December 15.

### The Automobile Industry during 1922

Statistics of the automobile industry for 1922, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show 15 plants in operation as compared with 14 in the previous year. The total value of the output was \$81,956,429 or \$14,906,220 greater than in the preceding year, although \$19,509,417 lower than the corresponding figures for 1920. The number of automobiles manufactured in Canada during 1922 exceeded all previous records and reached a total of 101,007, or 7 per cent more than the maximum production of former years attained in 1920 and 53 per cent more than the output in 1921. The largely increased production was reflected in the employment record, the number of wage earners employed rising from a monthly average of 4,429 in the previous year to 6,043 in 1922.

Table Number III gives some of the principal statistics of the automobile industry during the years 1917-1922.

The average number of wage earners engaged in the automobile industry by months during 1921 and 1922 is shown in table Number IV.

TABLE No. II

Groups of weekly wages	Male	Female
Under \$5.....	119	54
\$5 but under \$10.....	340	257
\$10 but under \$20.....	1,820	674
\$20 but under \$30.....	4,150	49
\$30 but under \$40.....	1,268	6
\$40 but under \$50.....	156	.....
\$50 and over.....	37	2
Total .....	7,890	1,042

TABLE No. III

Year	No. of plants	Capital	Total employees	Salaries and wages paid	Cost of materials	Value of products
		\$		\$	\$	\$
1917 .....	11	28,192,853	5,919	6,239,471	35,585,820	54,466,273
1918 .....	10	31,550,353	5,902	6,855,380	37,058,645	66,814,266
1919 .....	11	34,949,739	6,771	9,712,788	51,690,715	80,619,846
1920 .....	17	53,906,506	8,281	13,331,084	67,157,045	101,465,846
1921 .....	14	40,080,269	5,475	7,887,173	45,119,345	67,050,209
1922 .....	15	47,761,964	7,384	11,273,643	54,408,719	81,956,429

In 1922 there were 20 males and one female employed in the province of Quebec. Twelve of the males were wage earners. In Ontario there were employed 6,813 males and 550 females, of which 5,814 males and 217 females were wage earners.

Table Number V shows the employees by sex and occupation, and the amounts paid in salaries and wages.

The working time and days in operation in the automobile industry in Canada in the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 is shown in table Number VI.

TABLE No. IV

Month	1921			1922		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January .....	4,192	106	4,298	4,689	199	4,888
February .....	4,435	118	4,553	5,493	211	5,704
March .....	5,070	171	5,241	6,119	236	6,355
April .....	5,795	192	5,987	6,532	246	6,778
May .....	5,065	180	5,245	6,684	255	6,939
June .....	5,152	139	5,291	6,625	237	6,862
July .....	4,198	107	4,305	5,872	179	6,051
August .....	4,247	117	4,364	5,606	183	5,789
September .....	4,259	126	4,385	5,614	202	5,816
October .....	2,954	115	3,069	5,336	214	5,550
November .....	3,502	122	3,624	5,473	225	5,698
December .....	2,867	153	3,025	5,875	213	6,088
Average .....	4,311	138	4,449	5,826	217	6,043

TABLE No. V

* Classes of employment	Male	Female	Salaries and wages
Salaried officers of corporation.....	27	.....	391,271
General superintendents, managers.....	88	.....	460,750
Technical experts, engineers, chemists, accountants, etc.....	76	1	248,664
Clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc.....	816	333	1,709,712
Wage earners .....	5,826	217	8,463,246
Total .....	6,833	551	11,273,643

\*In the 1921 returns, the days in operation were not separated as to full time and part time.

TABLE No. VI

Year	Average working time		Average number of days each plant was in operation		
	Hours per day	Hours per week	On full time	On part time	Idle
1920 .....	9	49	245	33	26
1921 .....	9	49	281x	.....	23
1922 .....	8.93	49.6	245	34	25

## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN ONTARIO

### Second Annual Report of Board for year 1921-22.

THE second annual report of the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Commission, covering the fiscal year from November, 1921 to October, 1922, inclusive, shows a large expansion in the work of the Board over that of the preceding year. This growth results partly from the fact that the first year's operations were naturally tentative, but more particularly from the amendments made to the Act in 1921, the Act, as amended, now providing benefits not only for mothers with two children under 16, but also for mothers with one child under 16 years of age and an incapacitated husband, or with one child, under 16 years and an incapacitated child over 16 years; also for the wives of men who have not been heard of or from for at least five years; and for foster mothers. All beneficiaries in towns of 10,000 population or over are now granted allowances on the basis of the rate which formerly applied to cities only, that is \$40 a month for the two children, increasing \$5 monthly for each additional child under 16 years of age. An intermediate rate, which is less by \$5 than the city rate, has been established for beneficiaries resident in centres of population between 5,000 and 10,000, while the county rate, that is, \$30 monthly for two children, with an additional monthly allowance for each child under 16 years of age, is paid to all other beneficiaries.

The whole of the administration expenses are borne by the province, the entire contribution made by the municipalities being paid to the beneficiaries. When a beneficiary has lived for at least one year continuously in a municipality before making application, that municipality is chargeable

with 50 per cent of the amount of benefits, but where beneficiaries move their residence the municipalities concerned share the indebtedness. Administration costs were reduced during the year to 5.42 per cent, and it is hoped that a further reduction to 4 per cent will be effected during the current year.

The number of beneficiaries or "mothers" at the close of the financial year was 3,559, the average benefit paid to each being \$35.50. The total amount of benefits paid during the year was \$1,382,138. The number of widows who were in receipt of allowances was 3,008; wives whose husbands were incapacitated numbered 274; wives whose husbands were in asylums, 99; wives deserted for five years or more, 112; foster mothers, 66. In connection with family desertion it is pointed out that family desertion is now an extraditable offence between the United States and Canada. The Commission suggest as a further step in the solution of this serious problem, that the deserting father, who is now brought back at public expense, should be compelled to work at remunerative employment in prison or out of prison, and his wages applied to the support of his family. The number of children in the families of beneficiaries was 10,922.

Considered by nationality the beneficiaries were mostly Canadians, these numbering 2,515 out of 3,559, English being second with 582, Scottish third with 162, United States fourth with 76, and Irish fifth with 72. Nearly half, or 1,576, of the beneficiaries are described as of "no employment". Of the others, the largest occupational group was charwork, in which 932 women were employed; 306 kept boarders; 248 engaged in sewing;



knitting, etc.; 184 worked in factories; 107 on farms or in fruit picking; 104 as clerks; 60 in business; 33 as nurses; and 9 in professions.

Tuberculosis continues to reveal itself as a source of serious economic waste, approximately 10.22 per cent of the total budget for Mothers' Allowances in 1922 being incurred in consequence of this disease.

Among the general social benefits which may be attributed to Mothers' Allowances the report claims a decided improvement which is noted in some districts since the passing of the Act, not only of the children of beneficiaries but among other families, through renewed interest and emulation. Continued improvement in the general health of the families of beneficiaries is also shown, the mothers giving evidence of

the good effects of shorter working hours, and in many cases of more healthful employment, and the children benefiting from proper nourishment and from their mothers' direct care. Many cases have been reported during the past year in which housing conditions have shown remarkable improvement; families which had been living in one room secured three or four rooms, and in almost every home new furniture was added and other improvements made in comfort and appearance. Many children have been brought home to their mothers from orphanages and other institutions after long periods of separation and in practically every family visited by the officers of the Commission a decided change for the better is observed in the manners and conduct of the children and in the mothers' standard of housekeeping.

## MINIMUM WAGE LAW ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

### Annual Report of Board for 1922

THE fifth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia, covering the operations of the year 1922, forms part of the Annual Report of the Department of Labour of the Province for that year. In addition to the usual statistics showing the number of female wage-earners affected by each of the Board's Orders, their average weekly wages and hours of work etc., the report contains an instructive account of the experience of the Board in administering the Minimum Wages Act, the difficulties to be surmounted in giving effect to Orders, and the benefits derived by the employees from the fixing of minimum wage rates.

Among the difficulties which are mentioned is the general unwillingness of the workers to have their identity known in connection with any com-

plaints. Informants insist on having their names suppressed, refuse to appear at inquiries when called upon, or write anonymous letters, which have to be ignored. In some cases during the past year the Board's action toward employers who were not complying with orders, was prompted by information from outside sources, or if information was supplied by the employee it was not given until she had left the employment in question. Special difficulties also arose in connection with piece rates, some employers finding it necessary to dismiss workers who in their opinion were not earning an amount equal to the minimum wage, and to obtain more competent or rapid workers. In general, however, it is declared that "it would be surprising indeed to find any community where a minimum wage for women has been

enacted, in which the total number of female wage earners has not increased after the passing of such an act." The subject of piece rates involves considerable technical or expert knowledge, and the report appears to indicate that finality has not been reached in this direction.

Attention was given during the year to cases of evasion of the law by employers, and in nearly every case the Board was able to secure for underpaid employees the amount that their wages fell short of the legal minimum, this amount being recoverable as a civil debt. A tendency to evade the law was evident in respect to working hours. In each of the Orders issued by the Board a maximum number of working hours is specified, with a margin in some industries for overtime, for which extra payment must be made. The most numerous infractions were found in hotels and restaurants, especially in the smaller towns and in country districts. The Order relating to this industry defines the working week as 48 hours, with an extra four hours for overtime; but it was found in some cases that a period of 56 hours, or eight hours daily on seven days a week, was being worked. The intervention of the

Board, however, secured a more general recognition of the workers' right to one day's relief from duty in the week. The great majority of the cases of delinquency were settled privately, action in Court being taken only in exceptional cases.

Two of the Orders made by the Board came under review during the past year. One of these, relating to the fruit and vegetable industry, stipulated a minimum wage for experienced help of \$14 a week. Application for a reduction in this rate was made in March by fruit packers and canners, and conferences were held by the Board at Kelowna and Vancouver, with the result that the existing minimum rate, namely, \$14 for a week of 48 hours, was confirmed. Consideration was also given to the rules laid down as to the employment of girls under 18 and of inexperienced women over that age, in the manufacturing industries, conferences of all interested parties being held at Victoria and Vancouver, but as the manufacturers' delegates objected to the reopening of the question of wages no action was then taken. The whole subject however, was reopened later on petition of the manufacturers, and a preliminary inquiry was begun,

Industry or occupation	No. of firms reporting in 1922	No. of employees		Legal minimum wages		Average weekly wages actually paid		Average hours per week
		Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	
Mercantile .....	320	1828	283	\$12.75	\$ 7.50 to \$12.75	\$15.00	\$ 9.48	43.7
Laundries .....	46	474	101	13.50	8.00 to 13.50	14.51	12.03	44.73
Public housekeeping .....	287	1171	44	14.00	12.00	15.98	14.95	40.23
Offices .....	1097	2502	91	15.00	11.00 to 15.00	19.32	12.20	41.93
Manufacturing .....	231	1093	203	14.00	12.00	16.00	10.59	43.92
Personal service .....	32	78	19	14.25	10.00 to 14.25	15.33	11.26	38.03
Fish preserving .....	9	50	15	15.50	12.75 to 15.50	15.56	12.10	46.98
Fruit and vegetable preserving and canning .....	30	experienced time 574 piece 135	inexperienced time 212 piece 102	14.00	10.00 to 14.00	experienced time 18.46 piece 19.40	inexperienced time 8.13 piece 8.01	43.07 .....
Telephones and telegraphs .....	83	1084	142	15.00	11.00 to 15.00	17.25	10.92	41.53

\*Rates for inexperienced workers under consideration.



but at the close of the year, had not sufficiently progressed to justify the holding of a conference.

The information contained in the statistical report, on the numbers employed etc., relates to the week ending November 18, 1922, except in regard to the seasonal occupations, namely the fruit and vegetable and the fishing industries. For the last two divisions the Board called for returns for the

week of greatest employment during the season of 1922. The accompanying table shows, for each industry or occupation covered by an order of the Board, the number of firms reporting, the number of employees under and over 18 years of age, the minimum wages and the average actual weekly wages of each class, and the average number of hours of employment in the week.

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## FORTY-EGHT HOUR WEEK FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA

### New Regulations of Minimum Wage Board

**F**URTHER changes were made last month in the orders which were issued early in the present year by the Minimum Wage Board of Alberta. These orders, as originally issued, were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for March (pages 292 to 294), and an article in the issue for April (page 396) outlined the changes effected later in Orders No. 1 (manufacturing); No. 2 (laundries etc.), and No. 6 (shops, stores, etc.), and also outlined the new Order, No. 7, defining "experienced females," and postponing until September 1, 1923, the coming into effect of Orders Nos. 1, 2 and 6, in regard to the minimum wage of \$14 per week, which had been fixed in those orders for experienced employees in the industries concerned.

Under the new supplementary orders the periods of employment and shifts are fixed for the different classes of employees coming under the various orders, namely, Order No. 1 (manufacturing industry); Order No. 2 (laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments; Order No. 3 (hotels, restaurants, refreshment rooms, boarding houses, etc.); Order No 4 (personal service occupations); Order No. 5 (offices); and Order No. 6 (shops, stores and mail order houses). The hours of work in

all these employments, excepting those coming under Order No. 6 (shops, stores, etc.) must not exceed 48 in any one week, provided however that in emergency cases overtime may be worked, but in no case is the total time during which a female worker is employed, including overtime, to exceed 52 hours in any three weeks of any calendar month.

Order No. 4 (personal service occupations) now provides that no girl under 18 years of age is allowed to work in any occupation coming under this Order except by permission of the Board. The occupations coming under the Order are described as including hairdressing or manieuring establishments, beauty parlours, barber shops, theatres, motion picture houses, shooting galleries, joy parlours, dance halls, cabarets, garages, gasoline service stations, etc.

All the orders provide that not more than 25 per cent of the entire female working staff shall be apprentices or learners.

Employers of female labour in the occupations coming under all the orders are required to keep registers of the names and addresses, working hours and actual earnings of all their female



employees, and to submit these registers on request to any member or representative of the Board. Employers must also keep a copy of the order which relates to their respective establishments posted in each room where employees are affected thereby. A further provision in all the orders is that where any place of business cover-

ed by the orders is open to the public for business for at least 44 hours in any one week, any employee who is on duty during the whole of this period is entitled to the minimum wage provided for her class, without any reduction whatever.

These new regulations became effective on July 1.

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## THE SHARE OF WAGE-EARNING WOMEN IN FAMILY SUPPORT

**T**HE Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has issued a report entitled "The Share of wage-earning Women in Family Support, 1923". The object of the report is stated thus: "Because of the scarcity of scientifically collected, specialized information on the subject of the share of women wage-earners in family support and because of the almost total lack of any comparable information regarding the same subject for men, the Women's Bureau decided to make an investigation relating to these matters which should be both comprehensive and detailed and which should give comparable material for men and women." The wage-earners in the shoe industry of Manchester, N.H., were chosen for study, the commissioner of labour of New Hampshire having requested that the survey should be made in that state and Manchester containing representative industries employing large numbers of both men and women. The investigation was made in 1920 and covered five separate shoe factories. The number of workers interviewed was 1,481, and information was secured regarding 740 others.

Material collected by other agencies which contained information on the home responsibilities of women was also studied and the pertinent facts are presented in the same volume. The report is, accordingly, arranged in three parts: first, the Manchester study which gives not only the home obligations of wo-

men but those of men as well; second, the data secured from the cost-of-living investigation made by the Bureau of Labour Statistics in 1918-19 which show the sources of family income and the actual and relative economic importance of sons and daughters, and, third, the data on the dependants of wage-earning women, and in a few cases, of wage-earning men, which have been secured in the course of inquiries on one subject or another by different organizations over a period of about thirty years.

In the Manchester study, the men and women were practically all working in the shoe industry. In the cost-of-living survey, the men and women concerned were employed in almost every known occupation as wage-earners or salaried workers. In the miscellaneous reports, a great variety of occupations was represented but the majority of the workers were "unselected groups working in representative women-employing industries in states or smaller localities."

It is stated that one in every four persons gainfully employed in the United States is a woman. "Few people realize that the single woman who works is often the chief breadwinner for her family and that almost every married woman wage-earner is working to supplement her husband's inadequate earnings and is turning over her entire wage to help out with the family

expenses. And almost no one appreciates the fact that many families get as much financial help from daughters as from sons."

"The girl who does not contribute to her family regularly but instead provides, whenever they are needed, some essential articles, such as shoes and clothes for her younger brothers and sisters, or who pays the gas and coal bills; the woman who gives a stated amount regularly as her contribution to the family budget; the girl who turns over her entire wage to her mother, or father, and gets back for her own expenses what can be spared after the family needs are met; the woman who is the head of her household and with her earnings supports one or more persons besides herself; the woman who does not live at home but contributes regularly to help support her parents or other relatives; the girl who helps out her married sister by clothing nieces or nephews or paying rent—all these are typical cases which occur more or less frequently among all groups of women wage-earners." The aim of the report is to give—without imposing an individual interpretation of what constitutes a total or partial dependant—a definite account of the amount contributed in relationship to both the wage of the contributor and the income of the family.

The earnings of the men and women in the Manchester inquiry were not comparable in any way. Only 11 per cent of the women as compared with 61.6 per cent of the men received \$1,000 or more during the year. This difference cannot be ascribed to greater irregularity at work on the part of the women, for similar differences were found for men and woman who had worked regularly throughout the year. In groups with the same amount of experience in the occupation, there was also a discrepancy in the earnings of men and women.

Of the men two-fifths were less than 25 years old and three-fifths of the

women were in this age-group. The percentage of married men was 53.4 and of married women 23.1. Of the women 67.8 per cent were daughters living with their parents. The number of sons living at home was about the same as the number of married men. "The average size of the families of the men and women was not very different, being slightly larger for the women (5.64 persons) than for the men (5.15 persons)." On the other hand, there were generally more wage-earners in proportion to the size of the family for the women than for the men. The need for a greater number of wage-earners in the families of the women is apparent when it is remembered that the average weekly earnings of the women are much lower than those of the men.

The report states that of the women in the Manchester study who were living at home, 67.9 per cent contributed all their earnings to the family support. Only 15.4 per cent of the women interviewed were married, and in 85 per cent of the families which had wage-earning wives the husband earned less than \$1,500 in a year. From the material collected by the Bureau of Labour Statistics in the cost-of-living survey it is found that only 11.2 per cent of the families studied had an income from the wives' earnings. In certain industrial centres, particularly in the textile manufacturing towns, a much larger proportion of married women are employed.

The contributions of single women to family support are important in relation both to the size of their earnings and the family income. Of the 67.8 per cent of the women studied—that is of the daughters living with their parents—59.9 per cent contributed all their earnings to their family and about 30 per cent of them had contributed all their earnings for more than five years. The Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living study showed that in 90.5 per cent of the families having daughters 16 years



old or more, these daughters 16 years tributing all their earnings to their families.

The proportion of the burden of family support borne by the single women living at home was more than 30 per cent in 22.2 per cent of the cases studied in Manchester and in 32.2 per cent of the families in the cost-of-living investigation. In one special inquiry it was found that from 26.7 per cent to 39.7 per cent of the family income was derived from the earnings of daughters.

It has been noted that in the Manchester study, the men are older than the women workers, more of them are married, there are fewer wage-earners in their families and their earnings are much greater. In the families which had men and women wage-earners, the men contributed, on the whole, more than the women, but in relation to the size of their earnings the contributions of the two sexes are practically of the same proportions. In two groups of men and women who were alike in the size of their earnings and in their family relationship, the women contributed all their earnings to a greater extent than did the men, and a larger percentage of women than of men had contributed all their earnings for the entire time they had been at work.

In the investigation made by the Department of Commerce and Labour in 1907-09 into the conditions surrounding woman and child wage-earners, it was found that in each of the four industries studied the contributions of the women to family support were a larger proportion of their earnings than was the case with the men.

With regard to the share of the family budget these contributions form, the report on the Manchester study states that "although a larger proportion of sons than of daughters earned

30 per cent or more of the family income, a larger proportion of daughters than of sons contributed more than 30 per cent of the family earnings". In the cost-of-living investigation, in which the families studied were selected to represent those in which the father was the chief wage-earner, less than 30 per cent of the family income was derived from sons in 59.3 per cent of the families having wage-earning sons and from the daughters in 67.8 per cent of the families having wage-earning daughters, "a difference which seems very much less than might have been expected in view of the difference in the wage rates which prevail for men and women."

The concluding paragraph of the section summarizing the information contained in the various reports states: "Although their findings cannot be considered to be final, in all these reports one conclusion is inescapable. It is that in general women are wage-earners not only for their own entire support but to meet a very definite responsibility as sharers in the support of others or the maintenance of higher standards of living in their families. The burden of responsibility assumed by women is very different from that of men. It is older people who look to women for assistance and support, and usually there is no alternative for the wage-earning woman who falls heir to responsibilities not of her own choosing. On the other hand, the man is usually responsible for a young and rising generation whose support he has undertaken deliberately and whose burden becomes lighter as the years advance. These differences are natural and unavoidable but they emphasize the necessity for a clearer understanding and a more equitable valuation of the wage-earning woman as an economic factor in the family."



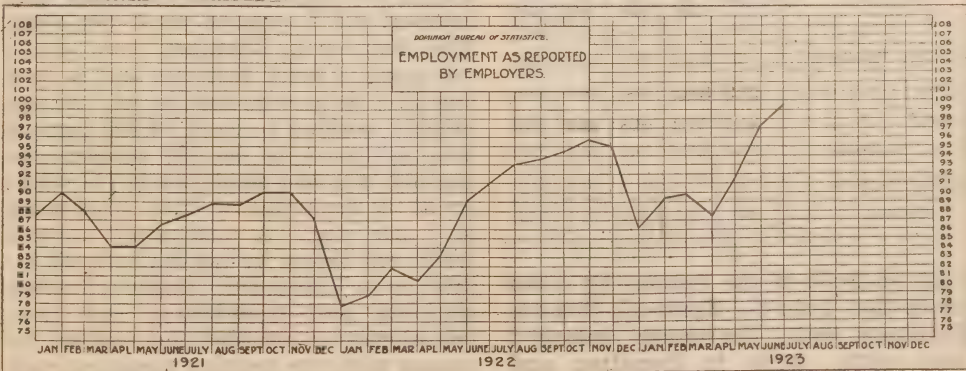
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1923,  
AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**F**URTHER moderate improvement in employment was shown in statements furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by employers of labour at the beginning of July, the index number rising by practically two points to 99.5. This is higher than at any period of 1922 or 1921, exceeding last year's peak, which was not reached until four months later, by about four points, and being over nine points above the peak for 1921. The curve in the accompanying chart shows clearly the favourable situation indicated at the commencement of July in comparison with any month in the two preceding years. As mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, it may be expected that this curve, still paralleling its 1922 movement, will continue to rise moderately during the next few months.

The improvement was most pronounced in construction; transportation afforded a good deal more employment, while very little change on the whole was shown in manufacturing; gains in saw mills and some other branches of this division counter-balanced losses in textiles and iron and steel, those in the former being partly seasonal in character. Logging operations were con-

siderably curtailed, also on account of seasonal causes. Employment in mining as a whole remained stationary, while increased activity was recorded by summer hotels, in trade and communication. Statements were received from 5,765 firms with a combined payroll of 830,371 persons, of whom 815,128 were at work at the beginning of July; in the preceding month they had employed 799,407 workers. There was, therefore, an increase in personnel of 15,721 employees or practically 2 per cent. As indicated above, the index number for the month under review stood at 99.5, as compared with 97.3 on June 1, 1923, and with 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July, 1922 and 1921.

Increased activity was reported in all provinces; the gains in the Maritime and Prairie districts were the most extensive. In the former the largest additions to staffs were recorded in saw and lumber mills and on highway construction. Railway and building construction and logging also showed substantial improvement. In the Prairie provinces the railways absorbed the majority of the additionally employed workers, the gains on railway construc-



tion and maintenance being especially large. Building construction, railway operation and construction and lumber mills in Quebec reported especially pronounced increases; logging and textiles, on the other hand, recorded greatly reduced activity, and contractions were also indicated in iron and steel, shipping and stevedoring and rubber. The expansion on highway construction in Ontario was the most decided, but considerable gains were also registered in fruit canneries, shipping and stevedoring, sawmilling and building. These additions to staff however, were largely offset by decreases in garment, iron, steel, and rubber factories and in logging. In British Columbia moderate improvement was recorded in a number of industries, notably in fish canning, sugar refining, water transportation and railway construction. The following table of index numbers shows the favourable situation reported in every section of the country as compared with the same period of 1922 and 1921. In the Maritime provinces and Quebec the index numbers, for the first time since 1920, were above the base; in the Prairie provinces the number last year rose to practically the same level as during the month under review, but not until the beginning of August. The situation in British Columbia and Ontario is already better than in any period in the last two years.

District	Relative weight	July 1, 1923	June 1, 1923	July 1, 1922	July 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces...	9.2	101.0	93.9	92.6	89.0
Quebec .....	27.2	100.5	99.1	88.0	87.2
Ontario .....	42.2	97.2	96.8	89.2	84.2
Prairie Provinces.....	13.2	101.4	95.5	99.7	94.7
British Columbia.....	8.1	103.9	100.4	99.2	92.6
Canada.....	100	99.5	97.3	91.1	87.5

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that firms in Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver enlarged their staffs, while in Hamilton and

Toronto reductions were recorded. In Montreal returns were tabulated from 724 employers with an aggregate working force of 110,487 persons, or 663 more than at the beginning of June. Building contractors registered the largest gains, but improvement was also reported in tobacco, boot, shoe and glass factories and in the construction of roads. On the other hand, textile, iron, steel, printing, shipping and stevedoring showed contraction. The changes in Toronto were comparatively slight, the most decided decreases occurring in rubber, textile, iron and steel factories, while the only important increases were reported in biscuit factories and on highways. A total payroll of 98,140 persons was indicated by the 798 Toronto firms making returns who had employed 98,745 workers at the beginning of June. Varying conditions were recorded in Ottawa; employment in pulp and paper factories fell off to some extent, but increased activity was indicated in highway and building construction and in retail trade. Reports were compiled from 129 employers whose payrolls included 11,684 persons, as compared with 11,560 at the beginning of June, the difference representing an increase of 1 per cent. In Hamilton very large decreases were registered, mainly in cotton and other textile factories where they were partly due to seasonal slackness. In addition, contractions were shown in iron and steel works. The 194 firms in this city making returns, whose payrolls comprised 27,662 persons, reported that they had released 1,147 persons or 4 per cent. The changes in Winnipeg were small; the gains in brick factories and in iron and steel shops were the largest. An aggregate working force of 24,960 persons was registered by the 290 concerns reporting, who had employed 24,717 workers at the beginning of June, an increase of 1 per cent. A moderately upward trend was shown by the majority of industries in Vancouver. Sugar refineries, shipping and stevedoring, and local transportation recorded the greatest increases while the heaviest losses occurred



in saw mills. According to reports from 213 employers they had a combined staff of 21,439 persons which was 785 or 3.8 per cent more than at the beginning of June. The index numbers of employment in these cities are given in the following table:—

City	Relative weight	July 1, 1923	June 1, 1923	July 1, 1922
Montreal .....	13.6	95.9	95.4	88.2
Toronto .....	12.0	89.5	89.9	88.4
Ottawa .....	1.4	10.2	100.6	
Hamilton .....	3.4	91.4	94.6	
Winnipeg .....	3.1	87.7	87.1	92.8
Vancouver .....	2.6	100.3	94.7	97.4

### The Manufacturing Industries

There were considerable seasonal fluctuations in this division at the beginning of July, but the balance of employment was favourable. Saw mills reported further marked activity and improvement was shown in fruit, vegetable and fish canneries, in pulp, paper, tobacco, brick, glass, electric current, gas and petroleum factories. On the other hand large declines, representing partly seasonal inactivity and partly temporary shut downs for holidays and inventories, were indicated in textiles. Contractions were also reported in iron and steel, rubber, musical instruments and chemical works. Statements were tabulated from 3,811 manufacturers having 460,481 persons on their staffs as compared with 460,249 workers at the beginning of June. There was, therefore, a nominal increase of 232 persons or .1 per cent. The trend of employment at the beginning of July, 1922, had been unfavourable chiefly owing to the temporary closing of the railway car shops, and the index number then stood practically 9 points lower than during the period under review.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS — EDIBLE.**—The trend of employment in this industry continued to be moderately upward, further improvement being recorded in

dairies and fish canneries. Abattoirs and meat packing plants, on the other hand, reported curtailment of staff. Activity in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec declined slightly, while in the remaining districts increased employment was afforded, notably so in British Columbia. Statements were received from 187 firms employing 14,490 persons or 232 more than at the beginning of June. This was a gain of 1.6 per cent. Additions to staffs on a somewhat larger scale had been indicated by the firms reporting for the beginning of July, 1922, when the index number had stood a few points higher.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.** — Varying conditions reported in this group resulted in a very small net increase. Boot and shoe factories were considerably busier, but less activity was indicated in plants preparing leather. Quebec employers recorded practically all the gain, while in Ontario declines were registered. The working force of the 204 firms making returns stood at 17,109 persons as compared with 17,092 at the beginning of June. Additions to staff on a very much larger scale had been indicated during the corresponding period of last year and employment then was in a slightly greater volume than for the month being surveyed.

**LUMBER AND ITS PRODUCTS.**—Further and large additions to staffs were reported by the 711 concerns making returns in this group, 3,895 persons having been added to their staffs since the beginning of June. Since their payrolls included 59,916 workers as compared with 56,021 in the month before, this was an increase of 7 per cent. Improvement was recorded generally throughout the country the gains in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec being most extensive. The expansion was confined almost entirely to saw and lumber mills, reductions being indicated in furniture factories and in other branches of the lumber industry. Improvement had also been registered at the commencement of July, 1922, although it was not



so pronounced and the level of employment then was somewhat lower.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.** — Further contractions almost wholly in Ontario, were indicated by manufacturers of musical instruments. This is a seasonal movement, repeating that experienced at the beginning of July of last year. According to reports from 40 manufacturers, 2,899 persons were employed in making pianos and other musical instruments. In the month before these firms had 3,051 persons working for them; there was therefore a decrease of 5 per cent.

**PLANT PRODUCTS — EDIBLE.** — The volume employment afforded in this industry early in July showed another and more pronounced seasonal increase which exceeded that indicated during the same period of last year when the index number had stood somewhat lower. Fruit and vegetable canneries reported the bulk of the gain but improvement was also shown in sugar refineries, biscuit, chocolate and other food factories. All provinces shared in the upward movement which however, was most marked in Ontario and British Columbia. A total working force of 25,489 persons was registered by the 270 firms making returns who employed 24,134 workers at the beginning of June. This increase of 1,355 persons represented a 5.6 per cent gain.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.** — Continued expansion was shown in this industry at the beginning of July, although the gains were considerably less than those registered during the month before. Statements were compiled from 443 manufacturers employing 53,516 persons as compared with 53,321 in their last report. Firms in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario recorded increased activity but in the Prairie district and British Columbia curtailment of employment was shown. Practically all the additionally employed workers were absorbed by pulp and paper mills, while printing and publishing showed the usual midsummer quiet-

ness. The trend of employment during the same period of last year had been upward also, but the situation then was not so favourable as for the month being reviewed.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.** — The production of rubber foot-wear, tires and other rubber goods showed a decline at the beginning of July, when 924 persons were released from the staffs of the 31 firms reporting. Their payrolls included 11,157 persons as against 12,081 at the beginning of June, a reduction of 6 per cent. The losses were recorded wholly in Quebec and Ontario. The employers making returns during the corresponding month of last year had shown considerably increased activity, but employment then was in somewhat less volume than for the month being reviewed.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.** — Further and heavier contractions were recorded by textile manufacturers at the beginning of July, the losses being particularly large in cotton and other textile mills. Hosiery, knitting, garment and head-wear factories, moreover, were slacker and slight curtailment was indicated in several other branches of the industry. Quebec and Ontario reported practically all the decline, the changes elsewhere being comparatively small. The payrolls of the 583 employers from whom statements were received, aggregated 69,871 persons, which was 2,654 less than at the beginning of June. This decrease of 3.7 per cent caused the index number to be very slightly lower than at the same period of last year when reductions in personnel, though on a much smaller scale, had also been reported.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.** — The trend of employment in this division continued upward, 504 persons being added to the staffs of the 97 firms making returns. As they employed 11,559 persons as compared with 11,055 in their last report, this represented an increase of 4.6 per cent, most of which was absorbed by tobacco factories in Quebec and Ontario. Breweries

also afforded more employment. The situation was rather more favourable than at the beginning of July, 1922, when improvement had also been indicated.

**CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.** — Factories producing drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations and soaps in Ontario were somewhat less fully employed than in the last report. Statements compiled from 108 manufacturers in the chemical group showed that they employed 6,708 persons as compared with 6,855 at the beginning of June, a decline of slightly over 2 per cent. Employment at the beginning of July of last year had also decreased and the index number for the month being reviewed was slightly higher.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.** — Summer activity continued to be apparent in this division, the increases repeating those reported during the early part of July, 1922, when conditions were slightly less favourable. Returns from 121 employers showed that their staffs rose from 10,190 persons at the beginning of June to 10,401 in the early part of July, the difference being an increase of over 2 per cent. Brick and glass works in Quebec and Manitoba absorbed most of the additionally employed workers.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.** — Further improvement was reported by electric current producers, chiefly in British Columbia. The movement in July of last year had also been favourable although the index number then was not quite so high as for the period under review. The working force of the 79 manufacturers making returns, standing at 10,204 persons, was 159 greater than in the preceding month.

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.** — Moderate, though fairly general contractions were indicated in this division at the beginning of June, when 2,598 persons were released from the staffs of the 621 firms from which returns were tabulated.

Improvement was indicated in the Prairie provinces, but elsewhere declines were reported, those in Ontario being much the largest. Rolling and forging mills, automobile, railway car, agricultural implement, ship building, wire and hardware works were slacker, as were also foundries and machine shops. Slight improvement, on the other hand, was registered in factories producing general plant machinery and structural iron and steel. The working force of the 621 firms making returns, standing at 133,275 persons, at the commencement of June, declined to 130,677 at the beginning of July. The difference represented a contraction of 1.9 per cent. Reductions in personnel on a much larger scale owing to temporary cessation of work in the railway car shops had been indicated in July, 1922, when the situation had been decidedly less favourable, employment then being nearly 20 points lower.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.** — Factories making petroleum products in Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie provinces were considerably busier than during the preceding month and artificial ice works in the last named district also employed larger working forces. Statements were compiled from 75 concerns in the mineral products group employing 9,969 persons as compared with 9,687 workers in the month before, an increase of 2.9 per cent. Small additions to staffs had been reported during the same period of last year, when employment was in much smaller volume than at the beginning of July, 1923.

**MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.** — Broom and brush manufacturers in Ontario were slightly less fully employed, and reductions in staff were also indicated in works producing window shades and fixtures in Quebec. A combined working force of 4,082 persons was recorded by the 65 firms making returns who had employed 4,271 workers in their last report. The difference represented a decline of 4.4 per cent.



### Logging

Substantial declines in employment were registered in logging camps at the beginning of July, when 1,644 persons were released by the 199 concerns making returns. Their working force comprised 18,074 persons compared with 19,718 on June 1. The greater part of this decrease of over 8 per cent occurred in Quebec and Ontario, while in the Maritime Provinces increased activity was indicated. Rather heavier contractions had been recorded at the commencement of July, 1922, when the index number of employment stood 17 points lower.

### Mining

**COAL MINING.** — Employment in coal mines in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia showed some curtailment, while in the Maritime provinces activity was slightly heightened. Returns were tabulated from 92 operators whose working forces of 28,706 persons were smaller by 320 employees than at the beginning of June. The tendency at the same period of last year was also retrogressive, although the declines were somewhat less extensive, and the index number then was lower.

**METALLIC ORES.** — Gold mining in Ontario afforded slightly more employment, while elsewhere very little change was indicated in metallic ore mining. Forty-five firms registered a combined payroll of 11,512 persons as against 11,393 in the last report, an increase of 1 per cent. Moderate improvement had also been shown during the same period of last year when the index number stood nearly 29 points lower than for the month being surveyed.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS.** — General but rather slight increases in employment were reported by quite a number of the industries coming under this heading, chief among them being salt mining, natural gas producing, sand and gravel digging. The gains were very largely confined to Ontario. Statements

furnished by 67 employers showed that 6,618 persons were employed in the non-metallic ores division as compared with 6,420 in the month before. This was an increase of rather better than 3 per cent. Although a very much larger percentage increase had been indicated at the beginning of July, 1922, the index number then was several points lower than at the beginning of this July.

### Communication

The volume of employment afforded in this group showed another increase, continuing the upward movement indicated uninterruptedly since the first of January. An aggregate payroll of 21,109 persons was reported by the 161 firms making returns who had employed 20,838 workers at the beginning of June. This increase of slightly more than 1 per cent was registered very largely in telephones in Ontario, although improvement was also reflected in statements from telegraphs in the Maritime provinces and Quebec. Moderately increased activity had also been indicated at the same period of last year when the index number was lower than for month being surveyed.

### Transportation

**STEAM RAILWAYS.** — A continuation of summer activity was indicated by steam railways at the beginning of July, 3,177 persons having been added to the staffs of the 112 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns. As they employed 79,098 workers as compared with 75,921 workers at the beginning of June, this was a gain of 4.2 per cent. Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia shared in the expansion, that in the Prairie district and Quebec being especially large. In the Maritime provinces on the other hand seasonal declines were reported. A favourable movement on the whole had also been shown at the beginning of July of last year, but employment then was in very much smaller volume than during the period under review.



Industry	Relative weight	July 1, 1923	June 1, 1923	July 1, 1922	July 1, 1921
<b>Manufacturing .....</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>80.9</b>
Animal products—edible .....	1.8	94.9	95.0	97.4	92.8
Fur and its products .....	.1	91.8	90.4	97.5	86.2
Leather and its products .....	2.1	78.2	78.1	79.6	76.6
Lumber and its products .....	7.4	121.0	112.4	113.3	99.3
Rough and dressed lumber .....	5.3	151.0	134.6	139.3	116.6
Lumber products .....	2.1	81.3	83.3	78.5	77.4
Musical instruments .....	.3	65.0	68.4	56.8	64.8
Plant products—edible .....	3.1	94.9	90.0	91.6	91.4
Pulp and paper products .....	6.6	104.9	104.4	97.3	90.9
Pulp and paper .....	3.4	115.8	114.7	102.3	91.9
Paper products .....	.7	90.6	91.2	85.3	77.0
Printing and publishing .....	2.5	96.9	96.7	95.2	94.2
Rubber products .....	1.4	77.9	84.3	76.5	68.8
Textile products .....	8.6	87.3	90.6	88.0	80.1
Thread, yarn and cloth .....	3.0	97.8	104.0	100.4	92.0
Hosiery and knit goods .....	1.7	94.4	96.2	91.0	70.7
Garments and personal furnishings .....	2.8	74.3	75.5	76.8	76.3
Others .....	1.1	91.7	96.3	87.8	77.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors .....	1.4	100.2	95.9	99.9	102.2
Wood distillates and extracts .....	.1	101.9	98.6	61.4	86.4
Chemicals and allied products .....	.8	89.2	91.6	88.1	86.9
Clay, glass and stone products .....	1.3	102.7	100.3	94.6	83.2
Electric current .....	1.8	123.0	118.2	121.6	104.8
Electrical apparatus .....	1.0	103.8	103.0	74.8	92.3
Iron and steel products .....	16.1	85.0	86.7	65.6	70.1
Crude, rolled and forged products .....	1.9	77.5	81.8	57.7	63.1
Machinery, other than vehicles .....	1.2	76.6	75.1	63.1	67.3
Agricultural implements .....	.8	65.0	66.4	56.0	66.6
Land vehicles .....	7.6	103.2	104.6	72.3	75.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing .....	.4	27.4	29.3	28.2	47.7
Heating appliances .....	.7	91.9	95.2	86.8	85.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.) .....	.7	93.5	91.7	74.0	85.8
Foundry and machine shop products .....	.7	88.9	92.1	68.6	63.2
Others .....	2.1	79.6	81.1	69.9	71.2
Non-ferrous metal products .....	<b>1.5</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>70.7</b>
Mineral products .....	1.2	107.6	104.1	97.4	88.8
Miscellaneous .....	.5	90.2	94.6	92.2	83.8
<b>Logging .....</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>
<b>Mining .....</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>
Coal .....	3.5	92.8	93.8	91.6	94.7
Metallic ores .....	1.4	127.9	126.2	99.1	84.0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) .....	.8	107.3	105.3	101.1	93.8
<b>Communication .....</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>107.4</b>
Telegraphs .....	.5	104.6	102.4	95.6	98.7
Telephones .....	2.1	103.1	102.1	101.1	109.8
<b>Transportation .....</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>99.6</b>
Street railways and car-tage .....	2.4	116.8	116.1	131.9	103.2
Railways .....	9.7	102.4	98.3	94.6	92.4
Shipping and stevedoring .....	1.8	209.5	211.2	233.9	193.9
<b>Construction and main tenance .....</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>169.1</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>126.7</b>
Building .....	<b>3.0</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>92.0</b>
Highway .....	1.3	276.5	1956.6	3369.9	1937.1
Railway .....	6.3	163.2	146.6	145.2	127.7
<b>Services .....</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>108.0</b>
Hotel and restaurant .....	1.0	123.7	117.3	112.0	120.2
Professional .....	.1	102.3	98.1	92.8	79.0
Personal (chiefly laundries) .....	.6	100.6	100.2	96.7	98.7
<b>Trade .....</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>92.7</b>
Retail .....	4.2	90.1	90.2	88.3	90.7
Wholesale .....	62.5	96.2	95.1	95.0	96.7
<b>All Industries .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>87.5</b>

SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING. — Considerable fluctuations were shown in this group in different parts of the country. In Ontario and British Columbia the tendency was upward, but the gains were not large enough to offset the reductions that were registered in the Maritime provinces and Quebec, and a net decline of 147 men was recorded by the 59 concerns making returns. Their working force comprised 14,603 persons as compared with 14,750 at the beginning of June. Expansion had been indicated during the same period of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

#### Construction and Maintenance

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.—Continued seasonal activity was recorded by building contractors at the beginning of July, 315 of these firms employing 24,798 persons as compared with 21,427 in their last report. This increase of 3,371 persons or 4.2 per cent was shared in to some extent by all provinces; the gains in Quebec were, however, much the largest. Additions to staffs on a somewhat smaller scale had been indicated during the same period of 1922, but the index number then was several points lower.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION. — Operations on road building provided work for a very much larger number than in the preceding month, there being an increase of 4,137 men or 65 per cent. Some 10,500 men were reported by the 47 contractors making returns whereas at the beginning of June they had employed 6,367 workers. Ontario and the Maritime provinces absorbed the majority of the additional employees, but improvement was also recorded in Quebec and the Prairie district. Somewhat greater activity had been indicated by the firms reporting for the beginning of July of last year.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE. — Further pronounced expansion was shown by these departments of the railways; the payroll of the 32 con-

cerns and divisional superintendents making returns was 11.3 per cent larger on July 1 than June 1. Their working forces comprised 51,403 persons as compared with 46,199 on the latter date. All provinces shared in the expansion which was most pronounced in the Prairie provinces. Large increases in personnel had also been registered at the same period of last year, but the number of men employed on railway construction and maintenance then was considerably smaller than for the period being surveyed.

#### Services

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**—Summer hotels made further large additions to staffs, mainly in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Statements were received from 69 concerns employing 8,091 workers in comparison with an aggregate payroll of 7,389 at the beginning of June. This was an increase of 9.5 per cent which caused the index number to be higher than at any other period of the record, exceeding that for July 1, 1922, by over 16 points.

#### Trade

Employment in both retail and wholesale trade continued to improve moderately; the largest gain in the former division occurred in Ontario, while in the latter it was in British Columbia. A combined sales force of 54,557 persons was reported by 550 firms in the trade division. As they had employed 54,258 persons at the beginning of June this represented an increase of 6 per cent. Expansion on a rather larger scale had been indicated during the same month of last year, but the index number then was somewhat lower.

The table on page 901 shows the index numbers of employment in the various industries as on July 1 and June 1 of this year and July 1, 1922 and 1921. The first column shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers reported in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed in January 1920 equals 100.)

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### UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

**T**HE present article on unemployment among members of trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending June 30, 1923. At the end of April the percentage of unemployment was 4.6, and during the following two months improvement was registered, the percentage of idleness at the end of May standing at 4.5 and at 3.4 on June 30, 1923. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year more employment was afforded, the percentage out of work at the end of June being nearly 2 points lower than at the close of June, 1922. (Unemployment as used

here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.)

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by



TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1920		2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Feb. 1920		5.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.2	4.0
March 1920		1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
April 1920		.6	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
May 1920		.4	.5	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	5.6	2.4
June 1920		.6	.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
July 1920		.1	.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	.9	1.4	9.8	2.4
Aug. 1920		.3	.1	1.0	1.7	.3	.5	.7	4.7	2.4
Sept. 1920		.3	.1	7.6	1.9	.5	.1	.6	5.1	2.3
Oct. 1920		.3	.4	9.5	3.0	3.3	.3	.8	10.7	8.1
Nov. 1920		2.2	.5	14.7	6.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	24.7	10.2
Dec. 1920		5.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.1
Jan. 1921		5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Feb. 1921		14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
March 1921		17.6	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
April 1921		21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
May 1921		12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
June 1921		14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
July 1921		12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
Aug. 1921		7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Sept. 1921		8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Oct. 1921		2.3	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4
Nov. 1921		6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1
Dec. 1921		5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Jan. 1922		18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Feb. 1922		11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
March 1922		9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
April 1922		20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
May 1922		12.1	3.1	11.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
June 1922		7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
July 1922		2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
Aug. 1922		2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Sept. 1922		1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	.7	.5	1.4	4.8	2.6
Oct. 1922		1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Nov. 1922		3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Dec. 1922		3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Jan. 1923		3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Feb. 1923		5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
March 1923		3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
April 1923		2.2	.5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
May 1923		1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
June 1923		2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4

trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18 and by months for 1919-20-21-22 and to June of this year. Throughout the quarter the curve has followed a downward course similar to that of the corresponding quarter of last year. There was, however, a lower level of unemployment during the period under review.

During April smaller percentages of idleness than in the previous month were reported in all provinces except Alberta. In May improvement over April was reported in all provinces except Quebec and New Brunswick; in the former owing to less activity for garment workers.

In June improvement for all Canada as a whole continued to be registered. Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta reported more activity than in May. New Brunswick reported no change and the other provinces, slight increases in unemployment.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces, and Table II on

(Continued on page 906)

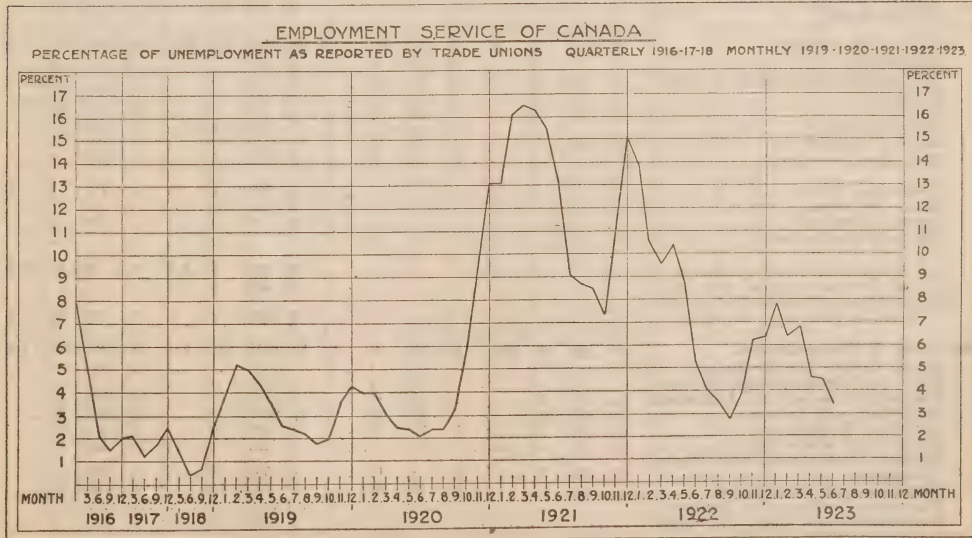




TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30, 1923

Occupation	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent
<b>Fishing</b> .....													1	85	0	0
Lumber Workers and Loggers..																
Mining	13	5291	110	2.1					1	175	0	0				
Miners (Metallic ores).....																
Coal Miners	12	4991	110													
Miners (Non-metallic Ores).....	1	300	0						1	175	0					
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b> .....	11	454	1	.2	12	1358	26	1.9	70	20575	1891	9.2	193	18866	491	2.6
<i>Vegetable Products (Except Textiles Fibres and Wood)</i> .....					2	45	0	0	4	1381	95	6.9	8	314	2	6
Soft Drink Workers.....					1	7	0						1	77	0	
Cigar and Tobacco Workers.....													4	126	2	
Bakers, Confectioners, Sugar Refinery and Cereal Mill Employees					1	38	0		4	1381	95		3	111	0	
<i>Pulp and Paper Products</i> .....	1	102	1	1.0	2	123	1	.8	12	2484	59	2.4	43	5865	236	4.0
(a) Pulp and Paper Mill Workers.....									4	1105	0	0	14	2380	3	.1
(b) Printing, Publishing and Litho. Compositors.....	1	102	1	1.0	2	123	1	.8	8	1379	59	4.3	29	3485	103	6.7
Pressmen and Assistants.....									4	943	29		13	1979	233	
Bookbinders.....	1	102			1	28	0		1	295	30		7	763	114	
Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....													2	125	0	
Engravers and Lithographers.....									3	141	0		1	107	0	
Others.....													6	511	16	
<i>Wood Products (Except Paper)</i> ...		31	1	.0					3	55	3	5.5	12	406	0	0
Furniture Workers, Wood Workers, etc.....									3	55	3		12	406	0	
Match makers.....	1	35	0													
<i>Fibres, Textiles and Textile Prod.</i>					1	479	0	0	6	7970	788	9.9	16	3274	59	1.8
(a) Textile and Carpet Workers.....					1	479	0	0	1	2072	38	1.8	4	186	0	0
(b) Garment Workers.....									3	5690	750	13.2	12	3088	59	1.9
Tailors.....													5	179	0	
Garment Workers.....									3	5690	750		7	2909	59	
(c) Hat, Cap and Glove Makers.....									2	208	0	0				
<i>Animal Products (Except Textile Fibres)</i> .....									4	585	120	20.5	11	1107	40	3.6
Butchers, Meat and Fish Packers.....																
Leather Workers.....									4	585	120		9	747	22	
Fur Workers.....													2	360	18	
<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	9	317	0	0	7	711	25	3.5	29	5711	823	14.4	94	7573	142	1.9
Blacksmiths.....					2	107	0		2	223	7		5	287	0	
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Build.	1	11	0		1	24	0		3	152	2		11	752	6	
Machinists.....	2	56	0		1	482	25		7	279	0		21	2073	44	
Moulders.....	3	98	0		1	52	0		1	41	0		16	962	56	
Patternmakers.....									1	173	9		4	32	0	
Railway Carmen.....	3	152	0		1	31	0		13	4655	805		32	3148	31	
Sheet Metal Workers.....					1	15	0		2	188	0		5	319	5	
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals</b> .....									3	200	0	0	5	213	1	.5
Metal Polishers.....									1	140	0		4	63	1	
Jewelry Workers.....									2	60	0		1	150	0	
Mill and Smeltermen.....																
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products</b> ...									2	129	3	2.3	2	76	11	14.5
Mineral Products (Gas, Oil, etc.)									1	615	0	0				
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (Unclass. Workers)...									6	1445	0	0	2	38	0	0
<b>Building &amp; Construction</b> .....	6	249	46	18.5	5	122	0	0	38	5228	123	2.4	99	7679	114	1.5
Steam, Shovel and Dredgemen.....													1	213	0	
Bdge. and Structural Iron Workers	1	33	0		1	16	0		1	153	0					
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	1	107	40		1	42	0		6	905	10		28	2170	23	
Carpenters and Joiners.....	1	34	0		1	20	0		17	2099	56		38	4095	28	
Electrical Workers.....	1	20	6						3	809	8		7	261	31	
Granite and Stone Cutters.....									4	205	0		11	222	10	
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers.....	2	55	0		1	4	0		2	552	8		3	106	0	
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....					1	40	0		4	385	41		8	356	21	
Tile-layers, Lathers and Roofers..																
Hod-carriers and Bldg. Labourers									1	120	0		3	250	1	

## AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent		
																			Apr. 1923	May 1923	June 1923
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2202	0	0	3	2287	0	20.2	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3082	343	11.1	1	591	29	4.9	1	591	29	6.3	5.2	4.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1438	298	20.7	30	9986	751	8.6	5.4	7.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3082	343	.....	4	1438	298	.....	28	9511	751	8.9	5.6	7.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	475	0	0	0	0
20	1441	34	2.4	18	1652	1	.1	30	1692	23	1.4	45	2931	194	6.6	399	48969	2661	3.7	9.2	5.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1150	0	0	4	178	0	0	3	64	3	4.7	22	3132	100	4.4	3.9	3.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	133	0	.....	2	60	0	.....	5	270	0	2.4	3.4	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	0	.....	1	4	3	.....	7	144	5	24.3	2.2	3.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1150	0	.....	1	38	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2718	95	3.4	4.1	3.5
5	505	30	5.9	8	228	1	.4	8	347	3	.9	11	666	28	4.2	90	10320	359	2.8	2.3	3.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	83	2	2.4	19	3568	5	0	.1	.1
5	505	30	5.9	8	228	1	.4	8	347	3	.9	10	583	26	4.5	71	6752	354	4.2	3.5	5.2
2	413	30	.....	4	146	0	.....	284	3	.....	.....	6	419	5	.....	35	4331	172	4.7	3.0	4.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	45	1	.....	1	55	0	.....	2	110	19	.....	14	1296	164	3.8	8.9	12.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	0	.....	1	47	0	.....	1	39	2	.....	5	236	2	.5	2.7	.8
1	27	0	.....	1	12	0	.....	2	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	157	0	0	0	0
2	65	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	0	.....	12	732	16	3.2	1.9	2.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	807	120	14.9	20	1303	123	6.7	25.9	9.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	807	120	.....	20	1303	123	6.7	25.9	9.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	224	0	0	2	170	0	0	26	12117	847	6.5	27.4	7.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	224	0	0	2	170	0	0	6	2737	38	1.8	.9	1.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	170	0	0	18	9172	809	7.0	36.8	8.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	349	0	.9	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	224	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8823	809	7.3	38.3	9.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	208	0	1.1	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1692	160	19.5	10.4	9.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1832	142	14.6	13.3	10.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	360	18	40.	3.9	5.
14	892	4	.4	9	274	0	0	15	919	19	2.1	24	1104	43	3.9	201	17501	1056	1.6	1.6	6.0
2	61	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	112	5	.....	2	27	3	.....	13	705	10	1.6	1.6	1.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1128	13	3.7	1.9	1.2
2	151	0	.....	1	56	0	.....	2	238	5	.....	7	266	5	.....	43	3601	79	2.1	1.7	2.2
1	35	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	72	5	.....	23	1260	61	7.0	6.9	4.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	0	.....	1	12	1	.....	7	225	10	4.7	3.2	4.4
7	572	4	.....	8	218	0	.....	8	518	7	.....	9	578	18	.....	81	9872	865	.5	.7	8.8
2	73	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	43	2	.....	3	72	11	.....	15	710	18	1.7	2.7	2.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120	0	6	9	533	1	.2	3.8	.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	203	1	.6	32.4	.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	210	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120	0	.....	1	120	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	1	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	229	15	1.3	6.0	6.6
1	44	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	659	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1483	0	0	1	0
8	587	101	17.2	13	291	14	4.8	7	293	37	12.6	10	599	24	4.0	186	15048	459	7.7	4.3	3.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	219	0	12.9	4.8	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	153	0	81.9	18.5	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	70	3	.....	3	102	22	.....	2	129	10	.....	48	3558	119	8.7	4.4	3.3
1	20	0	.....	4	102	8	.....	1	21	4	.....	1	33	10	.....	64	6519	146	5.9	4.0	2.2
1	178	12	.....	2	67	0	.....	2	130	0	.....	2	149	0	.....	19	1648	51	2.8	.9	3.1
1	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59	0	.....	19	521	24	6.3	12.5	4.6
1	125	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	2	.....	10	1042	10	5.1	0	1.9
1	116	30	.....	3	52	3	.....	1	40	11	.....	1	15	2	.....	19	1004	108	13.2	6.3	10.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	0	.....	1	14	0	5.2	33.3	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	370	1	27.9	0	.3

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30, 1923

Occupation	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent
<b>Transportation</b> .....	36	2368	44	1.9	29	2105	7	.3	79	10713	415	3.9	218	22227	207	.9
(a) Shipping and Stevedoring.....	2	97	8	8.2	...	...	...	...	4	913	5	.5	2	53	0	0
(b) Steam Railway Operation.....	33	2106	36	1.7	28	2003	2	.1	73	6328	87	1.3	203	17465	198	1.1
Conductors .....	2	64	0	...	2	184	0	...	6	382	0	...	23	1339	8	...
Locomotive Engineers.....	6	226	0	...	4	365	1	...	11	552	2	...	30	2075	4	...
Locomotive Firemen.....	4	243	8	...	2	88	0	...	9	727	33	...	23	2147	92	...
Trainmen .....	6	647	11	...	4	543	0	...	11	2335	34	...	27	5194	91	...
Railway Employees, n.e.s.....	10	755	13	...	10	349	1	...	16	1080	4	...	50	2912	3	...
Express Employees.....	1	13	0	...	1	65	0	...	...	...	...	...	7	202	0	...
M. of Way Employees and Ry. Shop Labourers.....	4	336	4	...	5	417	0	...	20	1752	14	...	43	3596	0	...
<b>(c) Local Transportation</b> .....	1	165	0	0	1	98	5	5.2	2	2372	323	10.9	13	4709	9	.2
Street and Electric Ry. Emp.	1	165	0	...	1	96	5	...	2	2372	323	...	12	4635	9	...
Teamsters and Chauffeurs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	74	0	...
<b>Communication</b> .....	11	503	0	0	6	146	0	0	10	1656	9	.5	9	2872	23	.8
(a) Telegraph Operation.....	11	503	0	0	6	146	0	0	10	1656	9	.5	9	2872	23	.8
Telegraphers (System Div.).....	7	320	0	...	6	146	0	...	8	1450	9	...	8	2830	23	...
Telegraphers (Local).....	4	183	0	...	...	...	...	...	2	206	0	...	1	42	0	...
(b) Telephone operators.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Trade (Retail Shop Clerks)</b> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	557	3	.5	1	170	2	1.2
<b>Services</b> .....	5	87	0	0	9	311	8	2.6	24	4455	13	.3	97	4848	66	1.4
(a) Governmental .....	5	87	0	0	7	268	0	0	13	3703	10	.3	47	3218	2	.1
Federal Employees .....	5	87	0	...	4	146	0	...	8	1244	0	...	40	1623	0	...
Civic Employees .....	...	...	...	...	3	122	0	...	5	2459	10	...	7	1595	2	...
(b) Miscellaneous .....	...	...	...	...	2	43	8	18.6	11	752	3	.4	50	1630	64	3.9
Hotel and Restaurant Emp.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	0	...	2	94	10	...
Theatre and Stage Employees .....	...	...	...	...	1	31	8	...	2	22	2	...	12	367	22	...
Barbers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	345	0	...	17	578	7	...
Stationary Eng. and Firemen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	249	1	...	17	520	24	...
Others .....	...	...	...	...	1	12	0	...	3	91	0	...	2	17	1	...
<b>All Occupations</b> .....	82	8952	201	2.2	61	4042	41	1.0	228	43359	2454	5.7	618	56747	903	1.6

page 908 shows the percentage of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

Workers in the manufacturing industries were more fully employed in April than in the same month of last year, pulp and paper, garment, textile, iron and steel, and glass workers all reporting smaller percentages of unemployment. Fishermen, lumber workers, miners, building and construction and transportation workers also showed improvement over April of last year.

The situation during May was more favourable than in the corresponding

month of last year, improvement having been recorded in the manufacturing, mining, building and construction and transportation groups. Lumber workers, however, reported larger percentage of unemployment. In the manufacturing group pulp, textile, garment, iron and steel and glass workers were busier than in May of last year and employment in the printing and publishing trades remained on the same level.

During June improvement over June of last year was recorded in the mining, manufacturing, building and con-



AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—(Continued).

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unemployed			
Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent		
																			Apr. 1923	May 1923	June 1923
48	5281	284	5.4	52	3338	54	1.6	37	3320	57	1.7	59	5372	71	1.3	558	54724	1139	4.3	2.0	2.1
47	5242	284	5.4	50	3201	54	1.7	33	2810	57	2.0	52	698	47	6.7	10	1761	60	47.5	3.9	3.4
6	397	4	.....	5	262	4	.....	4	289	0	.....	6	347	0	.....	54	3264	16	3.4	.5	.5
5	379	0	.....	6	360	2	.....	3	175	3	.....	6	305	0	.....	71	4437	12	.7	.6	.3
7	583	62	.....	11	366	39	.....	3	321	23	.....	7	326	17	.....	66	4801	274	7.6	6.4	5.7
7	1072	196	.....	4	582	8	.....	5	704	31	.....	6	585	3	.....	70	11662	374	4.0	4.	3.2
9	748	21	.....	10	404	1	.....	9	681	0	.....	9	396	0	.....	123	7174	43	1.5	1.0	.6
2	214	0	.....	1	15	0	.....	2	125	0	.....	3	123	0	.....	17	755	0	2.1	.8	0
11	1849	1	.....	13	1212	0	.....	7	515	0	.....	16	1030	1	.....	119	10707	20	1.4	.2	.2
1	39	0	0	2	137	0	0	4	510	0	0	4	1562	3	.2	28	10190	340	2.7	1.4	3.3
1	39	0	.....	2	137	0	.....	3	446	0	.....	3	1517	3	.....	25	10007	340	2.8	1.4	3.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	64	0	.....	1	45	0	.....	3	183	0	0	0	0
7	992	0	0	7	452	0	0	7	780	0	0	8	879	0	0	65	8280	32	.5	.4	.4
7	992	0	0	7	452	0	0	7	780	0	0	8	879	0	0	65	8280	32	.5	.4	.4
7	992	0	.....	7	452	0	.....	7	780	0	.....	7	845	0	.....	57	7815	32	.5	.4	.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	0	.....	8	465	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	383	65	16.9	15	559	11	2.0	19	1143	5	.4	24	2656	55	2.1	200	14444	223	2.3	1.5	1.5
3	239	0	0	10	457	0	0	13	915	0	0	14	1394	0	0	112	10281	12	1.4	.4	.1
1	127	0	.....	7	363	0	.....	3	157	0	.....	7	599	0	.....	75	4346	0	0	0	0
2	112	0	.....	3	94	0	.....	10	758	0	.....	7	795	0	.....	37	5935	12	2.5	.6	.2
4	146	65	44.5	5	102	11	10.8	6	228	5	2.2	10	1262	55	4.4	83	4163	211	4.5	4.3	5.1
1	52	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	230	25	.....	5	421	50	7.3	9.4	11.9
2	76	50	.....	2	36	11	.....	2	57	1	.....	1	49	5	.....	22	688	99	10.2	12.0	15.5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	0	.....	4	171	4	.....	5	222	0	.....	30	1337	11	3.5	1.6	.8
1	18	0	.....	2	45	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	761	25	.....	25	1593	50	2.9	2.6	3.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	174	1	0	0	.6
90	8886	484	5.6	105	6292	80	1.3	112	10310	485	4.5	153	16668	671	4.0	1449	155056	5299	4.6	4.5	3.4

struction and transportation groups. Retail clerks and lumber workers' however, were not so fully engaged. In the manufacturing group, pulp, iron and steel and glass workers were more fully engaged, but employment for garment workers and printing tradesmen was in lesser volume.

The accompanying tabulations (Table III) show in some detail the

returns for the month ending June 30, 1923, for which month returns were received from 1,449 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 155,056 persons, 5,299 of whom were out of work representing a percentage of 3.4. The table also gives the general percentages of unemployment in the various trades and industries for April and May.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations				
January 1920	24.2	.....	.....	5.5	2.5	1.1	1.3	4.4	7	6.1	1.3	.....	4.7	32.2	26.8	8.9	3.3	8.2	11.8	2.1	9.9	2.6	4	1	1	0	3.3	7	5.4	4.0				
February 1920	3.6	.....	.....	4.5	2.5	0.9	1.3	3.1	.....	0	2	.....	6.3	25.4	19.9	1.9	2.2	7.6	12.1	1.8	3.9	2.4	1	1	1	0	3.3	1.6	4.5	4.0				
March 1920	3.5	.....	.....	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.3	4.1	.....	0	2	.....	2.0	1.8	10.14	.....	4.6	9.9	2.0	4.1	3.3	2.4	1	1	1	0	3.3	1.7	3.7	3.1				
April 1920	0	.....	.....	1.2	2.1	0.8	0	1.3	4.2	1	4	.....	3.3	3.0	2	1.9	.....	1.4	5.9	1.9	2.7	3.3	1.8	1	1	0	1.9	4	2.9	2.5				
May 1920	0	.....	.....	1.2	3.2	0.7	0	1.2	4.2	1	1	.....	3.6	3.9	3	1.5	2.9	1	4.3	1.1	2.0	1.5	1	1	1	1	1.3	0	2.2	2.4				
June 1920	2	.....	.....	4.2	3.2	0.6	0	1.6	.....	0	0.6	.....	3.6	3.4	0.27	2.3	.....	0.6	4.3	1.3	1.0	1	1	1	1	1	1.3	0	3.1	2.1				
July 1920	0	.....	.....	1.0	2.5	0.4	0	1.5	1.6	4	1.6	.....	11.4	1.7	5.4	.....	0	4.0	1.8	2.4	0.9	3	1	1	1	1	1.5	1	2.4	2.4				
August 1920	2	.....	.....	2	4.1	1.7	0	1.4	2.5	.....	1.5	.....	39.7	1.4	2.4	17.4	5.4	3	3	1.6	3.8	5	1	1	1	1	1.5	1	2.4	2.4				
September 1920	1	.....	.....	1	7.7	2.9	1.5	1.2	2.3	.....	0.89	0	15.1	4.6	15.6	6.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.0	8.9	2	3	1	1	1	1.0	0	3.4	6.1				
October 1920	1.4	.....	.....	1	8.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	7.9	3.8	1	0.92	8	.....	7.8	.....	0	7.0	3	1	8.9	0	3	1	1	1	1.0	0	3.4	6.1				
November 1920	6.5	.....	.....	6.13	4.2	2.3	1.8	2.2	7.9	3.8	2.1	0.92	8	.....	7.8	.....	0	7.0	3	1	8.9	0	3	1	1	1	1.0	0	3.4	6.1				
December 1920	1.1	12.7	.....	1.3	19.4	4.3	6.1	1.9	2.9	44.9	10.6	0.2	19.5	13.2	19.2	26.1	7.7	0	17.3	20.3	4.3	3.3	4.4	2	2	2	1	0	3.3	3.1	3.7	13.1		
January 1921	0.5	9.8	.....	1.5	14.2	5.0	7.3	3.9	4.4	15.2	.....	5.6	21.0	10.2	13.7	20.3	90.4	6.1	0	38.3	0.3	0.3	8.7	2.4	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1	
February 1921	9.1	16.6	.....	8.4	11.3	16.2	4.0	3.8	4.6	17.7	8.8	5.2	2.7	12.0	13.7	18.4	30.4	12.1	0	38.2	23.1	0.3	8.0	3	3	2	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1	
March 1921	12.1	16.8	.....	11.6	16.0	7.4	4.5	3.9	4.1	13.3	8.8	3.1	4.1	12.0	13.7	18.4	30.4	12.1	0	38.2	23.1	0.3	8.0	3	3	2	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1	
April 1921	3.6	46.0	.....	11.2	4.1	21.1	4.9	5.7	7.3	4.7	13.3	8.8	2	8.0	4.4	.....	0.6	10.9	8.1	8.1	10.9	3	3	2	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1			
May 1921	4.8	42.2	.....	12.5	22.8	8.5	3.6	4.4	2.3	9.43.6	.....	2.3	0.3	19.0	32.3	32.7	24.3	24.3	0.6	10.9	8.1	8.1	10.9	3	3	2	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1	
June 1921	15	33.5	.....	16.7	20.3	5.6	3.2	2.1	2.3	8.2	7.8	1.8	6.6	2.7	13.2	30.6	19.5	31.9	3.4	13.4	4.5	7.0	3	3	2	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1		
July 1921	8	55.5	.....	17.2	1.3	22.9	3.2	2.0	2.3	8.2	6.6	3.0	8.0	2.7	13.2	30.6	19.5	31.9	3.4	13.4	4.5	7.0	3	3	2	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1		
August 1921	10	52.6	.....	7.9	11.3	11.1	8.4	0.8	9.3	8.6	6.6	3.0	8.0	2.7	13.2	30.6	19.5	31.9	3.4	13.4	4.5	7.0	3	3	2	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1		
September 1921	20	22.8	.....	9.1	13.9	11.2	7.7	6.8	2.3	9.2	13.8	3.7	17.5	3.5	13.1	32.1	33.5	31.9	10.2	18.2	3.5	6.1	3	3	2	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1		
October 1921	25	32.0	.....	3.4	10.9	11.2	6.3	7.1	6.8	14.2	4.7	59.8	4	10.0	13.3	33.5	.....	3.4	11.7	2.0	7.9	3.6	3.0	2.9	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1	
November 1921	11	6.8	.....	8.7	11.7	8.0	3.1	4.5	4.1	12.3	44.8	4.4	59.8	4	10.0	13.3	33.5	.....	3.4	11.7	2.0	7.9	3.6	3.0	2.9	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1
December 1921	10	5.0	.....	18.5	24.7	21.6	3.9	4.1	5.8	37.3	13.9	4.2	17.9	5.2	22.1	11.0	29.7	.....	3.5	11.7	2.0	7.9	3.6	3.0	2.9	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1
January 1922	3.1	6.5	.....	11.1	15.8	10.1	6.0	7.6	5.8	37.3	13.9	4.2	17.9	5.2	22.1	11.0	29.7	.....	3.5	11.7	2.0	7.9	3.6	3.0	2.9	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1
February 1922	3.5	9.2	.....	11.5	18.3	11.4	5.7	6.3	5.4	36.6	2.3	5.1	1.3	10.3	8.1	14.5	6.7	0	12.4	23.2	7.9	10.0	5.0	6.5	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	16.1		
March 1922	8	10	.....	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.6	5.1	4.3	30.9	1.9	4.3	1.3	10.3	8.1	14.5	6.7	0	12.4	23.2	7.9	10.0	5.0	6.5	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	16.1		
April 1922	5	38.7	.....	23.6	10.8	10.0	3.3	4.0	3.0	18.2	10.5	3.0	54.5	15.6	7.7	13.3	30.9	8	3.6	5.2	4.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	2	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	16.1		
May 1922	37	2.7	.....	11.0	15.0	3.2	2.7	3.8	10.4	4.5	5.3	6.4	5.1	6.3	14.0	5.9	14.5	25.2	0	2.4	2.9	5.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	16.1	
June 1922	26	7	.....	7.9	6.5	13.0	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.5	3	3.2	5.8	0.15	3.9	10.0	6.7	0	3.7	3.3	2.1	5.5	2.3	3.0	3.0	2	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	16.1	
July 1922	17.5	2.7	.....	11.0	15.0	3.2	2.7	3.8	10.4	4.5	5.3	6.4	5.1	6.3	14.0	5.9	14.5	25.2	0	2.4	2.9	5.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	16.1	
August 1922	7	4.6	.....	5.8	10.5	6.0	4	5.7	6.0	5.4	3	3.2	5.8	0.15	3.9	10.0	6.7	0	3.7	3.3	2.1	5.5	2.3	3.0	3.0	2	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	16.1	
September 1922	16.1	.....	.....	4.5	13.4	2.8	4	3.8	4.7	3.0	4.1	2.9	4.6	12.6	7.7	27.9	10.8	0	2.4	14.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.0	3.0	2	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	16.1	
October 1922	37	1	.....	7.5	7.9	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.1	2.9	4.6	12.6	7.7	27.9	10.8	0	2.4	14.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.0	3.0	2	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	16.1		
November 1922	38	3.1	.....	17.1	10.6	3.3	3	4.2	4.2	30.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.1	15.8	6.9	3.9	31.5	6	7.9	18.0	1.6	7	7	4	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1
December 1922	34	1.5	.....	8.5	7.9	3.3	3	4.2	4.2	30.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.1	15.8	6.9	3.9	31.5	6	7.9	18.0	1.6	7	7	4	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1
January 1923	35	3	.....	5.6	6.7	4.2	1.9	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.6	21.6	21.6	4.1	4.3	6.2	0	8.24	5	30.0	4.4	3.5	1.9	4	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1	
February 1923	1.4	4.5	.....	3.1	6.1	16.0	8.4	3.1	22.0	3.5	2.7	9.1	0.27	2.8	1.4	5.9	6	3	20.6	4.5	37.5	3.2	2.7	1.4	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1	
March 1923	20	6.3	.....	5.6	5.7	4.4	2.6	8	7.4	7.5	1.8	7.0	1.1	19.5	1.6	2.2	1.3	0	7.1	4.5	47.5	2.9	2.7	1.4	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1	
April 1923	20	6.3	.....	5.6	5.7	4.4	2.6	8	7.4	7.5	1.8	7.0	1.1	19.5	1.6	2.2	1.3	0	7.1	4.5	47.5	2.9	2.7	1.4	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1	
May 1923	0	5.2	.....	5.4	5.4	3.3	1.5	2.5	9.7	7.0	1.4	8.8	0	9.5	6.0	3.2	6.6	0	1	3.1	2.0	3.4	1.7	1.4	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1	
June 1923	0	4.9	.....	7.5	4.4	3.2	1.5	2.5	9.7	7.0	1.4	8.8	0	9.5	6.0	3.2	6.6	0	1	3.1	2.0	3.4	1.7	1.4	3	3	2	1	0	3.3	3.0	3.0	16.1	



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE PERIOD APRIL—JUNE 1923

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**A** SURVEY of employment during the period April to June 1923, as indicated by the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, shows that the advancement in the volume of business noted during the first quarter of 1923 had continued, the seasonal calls for farm workers and building and outdoor labour being responsible chiefly for this increase. Compared with the same period of 1922 a gain in the volume of business was reported, there being approximately 15 per cent more vacancies offered and placements effected, while the number of applications were increased more than seven per cent. The chart on page 912, which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June 1923, shows a rapid rise in the curves of applications, vacancies and placements during April, following by a period during May when the demand (vacancies) fell off slightly while placements continued to rise and registrations remained constant. This period marks the peak of the spring demand for farm workers, especially in the Prairie provinces, and represents also the opening of the building season and the commencement of logging and river driving operations. During June the three curves declined slightly but did not drop to the low level of June 1922.

During the quarterly period under review the offices reported that they had made 112,604 references to positions and had effected a total of 108,499 placements, of which 81,028 were in regular employment and 27,471 in casual work. This represents an increase of 14 per cent in regular placements and 16 per cent in casual placements over the same period a year ago when a total of 94,447 placements were effected. Of the placements in regular employment during the period under review 71,405 were of men and 9,623 of women. Employers notified the Service of 130,757 vacancies, of which 98,361 were for men and 32,396 for women, as compared with a total of 113,524 during the second quarter of 1922. The number of applications registered at the offices was 136,129, of which 104,838 were for men and 31,291 for women, as compared with 126,140 registrations during the corresponding period a year ago.

The accompanying table gives the number of vacancies and placements by industrial groups as recorded by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces for the period April-June 1923. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of June 1923 may be found elsewhere in this issue.



## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	733	498	160	291	181	74	832	531	17	10,029	7,469	810
Animal Products—Edible.....	38	28	2	6	.....	.....	30	27	5	433	283	84
Fur and its Products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	1
Leather and its Products.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	5	.....	150	69	35
Lumber and its Products.....	100	55	3	136	104	7	197	124	.....	1,319	838	98
Musical Instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	22	9	.....	16	10	3
Pulp and Paper Products.....	29	2	27	12	3	8	293	149	11	1,419	1,221	70
Rubber Products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	15	.....	211	152	12
Textile Products.....	18	5	5	6	1	2	37	26	.....	588	339	60
Plant Products—Edible.....	45	27	16	47	34	14	27	19	1	612	412	106
Wood distillates etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	18	3
Chemical and Allied Products.....	.....	19	.....	3	1	1	15	15	.....	409	355	20
Clay, Glass and Stone.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	28	.....	472	375	10
Electric Current.....	70	71	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	256	197	10
Electric Apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	261	36
Iron and Steel Products.....	341	232	100	67	32	34	142	87	.....	3,010	2,400	175
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	7	3	4	4	3	1	16	7	.....	287	174	22
Mineral Products.....	46	38	1	.....	.....	.....	12	9	.....	221	179	33
Miscellaneous.....	1	.....	1	6	1	5	15	10	.....	242	179	32
<b>Logging</b> .....	164	107	2	215	120	4	696	778	.....	4,311	2,042	7
<b>Fishing</b> .....	8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	3
<b>Farming</b> .....	95	65	2	25	19	.....	238	153	4	2,894	2,514	57
<b>Mining</b> .....	26	191	.....	15	14	1	59	12	.....	1,050	908	1
Coal.....	5	179	.....	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Metallic Ores.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	999	856	.....
Non-metallic Ores.....	13	10	.....	3	3	.....	59	6	.....	51	51	1
<b>Communication</b> .....	19	12	8	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	173	135	9
<b>Transportation</b> .....	106	30	76	74	32	47	207	105	.....	1,964	1,360	351
Street Railway and Cartage.....	46	8	37	21	2	19	28	25	.....	520	327	193
Railway.....	5	4	3	22	14	13	37	1	.....	358	235	46
Shipping and Stevedoring.....	55	18	36	31	16	15	142	79	.....	1,086	798	112
<b>Construction &amp; Maintenance</b> .....	735	437	221	1,089	820	200	2,697	2,033	11	16,492	13,072	304
Railway.....	162	84	26	720	603	70	373	217	.....	7,751	6,029	49
Highway.....	293	132	160	1	.....	1	113	97	.....	1,113	965	11
Building and other.....	280	221	35	368	217	129	2,211	1,719	1	7,628	6,138	244
<b>Services</b> .....	1,486	301	1,061	1,513	214	1,082	2,031	1,503	78	17,766	4,761	8,708
Governmental.....	308	48	258	115	2	103	22	8	.....	1,190	940	199
Hotel and Restaurant.....	105	43	60	73	35	24	372	291	8	1,316	771	50
Professional.....	62	26	35	32	11	14	51	48	5	762	486	145
Recreational.....	13	2	11	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	114	73	35
Personal.....	295	30	257	512	21	480	157	101	29	2,853	860	1,753
Household.....	703	147	450	783	147	460	1,392	1,050	36	11,461	1,604	6,526
Farm.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....	70	27	.....
<b>Trade</b> .....	242	54	175	152	53	88	141	85	2	1,241	731	409
Retail.....	135	46	82	145	52	83	104	64	2	974	579	322
Wholesale.....	107	8	93	7	1	5	37	21	.....	267	152	87
Finance.....	47	3	13	8	3	4	21	14	.....	227	61	458
<b>All Industries</b> .....	3,631	1,699	1,725	3,390	1,458	1,501	6,972	5,214	112	56,162	33,057	10,817
Men.....	2,778	1,446	1,253	2,476	1,253	1,009	5,277	3,911	72	42,106	30,034	4,047
Women.....	853	253	472	914	205	492	1,695	1,303	40	14,062	3,023	6,770

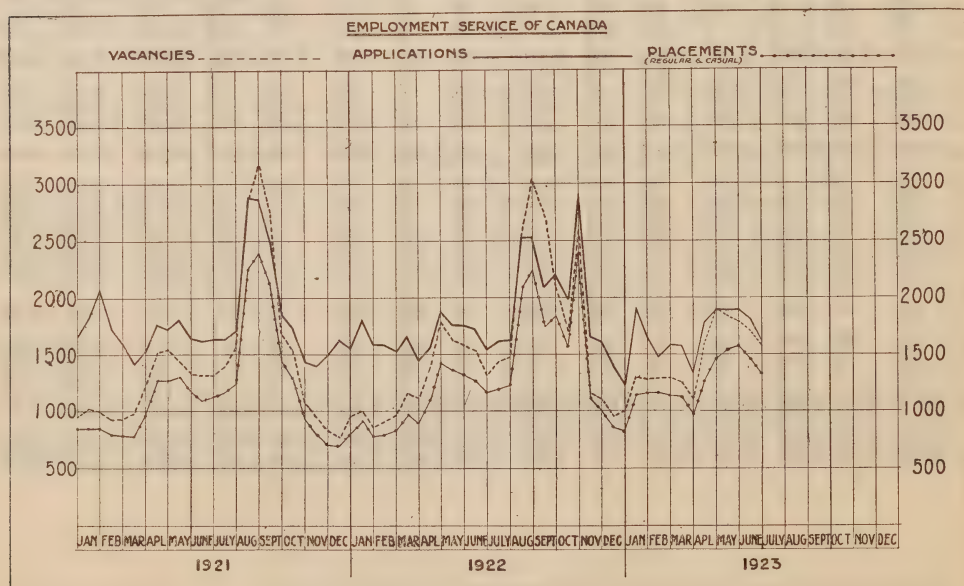
## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, APRIL—JUNE, 1923

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
428	451	120	345	197	128	350	258	78	2,795	2,002	498	15,851	11,587	1,891
16	6	5	28	12	14	23	14	9	74	44	30	648	414	153
2	2	2										9	4	3
8	2	6	2	1	1	17	13	6	46	7	42	233	98	91
152	312	117	101	89	9	155	184	9	1,886	1,502	125	4,046	3,158	262
1		2										41	19	7
34	12	20	61	6	55	5	3	2	103	98	6	1,956	1,494	199
1	1		2	2		4			12	9	3	257	179	19
33	17	12	3	2		11	5	2	27	15	11	723	410	92
58	31	23	33	3	31	27	18	9	49	11	34	898	555	234
									2	2		38	20	3
5	3	1					1		18	6	12	469	400	34
12	12		40	33	2	12	12		95	88	2	689	569	14
14	13		1	1		6	4	4	92	83	2	441	370	17
6	5	2	3	1	2	3	1	2				353	268	42
64	38	25	52	36	8	68	38	28	321	100	200	4,065	2,958	570
3	2								31	21	7	348	210	34
3	1	2	14	11	1	13	10	1	23	7	15	332	255	53
14	1	11	5	1	4	6	5	2	16	9	9	305	206	64
148	264	1	59	57	.....	554	523	.....	2,429	2,276	13	8,576	6,167	27
3	3								10	10	.....	36	18	10
5,662	4,478	39	9,331	6,766	16	4,758	3,953	6	1,263	1,168	19	24,266	19,116	143
5	83	.....	7	12	.....	153	153	.....	570	570	.....	1,885	1,943	2
2	2	.....	1	4	.....	147	147	.....	4	6	.....	171	350	1
2	80	.....	1	2	.....				474	485	.....	1,483	1,431	.....
1	1	.....	6	6	.....	6	6	.....	92	79	.....	231	162	1
8	8	.....	50	45	4	32	21	10	23	10	7	308	233	39
242	145	95	263	161	102	206	122	83	562	211	321	3,624	2,166	1,075
110	32	77	116	31	83	105	25	79	200	43	152	1,146	492	640
128	109	18	147	130	19	93	89	4	31	24	2	821	606	105
4	4	.....				8	8	.....	331	144	167	1,657	1,067	330
1,212	1,351	404	3,132	2,767	166	3,521	3,353	104	3,429	2,597	475	32,307	26,430	1,825
480	863	58	2,266	2,158	1	1,386	1,352	6	979	725	8	14,117	12,081	218
134	118	29	210	141	20	423	379	7	344	284	18	2,631	2,056	246
598	370	317	656	468	85	1,712	1,622	91	2,106	1,568	449	15,559	12,343	1,361
7,922	1,613	5,248	3,600	1,363	1,303	3,027	1,243	1,298	2,839	938	1,661	40,189	11,936	20,439
12	6	6	65	31	24	28	22	3	64	45	14	1,804	1,102	607
624	522	33	305	193	20	361	283	10	346	270	42	3,502	2,411	237
124	89	27	320	296	27	78	49	20	85	59	21	1,544	1,064	294
137	75	52	38	9	28	87	61	22	56	13	42	449	236	191
880	37	820	570	28	540	486	27	462	498	83	397	6,251	1,187	4,738
5,881	730	4,309	1,545	451	664	1,487	526	781	1,780	447	1,145	25,032	5,102	14,371
264	154	1	757	355	.....	500	275	.....	10	21	.....	1,607	834	1
564	147	386	287	87	188	369	78	278	394	95	289	3,390	1,330	1,815
357	102	223	226	73	141	274	68	194	248	42	201	2,463	1,026	1,254
207	45	157	61	14	47	95	10	84	146	53	88	927	304	561
20	9	9	8	2	7	14	7	7	10	3	7	325	102	205
16,212	8,552	6,308	17,082	11,457	1,854	12,984	9,711	1,864	14,324	9,880	3,250	130,757	31,023	27,471
9,267	7,055	1,900	14,333	10,302	1,178	10,664	8,642	1,078	11,466	8,762	2,102	98,361	71,405	12,639
6,945	1,488	4,408	2,749	1,155	676	2,320	1,069	786	2,858	1,118	1,188	32,396	9,622	14,832

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JUNE, 1923.

**E**MPLOYMENT, as indicated by the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, declined somewhat during June, 1923, as compared with May, while maintaining a slightly higher level than during June, 1922. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, portrays this decrease in the business of the offices, due in part to a lull in the demand for farm workers, by a slight though continuous declination in the curves of applications, vacancies and placements. A statistical summary of the reports shows that the average number of applications registered daily at the offices was 1,809 during the first half of the month, as compared with 1,895 during the preceding period and with 1,725 during the same period a year ago. During the latter half of the month applications averaged 1,629 daily, as compared with 1,547 during the latter

half of June, 1922. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service averaged 1,707 and 1,585 daily during the first and second half of the month, as compared with 1,525 and 1,313 during the same periods of 1922. The average number of vacancies reported daily during the latter half of May 1923, was 1,794. Placements made daily by the offices during the first half of June averaged 1,466, as compared with an average of 1,574 during the previous period and with 1,263 during the corresponding period last year. Placements made daily during the latter half of the month averaged 1,344, as compared with 1,160 during the same period a year ago. The average number of placements in regular employment during the period under review was 1,119 and 1,029 daily during the first and second half respectively, while placements in casual work were on an average of 347 and 315 daily.





The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)...	268,001	37,964	305,965
1920 .....	366,547	79,265	445,811
1921 .....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922 .....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923 (6 months)....	123,585	69,989	193,574

During the month of June the offices made 36,426 references to positions and effected a total of 35,073 placements. Of these latter, the placements in regular employment totalled 26,807, of which 23,524 were of men and 3,283 of women, while the placements in casual work numbered 8,266. Applications for work during the month totalled 42,880, of which 32,695 were from men and 10,185 from women. Employers notified the Service of 30,602 vacancies for men and 10,465 vacancies for women, a total of 41,067 opportunities for employment.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia, 549 men, 64 women; New Brunswick, 2555 men, 80 women; Quebec, 1,526 men, 368 women; Ontario, 10,865 men, 1,037 women; Manitoba, 1,991 men, 469 women; Saskatchewan, 3,086 men, 318 women; Alberta, 2,452 men, 345 women; British Columbia, 2,800 men, 602 women.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES

A few farm workers were placed from Amherst and Moncton, but calls in this group were not numerous. Provincial highway work, street and road repairs, in addition to some sewer construction, gave employment to many labourers at Amherst, Halifax, New Glasgow and Chatham. Although building continued fairly active, the demand for workers was not great. A scarcity of carpenters was reported at

Amherst, Halifax and Moncton, where harbour development and bridge building were under way. Logging operations called for a few choppers, pulpwood cutters and sawyers, from New Glasgow and St. John, while at Amherst increased activities in the lumbering mills created a demand for skilled workers.

#### QUEBEC.

A shortage of farm workers was reported especially from the office at Montreal. The erection of a few public buildings and private residences caused a keen demand for building tradesmen, while road and railway construction provided work for many. Clothing and textile industries were active and several calls for workers in these and in the metal industries were reported.

#### ONTARIO

A slackening demand for general farm labour was shown, with an increased number of calls for fruit pickers near Toronto and in the Niagara Peninsula. Building operations on the whole were very quiet, although no unemployment was reported among building tradesmen. Carpenters, bricklayers and stone masons were required at Pembroke, St. Thomas, Windsor, Belleville and for the districts near Cobalt and Haileybury. In addition to the few residences and public buildings being erected, several municipalities were constructing sewers and water-mains, and re-surfacing and repairing streets, while highway and road construction was under way throughout the province. These latter activities called for numbers of labourers and teamsters, as did also work on railway maintenance and extensions near Cobalt, Fort William, Port Arthur, Timmins, Ottawa and Toronto. In the northern sections of the province river driving was active, and placements of rivermen, pulpwood cutters and sawmillmen were made from Cobalt, North Bay, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Pembroke,

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1923.

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	930	705	1,158	982	613	300	664	471
Amherst .....	79	43	85	62	33	19	50	53
Halifax .....	423	36	532	428	188	214	443	201
New Glasgow.....	208	103	186	145	134	6	63	103
Sydney .....	220	523	355	347	258	61	108	114
New Brunswick.....	989	150	987	891	335	534	504	353
Chatham .....	204	18	190	187	19	168	95	104
Moncton .....	463	90	448	400	127	251	83	249
St. John .....	317	42	329	304	189	115	326	.....
Quebec .....	2,279	949	3,009	2,184	1,894	30	706	1,136
Hull .....	181	178	335	201	178	0	52	174
Montreal .....	1,375	459	1,826	1,285	1,139	29	472	664
Quebec .....	407	84	890	821	275	1	80	104
Sherbrooke .....	216	97	249	231	223	0	16	153
Three Rivers .....	100	131	200	146	74	0	86	41
Ontario .....	19,084	6,121	18,078	15,800	11,902	3,177	3,451	10,421
Belleville .....	219	46	218	201	136	63	72	100
Brantford .....	238	65	321	322	209	75	28	213
Chatham .....	328	183	266	260	238	22	6	232
Cobalt .....	471	99	561	575	561	3	2	213
Port William .....	361	100	411	388	310	34	21	292
Guelph .....	335	219	214	177	124	26	71	144
Hamilton .....	1,415	76	1,432	1,467	74	683	336	683
Kitchener .....	225	77	218	170	91	78	34	178
London .....	278	61	333	237	213	46	60	126
Niagara Falls .....	492	179	447	432	365	55	90	336
North Bay .....	782	384	333	274	254	4	80	89
Oshawa .....	768	336	652	651	626	25	1	461
Ottawa .....	254	118	258	181	134	47	44	96
Pembroke .....	894	364	687	887	734	38	521	800
Peterboro .....	121	96	92	104	100	4	35	171
Port Arthur .....	293	271	167	181	129	12	79	123
St. Catharines.....	1,004	125	1,156	1,156	1,123	20	54	736
St. Thomas .....	794	151	663	597	480	116	76	238
Sarnia .....	183	110	145	143	129	13	4	117
Sault Ste. Marie.....	281	31	263	235	215	19	34	182
Sudbury .....	1,127	1,220	559	327	294	38	115	196
Timmins .....	679	551	647	634	629	0	65	656
Toronto .....	789	233	353	339	334	5	15	256
Windsor .....	5,270	942	6,821	5,007	3,015	1,630	1,583	3,266
Manitoba .....	830	34	822	806	719	86	25	513
Brandon .....	4,693	678	5,289	4,715	2,460	2,021	1,095	2,368
Dauphin .....	383	74	287	271	238	33	12	335
Portage la Prairie.....	162	91	227	173	141	26	291	91
The Pas.....	367	39	355	409	281	68	15	298
Winnipeg .....	3,781	474	4,420	3,862	1,790	1,894	777	1,644
Saskatchewan .....	4,406	764	4,093	3,956	3,404	503	404	2,802
Betevan .....	86	41	68	68	60	8	5	72
Moose Jaw .....	1,105	196	1,071	1,021	832	101	149	693
North Battleford.....	103	31	89	84	62	22	7	74
Prince Albert .....	138	10	122	118	76	42	1	163
Regina .....	1,017	227	985	927	757	171	174	484
Saskatoon .....	1,334	99	1,247	1,235	1,139	83	55	970
Swift Current.....	267	103	222	219	200	10	2	111
Weyburn .....	151	0	133	130	108	22	6	90
Yorkton .....	151	54	109	107	64	44	5	75
Kerrobert .....	20	3	13	13	13	0	0	64
Melfort .....	34	0	34	34	34	0	0	.....
Alberta .....	3,613	240	4,344	3,473	2,797	629	675	2,472
Calgary .....	1,503	118	1,937	1,383	1,065	292	316	756
Drumheller .....	165	4	376	179	142	37	50	23
Edmonton .....	1,223	79	1,270	1,189	908	240	288	1,129
Lethbridge .....	495	8	499	492	449	43	52	354
Medicine Hat.....	227	31	242	230	213	17	19	205
British Columbia.....	5,073	882	5,641	4,425	3,402	1,072	1,965	3,305
Cranbrook .....	360	53	360	352	362	0	10	408
Fernie .....	90	59	57	56	56	1	0	28
Kamloops .....	175	140	239	159	85	32	33	113
Nanaimo .....	85	6	55	18	11	7	33	9
Nelson .....	217	5	243	202	201	0	61	155
New Westminster.....	189	8	225	167	114	53	21	73
Prince George .....	110	2	97	94	97	0	0	134
Prince Rupert .....	223	18	224	197	169	28	14	133
Revelstoke .....	54	50	52	43	43	0	23	57
Vancouver .....	2,652	279	3,594	2,483	1,747	823	890	1,454
Vernon .....	90	64	47	44	81	9	17	68
Victoria .....	829	198	748	610	486	119	263	668
All offices.....	41,067	10,439	42,880	36,426	26,807	8,268	8,864	*23,439

\*111 placements effected by offices since closed.



Peterboro, Timmins and Toronto. A few vacancies for muckers and miners were available at Cobalt and Ottawa. Manufacturing industries were active, though the calls received at the offices were mainly for iron and steel workers, and included moulders, foundry labourers, die sinkers, pipe fitters and factory labourers. Vacancies for marine workers were registered at Fort William, Sarnia and Toronto, while urgent calls for fire fighters were received at Fort William, North Bay and other northern points. Applications and orders with respect to permanent household positions for women remained in somewhat the same proportion as previously reported. Vacancies for workers for summer cottages and hotels were more easily filled and a decline was noted in the calls for casual workers.

#### MANITOBA

The demand in the agricultural group remained steady with a fair supply of experienced applicants. A slow improvement in the building industry, stimulated by residential construction and municipal works, provided employment for several hundreds of men during the month, the calls at no time, however, being in excess of the demand. Labour for railway maintenance and repair work was required at various points in the province and workers were placed from all offices while several were transferred from Winnipeg to points in Ontario. At Winnipeg difficulty was felt in securing experienced river workers, while machine operators and sawmill labourers were in demand and placed. Conditions affecting domestic workers remained constant. There was a keen demand for women workers, especially for farms, with a limited supply of experienced applicants.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Declining activity characterized the farming group, with the supply of applicants about equal to the lessened

demand. While there was a slight increase over last month in the number of calls for workers in the building industry, no large demand was reported. Carpenters were required for rural and urban work, and placements were made from Estevan, Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon. Railway maintenance and construction work provided employment for numbers of teamsters, graders, sectionmen and extra gang hands. A few river drivers and sawmillmen were required at Port Arthur. There was an increased demand at the offices for waitresses and general institutional help in addition to the usual calls for housekeepers and domestics for rural and urban work. A shortage of experienced women applicants for permanent of casual work was reported.

#### ALBERTA

The demand for farm help remained approximately as previously reported. In some localities a decrease in demand was shown, but from Calgary and Edmonton numerous farm workers were placed, several of whom were transferred in from Vancouver. Heavy rains throughout the province delayed building operations but it was anticipated that all building tradesmen and mechanics would be employed as soon as conditions were favourable. Municipal improvements, irrigation work at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and road and highway construction at Banff and Jasper Park, were included among the projects under way. Placements of men on railway maintenance work and bridge repairing were numerous. A few experienced setters, millwrights and sawmill workers, were transferred to Fernie, B. C., while a few sawyers were called for at Lethbridge.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Although the demand for general farm workers was not heavy, the offices reported difficulty in securing experienced applicants to fill the positions.



Highway construction, street and road repairs, employed a number of labourers, while bridge work at Prince Rupert and Revelstoke, dry dock repairing at Vancouver, and some residential construction at various points provided work for skilled carpenters and labourers. Calls for section and extra gang men were filled from Kamloops, Vancouver and Vernon. In the logging industry experienced workmen were scarce; numbers of hookmen, sawyers and swampers, were placed from Cranbrook, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke and Vancouver, Tiemakers, pole cutters and sawmillmen, were required at New Westminster and Prince George, while workers on wooden boxes were called for at New Westminster. Miners, muckers and hammermen for metal mining were required and placed from the offices at Vancouver, Victoria and Nelson. In the women's division requests for fruit pickers were numerous, with a fair response of applicants. The offices reported continued lack of trained household help to meet the demand.

#### Movement of Labour

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 26,807 placements in regular employment, of which 15,610 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these latter, 2,474 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,900 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 374 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec issued 98 certificates of transportation to bushmen, river drivers and sawmill hands, going to points within the province. From the office at Montreal 96 bushmen were sent to Sault Ste-Marie, and two bricklayers to London, Ont. From Hull 17 bushmen were sent to the Pembroke zone and from Quebec City 27 river drivers were transferred to Timmins,

Ontario. The offices in Ontario despatched 1,189 workers at the reduced rate, of which 22 were bush fire fighters transferred from Ottawa to the Hull zone. Of the provincial transfers, the majority were bushmen and river drivers, bark peelers and sawmill workers, for points near Fort William, Cobalt, Port Arthur, Timmins, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie. Bush fire fighters were sent from Sudbury to points within the zone and near Sault Ste-Marie and Pembroke. To Sarnia were sent 3 marine firemen from Windsor and 4 from Toronto. Iron moulders, carpenters, pipe fitters, engineers, blacksmiths, etc., were among the workers transferred out from Toronto to various points in the province. Manitoba offices granted 514 certificates to workers, of which 213 were sent to points within the province and 301 to other provinces. Of the latter, 285, including teamsters, general and sawmill labourers, construction workers, bushmen and cooks, were transferred from Winnipeg to the Port Arthur district. One stonemason was transferred from Winnipeg to London, Ont. To points in Saskatchewan 7 farm workers, one teamster, 6 housemaids and one elevator construction labourer were transferred. The majority of the provincial transfers were of farm workers. Several were bushmen and railway labourers, while a few housekeepers and maids were placed on farms. Certificates granted by Saskatchewan offices numbered 117, of which 7 were granted to river drivers going to Dauphin, Man.; 2 were to farm workers going to Brandon; one to a hotel clerk sent to Edmonton, Alberta; 2 to sawmill labourers destined to Vancouver, B.C.; one to a sawmill labourer for Le Pas, Manitoba, and 4 to stonemasons travelling to London, Ont. Of the 100 workers sent to employment within the province, 46 were farm hands going to points near Moose Jaw, Swift Current and Saskatoon; 46 were teamsters, road workers and construction labourers going to various

points in the province; 4 were waitresses and maids and one was a bridge worker for employment near Regina. Of the 205 transportation certificates issued by Alberta offices, one was granted to a millwright from Calgary and one to a carriage setter from Edmonton, both travelling to Fernie, B.C. To points in Saskatchewan the offices transferred 19 farm workers. Of the provincial transfers, 64 were of farm labourers, 54 of bushmen, 3 of miners and the remainder included shippers, masons, blacksmiths, a watchman, housekeepers and cooks. British Columbia offices granted the reduced rate to 209 workers, 138 going to points within the province and 71 to other provinces. The majority of the inter-provincial transfers were of farm workers, 41 being sent from New West-

minster and Vancouver to points near Calgary and Edmonton, 29 from Vancouver and Victoria to stations in Saskatchewan and one farmer was sent from Vancouver to Winnipeg. More than 50 per cent of the workers transferred to points within the province were bushmen, axemen, sawmill men and mill labourers. A few were die makers, carpenters and section hands, while several fruit pickers were sent to points near Vernon, Kelowna and Vancouver.

Of the 2,474 workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,276 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,030 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 166 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

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### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JUNE, 1923

ACCORDING to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a decline of 23.6 per cent in the value of the building permits issued in June as compared with May. This seasonal decrease is often experienced during June, the largest aggregate of permits granted usually occurring in April or May, when the building season is commencing. The comparison with June, 1922, also shows less projected activity during the month under review, there being a reduction of 15.9 per cent. Statements received from 56 cities showed that they had authorized building to the value of \$14,345,573, whereas in May, 1923, the total had been \$18,766,065 and in June, 1922, \$17,052,582.

Detailed returns were furnished by 49 cities, which issued over 1,500 permits for dwellings at a total valuation of approximately \$7,600,000, and for some 3,600 other buildings estimated to cost nearly \$5,800,000. Since the

erection of several houses, apartments, stores, etc., is very frequently authorized by one permit, the number of buildings to be put up would be somewhat larger.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick registered declines in the value of prospective building as compared with the preceding month. The increase in Nova Scotia of \$70,543, or 91.8 per cent was the largest, while of the declines recorded elsewhere that in Ontario of \$3,136,195 or 28 per cent was the most pronounced. Alberta, with a percentage decline of 40.4, however, showed the greatest proportional loss. Only Quebec and Prince Edward Island recorded increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with June, 1922, there in the value of the permits issued as compared with June, 1922, there being percentage gains of 12.1 and 93.8 respectively in those provinces. Of the decreases indicated



in the remaining districts, that of \$1,176,166 or 12.7 per cent in Ontario was the largest actual decline, while Nova Scotia, with a loss of \$193,528 or 56.8 per cent, registered the greatest percentage reduction.

All of the four largest cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, reported less contemplated building as compared with May, 1923, and with June, 1922. The only increase in both comparisons were indicated in St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Brantford, Chatham, London, St. Thomas and New Westminster.

In the records for this month York Township appears for the first time. This township, constituted with its present area of 10,690 acres on July 19, 1922, is geographically part of Toronto. Its assessed population in 1922 was 51,974, which would place it in twelfth place among the cities of Canada.

The following table shows the value of the building permits issued during June as compared with May, 1923, and April, 1922, the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 being marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	June 1923	May 1923	June 1922	City	June 1923	May 1923	June 1922
<b>P. E. I.—Charlottetown</b>	\$ 15,500	\$ Nil	\$ 8,000	<b>*St. Thomas</b> .....	\$ 181,925	\$ 43,245	\$ 16,550
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	147,412	76,869	340,940	Sarnia.....	53,125	69,840	77,525
*Halifax.....	38,315	43,462	183,330	Sault Ste. Marie.....	64,810	76,785	69,450
New Glasgow.....	5,440	5,500	18,400	*Toronto.....	4,032,530	4,081,440	4,392,980
*Sydney.....	103,657	27,907	139,210	York Township.....	758,900	1,172,450	1,238,300
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	157,091	119,555	344,015	Welland.....	1,325	16,510	104,511
Fredericton.....	7,600	19,750	80,215	*Windsor.....	311,705	869,315	440,025
*Moncton.....	65,591	39,805	248,800	Woodstock.....	21,761	22,115	50,033
*St. John.....	83,900	60,000	15,000	<b>Manitoba</b> .....	695,057	858,286	1,387,174
<b>Quebec</b> .....	3,987,550	4,692,839	3,556,902	*Brandon.....	23,469	17,556	30,305
*Montreal-Maisonneuve	2,250,820	3,524,825	2,558,977	St. Boniface.....	43,988	58,330	107,869
*Quebec.....	1,220,459	402,269	438,180	*Winnipeg.....	627,600	782,400	1,249,000
Shawinigan Falls.....	1,500	168,225	8,200	<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	402,685	515,845	710,337
*Sherbrooke.....	128,500	48,000	136,000	*Moose Jaw.....	7,970	29,760	49,692
*Three Rivers.....	157,900	114,430	57,900	*Regina.....	221,990	274,225	381,100
*Westmount.....	248,391	435,090	357,635	*Saskatoon.....	172,725	211,860	279,545
<b>Ontario</b> .....	8,070,597	11,206,792	9,246,763	<b>Alberta</b> .....	252,165	423,040	423,125
Belleville.....		22,675	15,300	*Calgary.....	108,200	133,560	161,400
*Brantford.....	128,745	109,065	48,370	*Edmonton.....	137,305	275,980	246,975
Chatham.....	45,050	28,650	41,375	Lethbridge.....	4,260	10,800	12,270
*Port William.....	61,900	44,625	67,350	Medicine Hat.....	2,400	2,700	2,480
Galt.....	16,775	35,650	59,940	<b>British Columbia</b> .....	617,516	872,839	1,035,326
*Guelph.....	79,605	74,116	430,100	Nanaimo.....	11,150	33,583	14,710
*Hamilton.....	343,445	1,020,535	440,575	*New Westminster.....	97,805	35,723	35,700
*Kingston.....	36,832	56,402	88,312	Point Grey.....	194,350	297,100	448,500
*Kitchener.....	262,220	326,080	561,045	Prince Rupert.....	11,200	19,830	14,400
*London.....	566,035	500,930	317,180	South Vancouver.....	27,220	42,360	64,640
Niagara Falls.....	72,322	195,709	68,172	*Vancouver.....	232,830	413,113	384,530
Oshawa.....	443,690	159,995	48,565	*Victoria.....	42,961	31,130	72,846
*Ottawa.....	309,360	503,742	422,800	<b>Total—56 cities</b> .....	14,345,573	18,766,065	17,052,582
Owen Sound.....	31,800	183,000	31,725	<b>*Total—35 cities</b> .....	12,511,407	16,124,508	14,474,202
*Peterborough.....	53,127	26,175	29,389				
*Port Arthur.....	85,590	1,335,418	29,770				
*Stratford.....	55,455	110,895	62,533				
*St. Catharines.....	52,505	121,430	151,088				



## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JULY 1923

**D**URING July, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to fifteen fair wage contracts, fourteen of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to the supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of fair wages, etc.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging the basin, Rivière du Loup Bassin, Que. Name of contractor, Lachance Limited, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, June 20, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$2.50 per cubic yard; Class "B", 34 cents per cubic yard, (scow measure).

Dredging the harbour and entrance piers, Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractor, Frontenac Dredging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B", 65 cents per cubic yard (place measure).

Dredging (mooring berths), Penetanguishene, Ont. Name of contractor, Light and Carson, Penetanguishene and Midland, Ont. Date of contract, June 26, 1923. Amount of contract,

Class "B" 35 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

Dredging the channel, Bowmanville, Ont. Name of contractor, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 3, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$5.00 per cubic yard, Class "B" 65 cents per cubic yard (place measure).

Dredging, Midland, Ont. Name of contractor, Light and Carson, Penetanguishene and Midland, Ont. Date of contract, June 26, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B", 35 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

Dredging and cleaning up the bed of St. Mary's River, opposite City of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractor, The Soo Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, June 30, 1923. Amount of contract \$130 per day of 10 hours for derrick, scow, diver and tug, etc.

Dredging the channel, River St. Charles, Que. Name of contractor, Eastern Canada Stevedoring and General Contracting Company, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, July 5, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 70 cents per cubic yard (place mesure) and \$224.70 for pulling and cutting of steel sheet piling, etc.

Dredging channel and basin, St. Pierre les Becquets, Que. Name of contractor, E. Dufresne and A. Marchildon, Three Rivers, Que. Date of contract, July 9, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 40 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

Dredging the channel, Nicolet, Que. Name of contractor, E. Dufresne and A. Marchildon, Three Rivers, Que. Date

of contract, July 9, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 40 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

Reconstruction of superstructure of timber pilework wharf, Blind River, Ont. Name of contractor, Thomas P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 28, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Renewal of 182 feet of revetment wall, McGregor's Creek, Chatham, Ont. Name of contractor, William Bermingham, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, June 23, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Docking and cleaning, etc., dredge No. 306 (Mastadon), North Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Wallace Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Limited, North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 27, 1923. Amount of contract, \$13,435 and unit prices for hereinafter mentioned work. For unmooring and towing dredge, \$50; for machiinsts, \$1.15 par hour; for machinist's helper, 85 cents per hour and for supplying electric current, 10 cents par k.w. hour.

Construction of wharf, Haileybury, Ont. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 19, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Reconstruction of piers, Whitby, Ont. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of con-

tract, July 20, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Erection, complete in place and in working order, of the electrical equipment required for the operating machinery, etc., of sluice gates at Dam No. 10, Campbellford, Ont., Trent Canal. Name of contractor, Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Dade of contract, July 13, 1923. Amount of contract, \$11,600.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in April for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order.	Amount of order \$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	1,456.68
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	157.88
Making up and supplying letter carrier's uniforms, etc...	19,121.51
Repairing scales.....	84.00
Repairing boxes and hampers, etc .....	20.50
Supplying ink .....	440.49
New mail boxes.....	1,680.28
Mail bag fitting.....	7,008.90

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

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**A** SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### **Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco**

EDMONTON, ALBERTA. — CERTAIN MASTER BAKERS AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA No. 276. Agreement effective from May 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924.

Wages per week, foremen, \$33.50; doughmen and ovenmen, \$31.50; bakers and confectioners, \$28.50. All night workers, \$2.00 extra per week. Jobbers, by the hour, 75 cents.

Overtime and holiday rate, time and one-half.

Hours per week, 48. Day work 6 a. m. to 9.30 p.m. Doughmen not to start before midnight. Every week's work to count for itself. Half an hour for lunch.

Cake shops: one apprentice or one helper to three or less journeymen.

No overtime for work done before a holiday. Four hours extra work allowed on day before to make up for holiday.

Bread shops: one apprentice or one helper to every five journeymen.

Helpers not to work on the bench or do a baker's work.

Apprentices not to be under 16 or over 21 at beginning of period. Minimum wage at beginning, \$12 per week.

No bakery waggon driver to do work of a journeyman baker or confectioner.

No local baker to be retained in any shop unless a member of the union. A baker coming to the city may work a week on payment of an initiation fee.

If disputes cannot be settled by union officials meeting the firm, they shall be referred to an arbitration committee of two union members and two employers not parties in the dispute nor members nor employees of firm involved, with an independent chairman. Decision to be binding.

Negotiations during life of this agreement to be carried out by executive committee of one baker and confectioner and one master from each shop.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. — CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL 371, BAKERY DRIVERS. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1924. This agreement is identical with the one for the previous year, summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1922. It contains the provision that all salesmen's wages shall be adjusted quarterly from the figures of the *Dominion Labour Gazette*.



Wages per week, Bakery salesmen, stablemen, \$25.50, the latter working seven days. Hours per week, fifty.

FERNIE, B.C. — FERNIE FORT STEELE BREWERY COMPANY, LTD., AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1925. This agreement is identical with the one summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1922.

Eight hours per day, six days per week.

Minimum wages per day in bottle shop, \$5.15.

CALGARY, ALBERTA. — SILVER SPRAY BREWING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 124. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1923, to June 1, 1924, with 30 days' notice of change.

A man to be employed in the trade must pass examination for engineer, fireman, general purpose man or cooper, and all employees must be union members. No discrimination against those who work on union committees.

Hours, March 1 to November 1, 50 per week; November 1 to March 1, 44. Engineers, two weeks' holiday with pay. No overtime in case of breakdown of plant. No overtime to truck drivers, etc., for oiling or greasing trucks.

If union cannot supply a satisfactory man to drive trucks employer may hire one, who shall become a member of the local.

Employees during working hours to be allowed free temperance beer..

Sickness to be no excuse for discharge. Upon recovery man to receive his former position.

Men engaged during busy season not to be counted as permanent, nor taken

into the union if working less than three months. Engineers, firemen and general mechanics engaged under this section must be good standing members of their respective unions. For extra help, company may hire as required, giving preference to returned soldiers provided no union men are out of work, such extra help having permit cards.

Employees may purchase goods from the company at wholesale prices.

In slack time lay off to be in rotation, and for not longer than a week.

Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays double time.

Provision made for arbitration in case of differences of opinion regarding the agreement.

One boy may be employed for every 10 men, but not boys under 16 years.

Seniority to be given preference.

Brewery agrees to give preference to union made materials.

Wages: per month, engineers, \$148.75 and \$162.60. Nightman, \$128.30; fireman, \$125. Per hour — cooper (slack), bottlers, teamsters, 61½ cents; in cellars and brew house, 63½ cents; machine men and packers, yard teamsters, 58½ cents; labourers, 56½ cents; boys, 38½ cents.

#### Manufacturing: Iron and Steel Products

AMHERST, N.S. — AMHERST FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS' UNION, No. 253. Agreement to be effective from March 1, 1923.

Minimum day wage rate \$6, 58 per cent to be paid on board prices.

No change in other conditions relative to shaking out, trimming of castings, wetting down and cutting over of sand.

Conference agreements to continue to apply to other shop conditions.

Agreement also subject to any change in moulders wages put into effect in store plants in Ontario, prices to go up

or down the same number of points as arranged in Ontario. This is as in the past.

#### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO. — PUBLISHERS OF FOUR TORONTO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 91. Agreement effective July 1, 1922.

In all news offices only union members to be employed. If union fails to supply help, publisher may secure it from any source, but such employees if retained must join the union. Night work, between 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. Day work, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Where an office employs three shifts, two to be considered as on night work. Time off for lunch after not more than 5 hours. Working after 6 p.m. on evening papers, men to have 30 minutes off for lunch.

Special provisions for overtime and short time. On a seven day paper, for a night staff brought back to do day work, six hours to constitute a day's work, thereafter, overtime rates.

Foremen may employ help, and may discharge for certain reasons. In decrease of force, last on to be first off.

Learners: Only journeymen members or apprentices in last 6 months of term to be learners on machines during working hours. Term for learners to be 6 months, and compensation (except for apprentices) not less than three quarters of regular scale.

Machine tenders: No member to act as operator machinist in an office with more than three machines, there being a permanent machine tender in such an office, or in an office with three machines working night and day.

A joint standing committee to meet to settle all differences or disputes or if settlement is not reached, disputes to be referred to arbitration.

Arrangements to be made each week to give a half-holiday to as large as possible a portion of men.

Minimum wages per week: On evening newspapers, \$41, with time and one half after 46½ hours; on morning newspapers, \$43.50; 7½ hours per night, with overtime at time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

One apprentice to 6 journeymen or fraction of 6 up to 24 employed. With over 24, one to every 10 additional. Beginning with second year each apprentice to attend classes at Toronto Technical School. Beginning with third year each apprentice must take course in printing of the International Typographical Union. Apprentices to begin at not less than sixteen years of age and to serve five years. They must if competent be admitted to the unions as apprentice members at end of second year.

Wage scale of apprentices, per week — Third year, 1st 6 months, \$15; 2nd 6 months, \$17; fourth year, \$19 and \$22; fifth year, \$24 and \$27.

On completion of term, apprentice to be admitted to union and placed at bottom of priority list of employees of one year's standing in office in which he is working.

REGINA, SASK. — CERTAIN FIRMS AND PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 75. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1925.

#### Web Agreement:—

Wages per week, journeymen, day work, \$44; night work, \$47. Apprentices, from \$20 during first year to \$35 during fourth year.

Hours, eight for six days, or seven for six nights. Thereafter, time and one-half. After 12 hours on evening papers and 11 hours on morning papers, double time.



Only union members to be employed, if available. Otherwise company may hire as required men to be unionized after employment. Foreman to be a union man.

Not more than one apprentice to four journeymen.

Pooling of hours prohibited.

Disputes to be settled by arbitration.

Work on holidays, first three hours, time and one-half; remainder double time, except on morning papers where seven hours pay shall be given for five hours work.

#### *Job Agreement:—*

Minimum wages per week: Foreman (one or two cylinder presses) \$43; three or more cylinder presses, \$46; one cylinder and three platen presses, \$43; journeyman pressman operating two cylinder presses, \$40.35; foreman in charge of offset press, \$46; journeyman offset pressman, \$42; offset assistant, \$31; cylinder assistant, \$29, automatic feed operators, \$33.

Platen Presses: Foreman, \$39 and \$44, journeyman, \$38; feeders, \$29.75.

Foreman or pressman to be allowed to operate one cylinder and three platen presses, or not more than five platen presses, one journeyman to four or fraction thereof.

Those receiving higher wages not to be reduced under this agreement.

Hours per week, forty-four. Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Night work \$3.00 more than day scale.

Only union members to be employed under the agreement.

Disputes over prices or conditions to be settled by arbitration.

Holidays, first three hours, time and one-half, thereafter, double time; but on morning newspapers, a night's work to be five hours, paid for as seven.

Employer may secure necessary help if union fails to supply same.

SASKATOON, SASK. — CERTAIN FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, No. 206. Agreement in effect from October 1, 1922, until September 30, 1923.

Hours per week: 44 in job pressrooms. Web pressrooms, day work, 48 hours; night work, 42 hours.

Union to furnish capable men, but failure to do so not to be reason for breaking the agreement.

Minimum wages per week: Web pressroom, journeyman, \$43; assistant, from 33 1/3 per cent of scale in first year to 80 per cent in fifth year. On holidays, night to be considered as regular shift, and no overtime rate to prevail if only usual hours are worked. Platen presses, journeymen, \$37.50; cylinder presses, journeymen, \$40.35; assistants, from 40 per cent of journeyman's scale for first year, to 80 per cent for fourth year. Feeder, second year, 33 1/3 per cent of journeyman's scale. Pressmen on offset presses, \$46. Night scale \$2 above day scale.

Apprenticeship term, four years, apprentice to be a feeder of at least two years and a member of the local, becoming a full member on completion of fourth year. One apprentice to four journeymen.

Overtime (before and after regular hours and all work in excess of stipulated work day) time and one-half.

VANCOUVER, B.C. — CERTAIN BOOK AND JOB OFFICES, AND VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226. Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1922 to August 31, 1923.

Excepting apprentices, only union members to be employed.

Hours, per day or night eight and four on Saturdays or one night per week.



Wages per week: day work, \$39.60; night work, \$43.10. Machinist operators, \$3 per week above scale. Overtime time and one-half. Holidays and Sundays, double time.

Provided an arbitration agreement is later arrived at, any employer signing this agreement agrees to become a party to one arbitration proceeding representing the employing commercial printers of greater Vancouver.

One apprentice to eight journeymen or less; two to more than eight. Not more than two to an office. No youth under 16 to be an apprentice, and applicant must pass an examination. Youths who handle type or material in the composing room to be considered apprentices. Other boys not to be so considered.

Minimum Scale for apprentices: third year, one-third of journeyman's wages; fourth year, one-half; fifth year, two thirds.

NANAIMO, B.C. — CERTAIN EMPLOYING FIRMS AND NANAIMO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 337. Agreement in effect from November 1, 1922 until October 31, 1923, and thereafter unless terminated by two months' notice.

Wages per week, day work \$39; night work, \$42. Hours: per day, day work, 7 1/3; 44 hours per week. In case of a weekly half-holiday, 44 hours per week, eight hours for five days with four hours on any sixth day.

#### *Machine tuition:—*

Beginners on typesetting machines to be active members of this union, with wages by special agreement, and but one apprentice to each five machines or fraction thereof.

Overtime, first five hours, time and one-half. Thereafter, double time. Holidays, double time. For work on morning newspapers on holidays, five hours per night, with a full night's wages.

Operators on machines to be journeymen members in good standing of this union. Apprentices in last six months of their time may practise on machines.

Under conditions such as a breakdown men may be required to get out regular editions working overtime at single price.

#### *Apprentices:—*

At least one number of the union to be employed in composing room before the office is entitled to an apprentice.

One apprentice to each six journeymen or major fraction thereof. No youth under 16 to be accepted. Apprentice must read manuscript, have common school education, and perform duties of a copyholder. After second year he must take the I. T. U. course.

Term of apprenticeship five years, during last of which wages shall be two thirds of journeymen's scale. Controversies to be settled by arbitration.

#### **Manufacturing — Clothing**

WINDSOR, ONTARIO. — PEABODY'S, LTD., AND UNITED GARMENT WORKERS, LOCAL No. 190. Agreement to be in effect from May 21, 1923 until May 22, 1924, and thereafter unless on 15 days' notice in writing of intention to cancel.

Employer to have use of union label, a union member being in charge of labels.

Employees to be not less than 16 years of age and to be good standing union members.

During slack season, work to be equally divided.

Hours per week 44.

Shops to be equipped with mechanical power.

Differences to be submitted to general officers of union for adjustment.

*Supplementary Agreement:—*

Operators on leaving work on inspectors' table not to be required to handle same unless to repair same, and no fines to be imposed for imperfect work.

Garments made by operators to be paid for when operator is dismissed, shop committee to be told reason for dismissal.

Belts, motors and shafting to be kept covered.

Experienced employees must be union members, and new employees must after 21 days become members.

Certain holidays to be observed.

New garments or experiments on new machines to be time work, operators to receive their average earnings plus 10 per cent to the extent of two dozen garments.

Operators to be paid scale of piece work prices as set forth in the agreement, but members have right of individually seeking an increase.

Overtime for week workers, time and one-half with double time on Sundays and holidays. For piece workers price and one half for overtime and double price for Sundays and holidays.

Union to supply experienced help when same is required.

Operators taken from their regular work for temporary time work, average piece work earnings plus 10 per cent.

In houses where the perforated pattern is used, minimum wage for cutters to be \$41 per week. One apprentice for first cutter and one for each additional three. Apprentice's wage per week: first year, \$15 and \$18; second year, \$21.50 and \$26; third year, \$31; fourth year, \$3. All other occupations are under piece work rates.

**Construction**

ST. JOHN, N.B. — GRANITE STREET PAVEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, AND PAVING CUTTERS' UNION, No. 115. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1923 to January 1, 1924, with three months' notice of change.

Wages for piece workers according to dimensions of blocks, with special rates for flange blocks. Company to provide tools. Day work to be at rate of \$1 per hour, eight hours per day, with four hours on Saturdays.

Only union men to be employed or those eligible to become so.

QUEBEC, QUE. — BRODIES' LIMITED, QUARRY OWNERS, AND PAVING CUTTERS' UNION, No. 142. Agreement effective from January 29, 1923, to January 29, 1924, and from year to year unless three months' notice is given.

Wages for piece work, according to dimensions of blocks.

Day work, per hour, 87½ cents, 44 hours per week.

Price for any other size blocks to be adjusted between the parties.

Company to provide tools.

Only union men to be employed or those eligible to become so.

Branch secretary to be informed if company desires increase of staff, and to make it known throughout the union. Company not to employ more men than can be kept in steady work.

PEMBROKE, ONTARIO. — CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 2466. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1923 to May 30, 1924.

Hours per day, outside 9; inside, 10. No men working under the agreement to work after hours for any other contractor or private party.



Minimum wage, per hour, outside work, 65 cents; inside work, 50 cents (inside carpenters and woodworking machine operators with three or more years' experience). Rate for a man incapacitated by old age or accident to be as agreed upon by himself and employer and approved by the local.

Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and legal holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day except to save life or property.

Work for employers not signatory to agreement to be 10 cents extra per hour, except for civic or government work.

OTTAWA, ONT.—CERTAIN LOCAL CONTRACTORS AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS, No. 124. Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1922 until July 31, 1924.

Minimum wage, per hour, 85 cents.

Hours, eight per day, four on Saturdays. Overtime, to 10 p.m., time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Foreman, who must be a member of the local, 10 cents extra per hour.

Travelling time to be paid for work outside the city. When men cannot get home every night all expenses including board to be paid to them.

Only one apprentice to be employed at one time, same to be not over eighteen years when starting. Term to be four years.

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION, AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAM-FITTERS, No. 244. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1923 until June 1, 1924, and from year to year unless 3 months' notice is given.

Agreement is identical with the one for the previous year as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1922, with

the exception of the minimum wage which is now 90 cents per hour.

The principal conditions are 44 hours' work per week; time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays; only union men to be employed; one apprentice to three journeymen, term being five years.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS No. 38. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923 to April 30, 1924.

Wages per hour, engineers in charge of or operating derricks, setting steel, stone or other structural material, engineers in charge of or operating orange peels, clam shells, cable ways, drag lines or locomotive cranes, 92½ cents. Engineers operating pile drivers, road rollers, tractors, hoists, stone crushers, pumps, concrete mixers or portable boilers, 85 cents, firemen, 65 cents.

Overtime, first four hours, time and one-half; thereafter and holidays, double time.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS, AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS, GAS, STEAM AND SPRINKLER FITTERS AND HELPERS, LOCAL 170. Agreement to be effective from May 14, 1923 until April 30, 1924.

Local to maintain a Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Examining Board of three members, and a Steamfitters' and Steamfitters Helpers' Examining Board of three members, to examine all applications for membership.

Hours per day, eight. Overtime, Sundays and holidays, double time. When working more than one 8 hour shift on any job, men working between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. to receive regular day scale plus 10 per cent, if it is necessary to work 5 or more such shifts. Members not to work two continuous shifts in any calendar day.



Minimum wage per day, \$8. Joint Conference Board provided for under the International Agreement may set a wage scale for deficient members upon written request.

Minimum wage per day for junior plumber, \$2 less than a journeyman when he starts to use tools, and 50 cents extra per day after each 6 months.

One junior plumber may be employed in each shop having one journeyman and one additional for each additional three. Same provision applies to steamfitters.

A shop may have one plumber's apprentice to a journeyman plumber and one additional for each additional five.

For work outside the city members to receive board and transportation.

Members to furnish a sufficient kit of tools to performs all classes of work. Members are prohibited from furnishing certain other tools.

Wages per day for steamfitters' helpers, \$5. One helper to a journeyman. Steamfitters' apprentices to count as helpers under this section.

One steamfitter's apprentice to a journeyman steamfitter, and one for each five additional journeymen, minimum wages per week being as follows, for first, second, third and fourth six months: \$8; \$10; \$12, \$15. They shall then be examined, and if they pass examination be classed as junior steamfitters.

#### Service: Personal

OTTAWA. — CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' UNION, No. 704. Agreement effective from May 1, 1923 until April 30, 1924.

Employer displaying a union shop card to employ only union journeymen, if available.

Closing hours to be in compliance with the civic closing by-law.

No work on certain holidays, except where an employer is not a barber, when he may ask one of his journeymen to work from 8 a.m. until noon.

Journeymen to receive full pay for all holidays mentioned in the agreement providing they work the other five days of the week.

Minimum wage per week: \$20, with 50 per cent of all takings over \$31. When off work for one-half day, \$18.50 with 50 per cent of all takings over \$28. When off work for one whole day, \$16.65 and 50 per cent of all takings over \$25. When off work more than a day in one week, 65 per cent of all takings.

A price list is recommended in the agreement.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT. — CERTAIN BOSS BARBERS AND JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' UNION, No. 402. Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1923 until March 1, 1924.

Hours per day, 11; 8 a.m. until 7 p.m. or until work is finished, except Saturday or nights before a holiday, when work shall be until 10 p.m. One hour to be allowed for each meal.

When holidays fall on Saturdays barbers to work from 8 a.m. until noon, but no work on Christmas Day.

Minimum wage per week, \$20, with one-half of takings over \$30; with \$8 for Saturday.

One-half day off per week, from noon to 6 p.m. During July and August, from noon to 8 a.m. the following morning off.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR BUILDING TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES IN CANADA, JUNE 1922 AND JUNE 1923.

Locality	BRICKLAYERS			CARPENTERS			ELECTRICAL WORKERS			PAINTERS		
	June, 1922		June, 1923	June, 1922		June, 1923	June, 1922		June, 1923	June, 1922		June, 1923
	Wages per Hour	Hrs per Week	Wages per Hour	Wages per Hour	Hrs per Week	Wages per Hour	Wages per Hour	Hrs per Week	Wages per Hour	Wages per Hour	Hrs per Week	Wages per Hour
	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$
NOVA SCOTIA—												
Halifax .....	.70-75	44	.90	.55-57	44-54	.57	.60	44	.70	.57-66	44	.57-66
Sydney .....	.75	48	.90	.65-70	48-54	.75-80	.70	48	.70	.70-75	48	.70-75
PRINCE EDWARD												
Island .....												
Charlottetown ...	.65-.75	48	.70-.75	.40-.45	54	.40-.45	.60	54	.60	.55½-.60	54	.55½-.65
NEW BRUNSWICK—												
Moncton .....	.91	48	.91	.55-.60	48	.55-.60	.65-.70	48	.70	.50-.65	48	.50-.65
St. John .....	.90	44-48	.90	.50-.60	48-54	.50-.60	.50	48	.50	.65-.75	44-48	.75
QUEBEC—												
Montreal .....	.90	44-50	1.00	.50-.65	44-60	.60-72½	.50-.65	44-54	.60-.75	.55-.65	50	.55-.65
Quebec .....	.75	54	.90	.45-55	48-60	.45-55	.45-.60	54	.45-.60	.42-.60	54	.42-.60
Sherbrooke .....	.80	54	.80-.85	.50	54	.50-.60	.50-.60	54	.40	.35-.45	59	.35-.45
Three Rivers .....	.80-1.00	60	.90-1.10	.45-.50	54	.50	.40-.50	50-54	.40	.40-.50	54-59	.40
ONTARIO—												
Brantford .....	.90	44	1.00	.75	44	.80	.70-.75	44	.70-.75	.60	44-50	.60
Hamilton .....	.90½	44	1.00	.75	44	.80	.75	44	.80	.62½-.65	44	.65-.70
London .....	.85	44	1.00-1.15	.70	44-60	.80	.60-.65	44-50	.60-.70	.60	44	.65
Ottawa .....	.85	44	1.00	.70	44	.75	.70-.80	44	.70-.80	.65	44	.65
Peterborough .....	.85	44	1.00	.65-.70	44-60	.75	.60	48-50	.80	.50-.55	44-48	.50-.55
Port Arthur and Fort William .....	1.00	44	1.00	.60-.75	44-60	.60-75	.70	50	.70	.60	50	.60
Toronto .....	1.00	44	1.00	.70-.90	44	.85-.90	.80	44	.80	.65-.75	44	.65-.75
Windsor .....	1.07½	44	1.15-1.25	.80	44	.90	.90	44	1.00	.75	44	.85
MANITOBA—												
Brandon .....	1.07½	44	1.10	.85	44	.85	.77½-.85	44	.85	.75	44	.75
Winnipeg .....	1.15	44	1.10	.85	44	.85	.77½-.85	44	.77½-.85	.75	44	.75
SASKATCHEWAN—												
Regina .....	1.15	44	1.25	.75	44-60	.75	.90	49	1.00	.75-.77½	44	.75
Saskatoon .....	1.15	44	1.15-1.25	.70-.85	44-59	.70-.80	.95	54	.95	.75	44	.75
ALBERTA—												
Calgary .....	1.10-1.15	44	1.15	.80	44	.80	.85	44	.85	.70-.80	44-49	.70-.80
Edmonton .....	1.00-1.10	44	1.10	.75-.80	44	.75-.80	.70-.90	44	.70-.90	.70-.80	44	.70-.80
BRITISH COLUMBIA—												
New Westminster ..	1.06½	44	1.06½	.75-.81½	44	.75-.81½	.75	44	.75	.75	44	.69
Vancouver .....	1.06½	44	1.06½	.81½	44	.81½	.75-.90	44	.75-.90	.75	44	.75
Victoria .....	.87½	44	1.00-1.06½	.62½-.75	44	.62½-.75	.87½	44	.87½	.62½	44	.66
Prince Rupert .....	1.15	44	1.25	.87½	44	.87½	.89½	44	.89½	1.00	44	1.00





## RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN BUILDING TRADES CANADA, 1922 AND 1923

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**T**HE accompanying tables, pages 929 and 930, show rates of wages and hours of labour in eight of the building trades in some twenty-eight cities in Canada for 1923 as compared with 1922, the return in each year being secured for the month of June.

The statistics have been secured from employers as well as from unions, and from agreements or schedules of rates in force. In some instances the reports were secured through officers of the De-

partment or through a local correspondent of the LABOUR GAZETTE,

The statistics continue for the year 1923 the record for these classes given from 1901 to 1922 in Reports 1 to 4 in the series of bulletins on Wages and Hours of Labour, the first three of which were issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, September, 1921, and February, 1922, respectively.

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## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1923

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was downward, the average cost of a family budget in terms of retail prices being slightly lower, while the index numbers of wholesale prices calculated by various authorities showed downward tendencies, except the Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports which was upward.

The family budget in terms of retail prices of foods declined slightly, owing chiefly to seasonal declines in the prices of cheese, butter, and eggs. The average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.17 at the beginning of July as compared with \$10.23 for June; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.42 for July, 1914. Cooking eggs and dairy butter showed the largest declines, though cheese, creamery butter, and lard were also lower. The principal advances occurred in potatoes and beef, while evaporated apples and granulated sugar showed smaller advances. The

total budget including food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.65 for July as compared with \$20.72 for June; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, was lower in July at 153.6 as compared with 155.1 for June; 151.8 for July, 1922; 163.4 for July, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.3 for July, 1919.

In the grouping according to chief component material the Vegetable Products group and the Textile group were substantially lower while the Wood Products, the Iron, the Non-Ferrous Metals, and the Animal Products group showed smaller declines. The Chemicals group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group advanced slightly.

In the grouping according to purpose Producers' Goods were substantially lower while Consumers' Goods showed a small decline. The decline in Producers' Goods was due mostly to decreases in Manufacturers' Materials.

In the grouping according to origin, farm products, both vegetable and animal, were lower. Canadian farm products declined substantially, due to decreases in grains and livestock. Goods of marine origin averaged lower. Articles of forest origin were lower, due to decreases in lumber and timber. Articles of mineral origin showed little change, declines in metals being offset by advances in fully manufactured articles.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, stood at 224.7 for July as compared with 226.1 for June; 223.0 for July, 1922; 238.6 for July, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 134.6 for July, 1914. Most of the groups were lower except dairy products and fish which advanced somewhat.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to January, 1919, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695). Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in its three methods of classification and

with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 151.2 for July as compared with 153.0 for June; 150.7 for July, 1922; 153.3 for July, 1921; 249.7 for July, 1920; and 100.2 for July, 1914. The decline was due chiefly to decreases in grains, livestock, cotton, linseed oil, and turpentine.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, stood at 155 for May as compared with 156 for April; 155 for March; and 154 for May, 1922. Raw materials and producers' goods advanced slightly while consumers' goods, goods produced, goods imported, and goods exported were lower.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index number for exports rose from 153.78 for June to 154.77 for July, while the number for imports was down from 167.53 for June to 166.57 for July. The combined index of exports and imports was little changed at 160.67 for July as compared with 160.65 for June.

Professor Michell's index number of wholesale prices in Canada based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty



manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, declined to 176.4 for July as compared with 177.2 for June: 165.3 for July, 1922; 269.4 for July, 1920; and 117.3 for July, 1914. The index for foods advanced while that for manufacturers' goods declined.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite



coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Retail Prices

Beef continued to advance, sirloin steak being up from an average of 29.3c per pound in June to 29.8c in July. Prices in all provinces averaged higher except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Round steak was up from an average of 24c per pound in June to 24.7c in July. Rib roast and shoulder roast were slightly higher, the former averaging 22.4c per pound and the latter 16c per pound. Veal roast averaged 18.3c per pound in July as compared with 18.2c in June. Mutton was down from an average of 28.5c per pound in June to 28.2c in July. Fresh pork and bacon were unchanged. Boiled ham advanced from an average of 58.7c per pound in June to 59.2c in

July. In fresh fish cod, halibut, and whitefish were slightly lower. Salt cod and salt herrings were also down somewhat. Lard averaged slightly lower at 22.4c per pound.

Fresh eggs averaged 31.2c per dozen in July as compared with 31.5c in June and 33.4c in May. Prices in all provinces averaged lower except in Nova Scotia, Alberta, and British Columbia. Cooking eggs also were lower averaging 27.3c per dozen in July as compared with 29.5c in June and 30.6c in May. Milk was lower at St. Hyacinthe, and Edmonton. Butter was down in the average, dairy from 36.1c per pound to 34.2c and creamery from 40c per pound to 39.3c. The decline was general. Cheese declined in the average from 31.2c per pound in June to 30.1c in July.

Bread was slightly lower at New Glasgow. Soda biscuits showed little change. Flour was down slightly in the average at 4.4c per pound. Rolled oats and rice were steady. Tapioca advanced from 13.4c per pound to 13.8c. Canned vegetables were unchanged. Onions rose from 6.4c per pound in June to 8.5c in July. Potatoes averaged \$1.58 per 90 pounds in July as compared with \$1.47 in June and \$1.29 in May. Prices in all provinces averaged higher. Evaporated apples were up from 18.8c per pound in June to 19.7c in July. Prunes were unchanged. Raisins were slightly lower averaging 22.2c per pound. Canned peaches were down from an average at 32c per tin to 31.6c. Marmalade was slightly lower at 79.5c per four pound tin. Granulated sugar was steady. Tea and coffee were little changed.

Anthracite coal averaged \$17.20 per ton in July as compared with \$17.30 in June. Declines occurred in Charlotte-town, Brockville, and Guelph, while St. Johns, Que., Kitchener, and Woodstock were slightly higher. Bituminous coal was up slightly from an average of \$11.25 in June to \$11.30 in July.

(Continued on page 942)

## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	July 1914	July 1915	July 1916	July 1917	July 1918	July 1919	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	June 1923	June 1923
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.0	44.4	49.4	49.2	52.6	63.6	79.6	79.8	84.0	70.2	64.2	58.6	59.6
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	13.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.6	33.4	35.2	43.5	57.8	55.2	54.4	40.6	35.6	31.6	32.0
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.4	17.3	19.2	22.3	28.3	28.3	28.1	22.0	19.1	18.2	18.3
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	21.3	23.9	28.9	36.8	36.3	37.3	30.3	28.0	28.5	28.2
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.5	22.4	30.0	37.7	42.1	40.7	32.9	31.8	26.6	26.6
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.4	34.4	38.8	54.1	70.4	75.2	74.0	57.8	54.2	50.2	50.4
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.4	22.6	28.7	30.8	51.0	56.3	57.0	48.0	42.5	39.1	39.1
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	36.8	35.8	40.4	62.3	73.8	83.8	75.8	68.2	43.6	45.2	44.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	26.9	25.3	31.0	38.8	49.3	52.7	59.2	38.2	33.9	31.5	31.2
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	24.9	24.9	28.0	35.9	43.1	48.1	52.6	35.1	31.4	29.5	27.3
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	51.0	52.2	45.0	59.3	70.8	78.6	88.2	78.6	69.0	63.4	69.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.1	58.0	49.8	56.2	60.4	75.5	91.4	106.2	118.8	63.0	70.2	72.2	68.4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	30.0	32.6	34.5	42.5	51.7	60.4	66.3	37.2	42.0	40.0	39.3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.1	24.6	25.6	33.4	33.4	40.3	40.6	38.0	31.0	\$31.2	\$30.1
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.4	22.6	23.6	30.3	30.6	38.8	38.4	28.2	26.2	\$31.2	\$30.1
Bread, plain, white....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	63.0	78.5	70.5	110.4	117.0	120.0	144.0	121.5	105.0	102.0	100.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	41.0	37.0	69.9	68.0	67.0	84.0	63.0	49.0	\$45.0	\$44.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.0	24.0	31.1	40.5	37.0	44.0	30.0	28.0	27.5	27.5
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	12.0	13.4	16.8	23.2	24.6	34.2	19.8	19.8	\$20.6	\$20.6
Beans, handpicked....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	14.8	19.4	31.5	34.2	22.6	22.2	17.0	17.6	17.6	17.6
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.1	11.9	13.4	15.8	22.9	24.6	29.1	21.3	24.9	18.8	19.7
Prunes, medium size....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.1	15.5	18.0	22.0	27.2	18.4	19.8	18.5	18.6
Sugar, granulated....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	32.0	38.4	39.5	45.2	47.2	93.6	44.4	33.6	50.4	50.6
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.0	17.6	18.3	20.4	22.2	43.4	21.0	15.8	24.0	23.8
Tea, black, medium....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.6	11.6	14.6	15.4	16.4	18.7	13.9	\$16.6	\$16.6
Tea, green, medium....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.8	10.3	11.3	14.1	15.6	16.8	14.9	15.2	\$16.6	\$16.6	
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.0	10.1	11.2	13.4	15.4	13.7	13.4	13.5	13.5
Potatoes.....	2 Pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	50.3	29.3	58.6	118.2	66.0	62.7	197.4	35.9	43.9	49.0	52.5
Vinegar, white wine... ½ Pt.		.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
All Foods.....		5.48	5.96	6.95	7.14	7.34	7.34	7.42	7.74	8.46	11.62	13.00	13.77	16.84	10.96	10.27	10.21	10.17
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry..... ½ lb.		2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0
Coal, anthracite..... ½ ton		39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.2	52.1	54.7	63.2	73.8	71.9	105.0	110.9	105.8	108.1	107.8
Coal, bituminous..... " "		31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.0	35.8	38.0	57.8	58.7	61.8	76.6	75.6	68.8	70.3	70.7
Wood, hard..... " ed.		32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	41.7	41.9	52.0	58.2	74.7	82.7	87.4	77.0	79.8	80.2
Wood, soft..... " "		22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.8	30.6	30.2	30.7	50.8	57.8	63.3	62.5	58.5	59.8	59.0
Coal oil..... 1 gal.		24.0	24.5	24.1	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.5	23.7	22.8	25.6	27.8	28.9	37.2	33.7	31.3	30.3	30.2
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fuel and Lighting.....		1.50	1.63	1.76	1.78	1.82	1.91	1.88	1.84	1.88	2.38	2.80	2.95	3.64	3.70	3.41	3.48	3.48
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rent.....		2.37	2.89	4.05	4.05	4.60	4.75	4.83	4.06	4.04	4.37	4.81	5.25	6.38	6.83	6.95	6.97	6.97
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Grand Totals.....		9.37	10.50	12.79	13.00	15.78	14.02	14.17	13.70	14.41	18.41	20.65	22.02	26.92	21.58	20.67	20.72	20.65

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.24	7.63	8.47	11.58	13.14	14.04	17.09	11.12	10.81	10.81	10.65	
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.59	6.60	7.37	9.60	11.38	12.23	14.52	10.34	9.29	9.53	9.40	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.07	7.45	8.41	11.07	12.81	13.26	16.63	11.13	9.99	10.46	10.20	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	6.92	7.19	8.22	11.26	12.91	13.10	16.03	10.42	9.72	9.74	9.71	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.29	7.50	8.55	11.90	13.05	13.67	17.05	10.74	10.28	10.03	10.08	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.52	8.03	8.35	10.62	12.75	13.59	16.54	11.04	10.02	9.72	9.53	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.56	8.08	8.16	8.25	7.99	8.10	8.67	10.85	12.90	13.61	16.25	10.99	9.82	10.25	10.14	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.78	7.99	8.22	11.73	13.01	14.06	16.70	10.91	9.86	9.89	9.87	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.71	8.82	8.79	9.03	9.13	8.78	8.90	9.01	12.20	13.86	14.69	18.23	12.19	11.30	11.31	11.18	

(\*)December only. \$Kind most sold.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.		Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.		
Dominion (Average)...	cents 29.8	cents 24.7	cents 22.4	cents 16.0	cents 12.2	cents 18.3	cents 28.2	cents 26.6	cents 25.2	cents 39.1	cents 43.4	cents 59.1
Nova Scotia (Average)	30.2	25.6	21.7	17.4	13.8	15.7	25.0	27.5	25.5	36.8	42.0	58.9
1-Sydney .....	29.8	24.9	23	18.4	15.5	15.6	28	29	26.9	37.2	41.5	51.5
2-New Glasgow.....	28.4	24	20.2	16.4	13.5	14	22.7	27	25.2	37.8	42.1	62.5
3-Amherst .....	24.6	23.6	18.8	15.8	12.9	17.5	22	25.6	24	31.6	39.6	67.5
4-Halifax .....	33	25.4	25.1	17.5	13.8	14.1	27.5	29.5	25.5	36	39.4	50.2
5-Truro .....	35	30	21.5	19	13.5	17.5	25	26.5	26.1	41.2	47.2	63
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.	25.6	25.1	22.5	17	12.8	12.7	20	25	23	35	38.1	53.3
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	28.9	24.1	22.1	15.8	12.1	15.5	22.2	28.2	25.6	37.4	41.9	56.7
7-Moncton .....	31.7	25.8	19.8	16.7	12.3	19.5	.....	31.8	27.9	37	43	60.7
8-St. John .....	32.6	26.2	26	15.5	11.8	14.5	24.5	28	23.9	39.4	41.7	61.7
9-Fredericton .....	31.2	24.4	26.9	18.4	13.9	14.3	23.3	29.4	24.7	34	39.5	55
10-Bathurst .....	20	20	15.6	12.7	10.4	13.5	18.7	23.7	26	39.3	43.3	50
Quebec (Average).....	24.9	24.5	23.3	15.0	10.6	12.7	24.5	22.8	22.7	36.6	39.3	54.8
11-Quebec .....	24	24.8	21.4	15.9	10.3	15.4	25.2	23.2	24.3	35	37	57.6
12-Three Rivers .....	26.7	25.2	26.2	15.8	10.9	12.9	21.2	23.2	22.4	40	40	58.3
13-Sherbrooke .....	32.5	28.5	28.6	21.2	15.2	14.6	30	25	22.9	37.2	39.6	65
14-Sorel .....	20	22.5	20	11	9	9.5	22.5	19	21	45	50	53.3
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	18	20.2	15.5	11.7	8	10.2	21.5	19.5	20	31	38.5	50
16-St. John's .....	23.3	25.8	23.3	13.2	9.3	12.7	.....	21.7	22.2	36.2	40	61.7
17-Thetford Mines .....	20	20	.....	17	12	17	19	21	23.8	32	33	40
18-Montreal .....	32.6	28	29.8	14.4	11.1	9.6	23.5	26.7	23.9	37.1	40.1	59
19-Hull .....	26.7	24.2	21.3	15	9.4	12.8	28	25.8	23.9	35.7	35.9	57.1
Ontario (Average).....	31.4	25.5	22.7	16.4	12.5	20.9	28.0	27.4	25.4	36.6	40.4	59.1
20-Ottawa .....	30.5	24.7	21.4	15	10.7	17.6	27.5	26.9	25.6	37.5	41.6	59
21-Brockville .....	31.5	27.5	24	14.7	10.1	17.6	25	24	22.3	37.2	43	56.6
22-Kingston .....	30	24.2	23	15.4	10.5	15	21.7	25.9	22.3	34.7	38.4	54.4
23-Belleville .....	29.4	22.2	21.5	16.2	10.2	21.2	30	25.6	23	41.8	44.4	57.8
24-Peterborough .....	30.2	25.8	21.8	17	13.1	21.0	26.2	27.8	25.5	39.4	43.7	55
25-Oshawa .....	31.8	26.2	22.6	15.5	12.5	20.7	28.7	27.5	25	34.6	38.4	58.9
26-Orillia .....	30.7	24.8	22	16	11.4	18.8	28.2	26.9	26.2	36.7	38.8	58.7
27-Toronto .....	33.6	25.2	24	14.4	12.6	20.4	28.8	26.8	26.9	38	42.7	58.4
28-Niagara Falls .....	35	27	24.2	17.2	10.4	25.7	35	34	25	36.2	38.9	58.9
29-St. Catharines .....	29	25.4	23.6	15	11	22.1	32.5	26.7	29.3	33.9	37.4	60.4
30-Hamilton .....	35.8	27.7	26.2	18.2	13.7	20.7	25	29.3	.....	37.3	40.8	61.2
31-Brantford .....	33.2	27.3	22.9	16.2	11.1	18	31.5	27.2	26.7	34.9	39.7	57.5
32-Galt .....	33.3	29	28.3	17.6	14.2	25	32.5	28.3	27.5	36.7	40.6	60
33-Guelph .....	33.5	25.8	23.5	16.8	14.6	21.4	34	25.3	25	33.4	37.9	57
34-Kitchener .....	30.5	26.7	21.2	18.5	16	24.2	24.3	29.7	22	33.1	38.9	59
35-Woodstock .....	32.2	24.8	24.9	17.1	14.3	20.1	27.5	25.6	.....	33.7	37.4	58.2
36-Stratford .....	28.8	23.8	20	16.5	11.4	20	26	26.8	25	37.8	40.7	57.7
37-London .....	31.7	26.2	25.6	17.2	12.6	21.7	28.2	23.2	25	35.6	39	61
38-St. Thomas .....	31.8	25.6	23	14.9	11.2	17.9	26	27.2	22.5	35.4	38.2	56.6
39-Orillia .....	30.2	24.9	22.3	16.4	12.6	22.6	26.2	28.4	25.7	35.7	39.5	59.6
40-Windsor .....	27.8	21.8	21	15.8	12.3	21.6	23.5	24.4	24.1	34.1	37.9	57.2
41-Owen Sound .....	27.7	23	20.2	17.7	13	22.5	23.5	25.8	22	32.7	34.3	55
42-Cobalt .....	31.5	28.6	24	17.5	15.5	25	25	29.3	26.6	38.4	42.5	62.2
43-Sault Ste. Marie .....	32	27	24	17.8	12.9	22	27.5	28.3	26	37.5	42.4	60
44-Port Arthur .....	33.5	24.5	21.7	17.9	13.8	20.4	31.6	27.9	30	43.8	49.2	70
45-Fort William .....	31.4	22.8	19.1	15.1	13.8	20.4	27.5	27.5	30	40.8	44.3	65
Manitoba (Average)...	27.7	21.1	19.9	13.3	10.0	16.4	29.0	24.6	23.8	39.8	44.3	60.5
46-Winnipeg .....	31	22.7	22.5	14	11	16.1	23.4	25.9	25.5	38.3	43	59
47-Brandon .....	24.3	19.4	17.2	12.6	8.9	16.7	29.6	23.2	22	41.2	45.6	61.9
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	29.2	21.8	20.0	14.6	10.8	16.0	30.0	25.4	23.5	48.1	53.4	82.5
48-Regina .....	29.7	22.1	20.5	14.1	11.5	15.8	30	25	20.5	44.9	53.6	84.4
49-Prince Albert .....	25	20	18	15	11.2	15	26.5	25	23.3	48.3	53.7	88.3
50-Saskatoon .....	29.3	21.3	20.5	14.8	9.1	15.1	32.5	27	25	46	47.5	58.1
51-Moose Jaw .....	32.9	23.7	21.1	14.4	10.5	18.2	31	24.7	25	53.3	58.7	99
Alberta (Average)....	28.4	20.0	18.3	12.8	9.8	13.5	29.9	22.7	25.2	42.7	48.8	57.7
52-Medicine Hat .....	25	18.7	18	12.5	.....	12.2	30	23.5	28	44	49	56.2
53-Edmonton .....	27.9	20	19.3	12.3	9.8	14.8	31.3	23.8	22.6	40.7	47.3	59
54-Calgary .....	25.4	19.2	18.1	11.8	8.6	13.3	27.7	22.8	26.3	40.5	47.1	58.6
55-Lethbridge .....	27.4	22.2	17.8	13.7	10.4	13.5	30.4	20.7	24	45.4	51.7	57
British Colum. (Aver.)	33.7	26.6	24.5	17.6	14.6	24.1	38.1	31.1	28.6	46.7	51.8	83.6
56-Fernie .....	33.3	27	25	18.3	13.3	18.8	35	30	31.7	45	51.2	82.5
57-Nelson .....	32.5	25	22.5	17	13.7	23	33.5	30	25	47.5	52.5	90
58-Trail .....	32	25	21.6	19.8	13.7	26.2	39	31	26.7	54.1	59.7	96.9
59-New Westminster .....	35	30	25	20	13.5	25	39	.....	31.7	43.7	50	60
60-Vancouver .....	34.1	26.6	23.7	15.1	14.1	23.1	35.3	28.8	27.9	45.4	49.7	82.9
61-Victoria .....	33	24	24.4	15.8	13.7	22.8	30.6	28.2	24.2	43	47.3	62.2
62-Nanaimo .....	35	27.5	26.5	20	15	22	40	35	25	46.4	50.6	83.9
Prince Rupert .....	35	27.5	27.5	15	15	21.5	40	35	36.7	48.3	53.3	70



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1923.

Fish									Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whiting, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finman haddock, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, bust, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents 18.3	cents 28.7	cents 18.9	cents 13.5	cents 55.3	cents 21.3	cents 20.0	cents 35.1	cents 22.4	cents 31.2	cents 27.3	cents 11.5	cents 34.2	cents 39.3
11.8	24.3			51.0	17.4	15.3	27.1	22.7	34.9	33.0	11.6	36.7	43.0.
10				60	17.4	18	29.1	23.9	40	36.2	b12.4	41.2	45.7
13	30			50	16	15	26.1	21	33.1		13	37.2	44.2
12	23			45	18.3	15	27	21.5	30.6		9	34.5	40.4
12	20			50	16.4	13.7	23.7	23.4	35.6	29.8	12	35	41.3
				50	18.7	15	29.4	23.7	35		11	35.5	43.5
8				55	18.5	20	38.1	23	25.3	18	8.9	33.2	39
12.5	35.0			52.5	17.6	17.3	31.9	23.2	30.7	27.0	10.8	33.1	40.4.
12	55		10	60	18.1	18	32	22	32.2		11-13	34	42
18	35			60	16.7	16	35.4	24.3	34.4	29	13	35.4	40.8
12	35			50	18.3	19	33.6	23	31		a8	33	38.7
8				40	17.2	16	26.7	23.5	25	25	10	30	40.
12.6	28.2	19.0	9.0	55.8	20.9	22.6	29.1	23.7	33.4	30.5	9.8	33.2	36.2.
10	20	20		50	20	25	26.7	22.4	33	28.9	10	32.8	36.4.
12-15	25			50	20	20	32	21.7	34.7	31	12	30.5	35.6.
10	35				23.3		35.8	23.6	35.8	33	a10	34.4	38.6.
12		15					29.6	21.4	33		8		34.6
		25					21.5	21	29		6		35.5
		15	10	60		26.2	23.2	34	31	30	10	33	34.2.
15-20	30-32	10-30	8	55			26.7	24.7	32	30	10	30.7	35.5.
	30			60	21.2	21.7	37.1	21.4	37.8	30.3	12	36	37.5.
	30-32			60	20	20	29.4	23.2	34.3	30	10	35	38.2.
18.8	30.4	20.2	10.7	62.5	21.0	19.3.	37.7	21.3	31.4	28.8	11.8	34.8	38.0.
18	35	22	10		21.2	18.7	39	22.6	35.8	28.4	10	35.4	39.6.
15	35	20			21.6		37.3	22	31.4	30	10-11	32	36.7.
		18			18	18.3	32.9	20.6	28.4	26.5	10	33.2	35.9.
15	35	22			25	20	27.5	21.1	25.5	20	a9	40	36.4
30	20				22.5	24	31.6	22	26.5		10	32.8	34.4
		20				18	37.6	21.6	32	27	12	35	37.3
18-20	22-30	16-20		60	20	21.5	30	22.2	27.6	27.5	10-11.5	30.9	36.6
22	30	23	12		20	17.7	38.8	21.4	34.1	31	a12.5	34.5	39.2
	35	25			15	18	45	21	35.3		12		38.1
					18.2	20	42.4	20.1	34.4		12	36	36.8
	30	23			20		45.5	20.6	34.4	33	12	35.4	33.8
	30	20			20		35.8	20.6	30.1	25	11	33.5	36.1
	30	20	12		20	22.5	32	20.2	30	28	a11.8	34.1	36.9
	30	20					39.4	21	30		10	32.6	36.3
20		23			20		31.2	20	30		a11.8	32.9	36.6
20		22					31.1	19.9	27		10	30.7	35.2
	35	25	10		22.5	20	35.6	20.4	23.9	27.5	12	36	37.2
20-25	20-28	18			23.3	16	41.5	21.5	31.3	23	10	35.8	38.1
18	30	18	10	50	18.9	18	43.8	20.6	29.3		12	35.1	36.9
	30	25			22.5	23	38.6	21.3	25.7	24.7	12	35.1	39.4
		16			17	15	42.4	20.4	31.8	28	a12	37.5	40.1
	30	15		70	25	20	31.8	20.5	26.7		a11	38	34.6
		20			25		40.5	26	41.9	40	15	38.5	43.8
	25	18	9		23.7	17.5	45.4	19.8	38.2	35.6	13	36.6	39.7
17-20	25-30	18		70	25	17	39.8	24.3	34.4		a12.5	35	42.8
							44.2	23.7	34.8		a12.5	38.7	43.8
	31.0	15.9			24.3	16.7	39.7	22.5	28.0	23.2	10.5	32.2	43.1
	32	18			26	17.4	42.1	21.6	28.8	26.3	11	33.8	40.5
	30	12.5-15			22.5	16	37.3	23.4	23.2	20	10	30.5	39.6
20.0	28.9	14.6			24.4	22.4	31.8	23.5	23.4	20.3	12.5	30.3	39.3
20	26-30				25	24.5	27.5	21.8	24.1	20	12	30.6	38.8
	25-30	12.5-15			20	22.5	26.1	22.5	22.2	20	10	29.2	40
	30	15			22.5	22.5	35.8	23.9	23.3	18.8	13	30	36.4
20	30	15			30	20	37.6	25.8	23.9	22.5	15	31.2	41.9
20.6	23.7	14.2	17.5		23.0	22.1	42.7	23.6	25.1	20.6	10.3	31.4	39.3
25	25	15	17.5		25	25	46.2	26.2	20	30	11	31.4	40
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15		23.3	20	36.9	23.8	27.5	22.5	10	33.	39.6
					21.8	20.3	45.6	22.4	28.8	20	10	33.6	39.9
18	22	15	20		22	23	42.1	22	24	20	10	27	39.5
18.3	25.6		16.8		23.7	22.9	36.4	22.4	35.0	30.1	13.5	37.2	43.9
20-22	30		18		26.5	24.2	40	20	35	30	15	32.5	40
25	30		20		25	27.5	33.3	24	33.3		a17	37.5	42.5
25	30		20		25	25	41	24.9	35		15	37.5	40.6
15	20				19	22.5	37.3	20	32	25	9		44.6
15	20		15		21.6	18.9	35.5	20.3	34.5	23	a9	33.5	43.6
12	25		12.5		22.2	18.3	26.3	20.7	31.5	30	10	42	46.8
15	25				20	21.5	46.8	24.3	30		13		46.5
	25		15		30	25	31.2	25	48.7	37.5	20	40	46.7

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½¢, per can	Peas, standard 2½¢, per can	Corn, 2½¢, per can
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	27.6	30.1	6.7	17.9	4.4	5.5	10.3	13.8	17.1	17.5	15.8
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	30.6	30.1	7.7	17.6	5.0	5.8	10.0	15.7	19.3	18.8	17.2
1-Sydney .....	29.3	31.6	8	18	5.4	6.2	10.2	16.2	19.9	19.5	18.7
2-New Glasgow .....	29.4	8	16.5	4.8	5.4	9.9	15.3	19.3	18.9	17.8	
3-Amherst .....	30.6	8	18	5	6	10	13.2	19.1	18.5	14.8	
4-Halifax .....	32.5	29.3	7.3	17.7	4.8	5.6	9.4	13	18.6	18	16.6
5-Truro .....	30	29.7	7.3	17.7	5.1	5.9	10.6	15.6	19.4	19.1	18
<b>6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>	33	30.4	6.7	19	4.7	5	9.5	15.2	17.3	16.5	16.2
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	25.0	33.0	8.0	17.6	4.9	5.9	10.4	16.0	18.2	18.0	15.5
7-Moncton .....	33.1	7.3-8.7	18	5.1	6.1	11.6	16	18.4	18.4	16.1	
8-St. John .....	25	32.8	8	18	4.8	9.2	9.7	16.7	17.4	17.7	15.1
9-Fredericton .....	25	31.1	8	16.8	4.7	5.6	10.2	16.2	16.8	17.7	14.7
10-Bathurst .....	35	8	17.7	5	5.5	10	15	20	18	16	
<b>Quebec (Average).....</b>	26.8	27.9	6.1	18.3	4.8	6.0	9.6	14.6	15.2	17.8	14.6
11-Quebec .....	28.6	29.9	7.5	17.7	4.7	5.6	10.3	14.6	15.4	17.8	15.5
12-Three Rivers .....	30	27.7	6	19.8	4.7	5.5	9.7	15.8	15.6	19.7	14.4
13-Sherbrooke .....	27.9	30.8	7.3	18.3	4.6	6.5	10.4	15.2	14.9	19.3	14.8
14-Sorel .....	25	26.5	5.3	18.8	4.7	6.5	9	14.4	15	18.8	13.8
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	24	23	5.3	18.4	4.7	6.7	9.8	14.4	15.8	18.7	15
16-St. John's .....	29	30	4.7	17.7	4.8	6	9.9	15	14.6	15.7	15
17-Thetford Mines .....	25	25.4	6	18.4	5	6.8	8.7	14.7	15.8	17.3	15
18-Montreal .....	26.1	31.1	6.7-7	18.1	4.9	5.4	10.3	14.6	15.1	16.5	14.3
19-Hull .....	26	26.6	6	17.5	4.7	5.4	8.2	12.8	14.7	16.4	13.8
<b>Ontario (Average).....</b>	25.5	29.0	6.3	17.4	4.2	5.2	10.8	13.9	16.0	15.9	14.4
20-Ottawa .....	24.2	29.9	6.7	17.3	5	5.8	11.2	14	15.4	15.6	14.3
21-Brockville .....	26.6	28.3	6	16.9	4.3	5	9.8	12.8	15	14.4	12.5
22-Kingston .....	24.6	26.1	6	15.6	4.4	4.7	9.2	13.3	14.7	14.3	12.9
23-Belleville .....	24.7	26.7	5.7	17.2	4.2	4.8	9.6	13.9	14.7	15.8	13.7
24-Peterborough .....	25.6	30.5	6.7	18.1	3.8	4.8	10.1	13.6	15.5	14.3	13.9
25-Oshawa .....	26.5	27	6	17.5	4	5.4	12.3	13.5	15.9	15.1	13.6
26-Orillia .....	25.4	26.8	6	16.8	4.2	4.9	11.8	13.7	17	16.4	14.6
27-Toronto .....	26.7	31.1	6	17.6	4.4	5.3	10.3	13.4	15.4	15.3	14.3
28-Niagara Falls .....	27.2	29.1	6.7	15.7	4.2	4.8	11	14	17.3	18.5	16.3
29-St. Catharines .....	25.3	26.8	6.7	15.5	3.8	5	11.5	13.9	15.2	15.8	13.2
30-Hamilton .....	25	29.7	5.3	17.3	4.0	5.1	10.5	12.5	16.2	18.8	14.5
31-Brantford .....	25.2	29.4	6	17.6	4.0	4.9	12.8	14.4	15.9	15.1	13.9
32-Galt .....	27.7	29	6.7	17.4	4.0	5.1	11	15.6	16.2	16	13.5
33-Guelph .....	27.2	28.8	6	16.9	3.9	5.1	11.4	13	15.2	15.1	14.3
34-Kitchener .....	25	31.8	6	17.6	3.7	5.1	13	15.4	16.7	16.3	14.8
35-Woodstock .....	26.8	26.7	6	17	3.7	4.9	9.5	13.3	15	15.2	13.6
36-Stratford .....	25	28.2	6.7	17	3.9	5.6	11.1	13.5	15.5	15.7	14.4
37-London .....	25.6	29.8	6	17.2	4.1	4.8	10.6	13.2	15.3	15.2	14.6
38-St. Thomas .....	27	28.1	6	17.4	4.1	5.1	11.1	14	16	16	14
39-Chatham .....	25.9	29.9	6.7	18.1	4.2	5.3	10.5	12.6	16.4	16.4	14.3
40-Windsor .....	29.2	28.4	6.7	16.1	4.2	5	10.1	11.4	16	15.2	14.1
41-Owen Sound .....	25	27.6	6	17	4.2	4.6	9.4	13	15	14.8	14.5
42-Cobalt .....	28.3	34.2	7.4	19.3	5.3	8	13	18.6	18	19.4	18.7
43-Sault Ste. Marie .....	25	31.1	6.7	18	4.5	5.7	10.4	16.2	16.7	16.4	14.4
44-Port Arthur .....	30	23	6.7	20	4.3	5.4	9.7	14.5	17.1	18.3	15.1
45-Port William .....	30	30.6	6.7	20.3	4.7	5	11	13.5	17.6	16.8	15.8
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	22.9	30.2	5.9	19.4	4.3	4.9	11.0	14.6	19.7	18.9	17.5
46-Winnipeg .....	27.7	30.8	6	18.8	4.1	5.3	10.9	14	19.1	18	16.9
47-Brandon .....	30	29.6	5.7	20	4.5	4.5	11.1	15.1	20.2	19.7	18.1
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	30.0	30.9	6.7	17.3	4.2	5.3	10.4	13.1	20.0	19.9	18.5
48-Regina .....	29.7	7.2	16.7	4.1	5	10.2	13	19.5	17.8	16.6	
49-Prince Albert .....	30	32.1	6.7	16.7	4.1	5.2	9.4	15.4	21.2	21.1	19.6
50-Saskatoon .....	30	28.8	6.7	15.8	4.0	5.3	10.5	11.6	19.7	19.8	19.1
51-Moose Jaw .....	52.9	6	20	4.7	5.5	11.4	12.4	19.5	20.8	18.6	
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	30.4	31.7	7.2	16.5	4.1	5.6	10.0	12.9	19.1	19.0	18.1
52-Medicine Hat .....	32.5	5.7-6.7	15.7	4.2	5.2	10	14.1	19.5	19	18.1	
53-Edmonton .....	32.5	7.2	16.3	4.1	6	9.3	12.5	20.5	18.2	17.6	
54-Calgary .....	28.7	31.1	7.2	17.5	4.1	5.5	10.6	12.9	18.4	19.9	19.3
55-Lethbridge .....	30	8	16.6	4.1	5.6	10	12.1	18	18.8	17.3	
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	29.1	33.3	7.7	20.3	4.5	6.0	9.3	11.5	18.3	19.0	17.9
56-Fernie .....	32.5	7.7	16	4.5	5.7	11.2	11.2	20	20	20	
57-Nelson .....	30	8.3	20	4.8	6.3	8.3	12.5	15	20	20	
58-Trail .....	30	7.7	19.5	4.2	5.2	10	12	15.6	19.1	17.1	
59-New Westminster .....	27.5	30	8.3	22.5	4.4	5.2	8.3	11.6	18.7	19.5	15.6
60-Vancouver .....	29.2	6-6.7	23	4.5	5.8	8.5	10.7	18.3	18.7	16.6	
61-Victoria .....	27.7	7.4	19.3	4.5	6	8.7	11.4	18.9	18.4	16.7	
62-Nanaimo .....	35.6	7.4	21.7	4.3	6.1	9.5	9.8	18.8	18.6	18.4	
63-Prince Rupert .....	30	8.3	20	4.7	8	10	12.5	21.2	17.5	17.5	



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1923—(Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2½ per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents 8.7	cents 8.5	¢ 1.576	cents 32.3	cents 40.9	cents 19.7	cents 18.6	cents 20.2	cents 23.4	\$ .974	cents 31.6	\$ .795	cents 50.3	
9.3	7.5	1.810	33.8	28.0	19.0	20.0	20.5	25.0	.997	33.9	.873	55.0	1
10.3	7.6	2.17	40.2	.....	20.4	20.8	22.5	26.1	1.05	32.7	.83	.....	2
8.9	7.7	1.54	30	30	18	18.7	19.6	24.8	1.04	31.3	.827	55	3
9	6.3	1.39	25	.....	20	18	20	26	.90	33.3	1.00	.....	4
9.5	6.9	1.82	35.7	24	17.4	22.7	20.1	22.5	.916	35.3	.77	.....	3
8.7	8.8	2.13	38.3	30	19.2	20	20.5	25.7	1.08	37	.94	55	5
8.9	9.8	1.37	24	.....	18	18.7	20.4	24	.90	29.1	.74	75	6
9.2	8.1	1.455	28.5	.....	16.8	19.7	19.0	23.6	1.035	31.9	.811	48.6	
9.4	8.2	1.40	28.3	.....	17.7	19.6	20.3	25	1.07	32.5	.775	50	7
11.1	6	1.67	30	45	15	21	17.3	22.5	1.00	32.5	.625	.....	8
7.7	8.2	1.25	28.2	.....	16.3	19	18.2	24.4	.90	29.1	.845	45.7	9
8.7	10	1.50	27.5	.....	18	19.3	20.2	22.5	1.17	33.3	1.00	50	10
8.3	6.8	1.771	33.4	38.6	18.6	19.0	22.2	22.7	1.023	31.8	.874	48.6	
8.5	5.9	1.61	31.7	.....	20.8	18.7	21.4	23.1	.916	32.1	.89	46	11
8	8.5	1.75	33.7	30	19	19.5	25	22.5	1.00	23.3	.875	47.5	12
8.1	7.3	1.90	32.3	.....	19.3	18.6	21.4	25	1.12	35.4	.856	49.3	13
8	8	.....	29.5	.....	19	19	23.7	22.5	1.00	28	.85	43.7	14
8.5	5	1.85	36.7	35	19	19.3	25	21.7	.925	35	.....	48.3	15
8	6.7	1.65	32.5	50	15	20	21.2	21.7	1.12	35	.925	57.5	16
7.5	7	2.07	38.6	.....	20	20	21.8	23.5	1.17	35	.....	50	17
8.9	6.7	1.74	32.6	39.4	17.7	18.7	20.9	22.7	1.08	27.2	.755	48	18
9	6.2	1.60	32.7	.....	18	17	19.3	21.7	.88	30	.90	47.5	19
8.8	9.7	1.495	29.5	36.5	18.4	18.3	19.6	22.8	.939	29.1	.756	45.4	
9.2	9.3	1.64	32.9	50	19.8	19.1	19.6	24.6	.943	32.1	.726	46.9	20
7.3	5	1.50	27.3	.....	.....	19.2	19.2	21.5	.882	28.2	.724	44.8	21
7.6	6.5	1.19	25.2	20	17.7	18.1	19.1	21.7	.86	28.1	.728	42.7	22
8.1	11.2	1.27	25.4	.....	.....	18	19.4	23.2	.806	25.6	.712	44	23
9.6	7.5	1.17	22.3	50	17.5	18	18.5	20.7	.988	28.4	.836	43.1	24
7.5	10.5	1.40	27.5	25	16.5	19.3	20	25	.917	30	.697	49.3	25
7.3	9.8	1.19	24	.....	10	17.5	19.4	23.1	.988	26.6	.744	44.1	26
9.4	9.5	1.55	30.1	52.5	17.8	16.8	18.8	21.9	.903	26.2	.695	44.9	27
10.1	12	1.87	34.5	60	.....	19	21	21.5	.97	28	.894	44.8	28
9.5	10.9	1.77	34.7	.....	.....	17.9	19.7	23	.908	26.6	.746	43.8	29
9.5	10.5	1.56	30.3	.....	17.5	17.8	19.8	21.8	.943	24.6	.715	45.4	30
7.5	13.1	1.44	29.3	.....	16.4	18.4	18.1	20.9	.847	26	.735	43.2	31
8.8	10.1	1.30	27.5	25	.....	17.6	19.7	22.7	.822	25.3	.745	46.9	32
8.7	11.3	1.13	22.1	.....	.....	17.6	18.9	22	.944	27.3	.657	43.1	33
8.6	8.3	1.04	22.7	.....	15	20.2	19.9	23.4	.866	31.6	.845	42.8	34
8.4	12.3	1.60	31	.....	.....	18.3	19.3	21.7	.897	23.6	.702	42.5	35
8.4	6.2	1.51	30.9	.....	25	25	19.1	20.4	1.05	30.4	.706	42.7	36
8.1	10.5	1.52	30.2	25	.....	17.5	19	21.5	.973	32.8	.710	46.1	37
9.7	10	1.87	33	.....	20	19.4	19.4	21	.966	30.4	.747	47.7	38
8.6	7.7	1.66	31	20	.....	18.7	19.8	20.9	1.00	32.6	.74	42.7	39
9.5	9.3	1.63	29.4	30	20	16.8	19.2	22.7	1.01	31	.857	49.7	40
8.6	12.5	.912	20	.....	16.7	17	19.7	21.2	.782	31	.723	23.5	41
10.8	8.8	2.16	45.7	.....	19	19.6	19.6	26.6	1.07	31	.912	54.1	42
9.4	9.8	1.72	35	45	18.8	17.8	18.7	25.7	1.05	33.3	.80	45	43
9.2	9.8	1.61	31.6	40	21	19	19	23.7	.96	30.5	.78	48	44
9.7	9.8	1.67	32.3	32.5	21.1	19.5	20	28.3	1.06	35	.761	48.9	45
9.6	6.8	.852	19.5	.....	.....	19.8	21.5	24.9	.989	31.3	.768	48.6	46
8.9	8.2	.923	20	.....	18.1	19.2	19.2	23.6	.957	28.8	.723	46	47
10.2	5.3	.78	19	.....	21.5	20.5	23.7	26.2	1.02	33.7	.812	51.2	48
9.2	8.7	1.643	32.6	.....	23.6	18.5	20.2	24.4	1.004	34.7	.779	56.0	
8.9	7.8	1.52	31.3	55	22.5	17.5	19.8	23.7	.969	31.9	.722	52.1	48
9.3	11	1.77	35	.....	26.2	20.4	20.4	24	1.04	40	.833	59.3	49
9.4	8.4	1.78	34.2	.....	23	18.6	20.7	26	1.01	30.7	.792	55	50
9.3	7.7	1.50	30	.....	22.5	17.5	20	23.7	.995	36.2	.767	57.5	51
8.4	9.5	1.508	28.9	65.5	22.0	17.9	20.3	25.2	.982	34.7	.783	56.6	
8.5	11	1.48	26.7	.....	22.5	18	21.2	27	.97	34	.785	61.2	52
8.3	10.3	1.74	31	65	20.1	17	21.3	24.3	.964	36.2	.786	58.3	53
8.4	7.7	1.66	32.8	66	21.5	18.5	18.3	24.3	1.02	35.7	.795	53.8	54
8.2	8.8	1.15	25.2	.....	23.8	17.9	20.4	25	.975	33	.767	53	55
8.1	6.7	1.765	48.7	60.0	22.6	17.5	19.9	23.4	.976	35.4	.833	59.0	
8.2	5.5	1.80	.....	20	15	17.5	23.6	26.2	1.15	40	1.00	65	56
8.3	6	1.58	30	.....	20	20	20	25	1.00	35	.80	55	57
8.5	6.6	1.50	30	.....	20	19.6	20	25	1.00	35	.80	50	58
7.6	7.6	1.25	22.5	60	22	17.7	20.7	21	.84	36.5	.84	60	59
7.4	6.2	1.66	a53.6	60	22.5	17.6	18.5	20.9	.902	32.2	.787	55.7	60
8.6	7.5	1.50	a58.7	.....	24	17.4	20.2	21	.971	35	.751	59	61
8.2	7.3	1.91	a71.3	.....	25	17.9	23.7	23.4	.944	37.1	.507	60	62
8	6.5	a2.92	a75	.....	25	15	22.5	25	1.00	32.5	.875	57.5	63

\*Formerly per bag of 90 lbs. and per bush of 15 lbs. a New potatoes.



# RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	12.5	11.9	53.8	66.3	27.8	15.3	3.8	43.5	.685	12.0	8.3
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	12.7	12.0	59.5	63.7	29.9	12.2	4.4	44.9	.517	12.7	8.7
1-Sydney .....	13.3	12.6	58	65.2	32.1	13.8	4.6	50.3	.56	12.5	8.8
2-New Glasgow .....	12.8	12.1	58.7	63.3	29.8	11.8	3.8	43.6	.....	13.3	8.7
3-Amherst .....	12.3	11.8	65	64.1	30	11.6	5	45	.45	12.6	8.5
4-Hallfax .....	12	11.3	55	65	28.3	13	4.2	46	.641	12.1	8.5
5-Truro .....	12.9	12.1	61	61	29.5	10.9	4.3	39.7	.417	13.2	9.2
<b>S-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>	12	11.4	61	60.2	27.5	16.1	3.2	46	.513	14	8
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	12.5	11.9	59.5	62.5	27.1	12.5	3.8	40.6	.440	12.7	8.5
7-Moncton .....	12.9	12.2	63	62.9	23	11.9	3.7	48.3	.414	13.6	9
8-St. John .....	12.2	11.5	58.7	61.4	27.7	11.2	3.7	37.5	.55	13.1	8.6
9-Fredericton .....	12.3	11.8	54.6	61.5	24.8	13.7	4.1	36.4	.395	12	8.2
10-Bathurst .....	12.5	12	61.7	64.2	28	13	3.7	40	.40	12	8
<b>Quebec (Average).....</b>	12.1	11.4	55.1	66.0	27.4	14.0	3.8	44.1	.788	11.4	8.1
11-Quebec .....	11.8	11	51.6	66.1	26.9	17.2	3.8	38	.76	11.3	8
12-Three Rivers .....	12.2	11.4	54.3	68.6	26.7	15.7	4.2	47.5	.883	10.7	8.5
13-Sherbrooke .....	12.6	12.1	54.3	68.6	26.6	13.9	4.1	38.3	.643	10.5	7.9
14-Sorel .....	12.1	11.6	52	56.7	29	12.5	4.2	42	1.05	11.3	8.8
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	11.7	11.1	59	68.5	27.5	14.2	4.5	46	1.00	10	7.2
16-St. John's .....	12	11.1	58.7	68.7	26.7	12.7	3.1	56.7	.75	15	8.6
17-Thetford Mines .....	13	12.3	59.2	63.3	28.3	13.3	3.6	41.7	.65	11.8	8.2
18-Montreal .....	11.7	11	53.8	69.9	26.9	14.6	3.6	45.7	.71	10.9	7.8
19-Hull .....	11.6	11.1	53.3	68.9	28	11.9	3.3	40.8	.65	10.7	7.8
<b>Ontario (Average).....</b>	12.4	12.0	53.0	67.0	26.4	12.7	3.6	41.1	.631	10.9	8.4
20-Ottawa .....	12.1	11.6	52.1	67.9	27	12.7	3.6	45.8	.635	10.9	7.9
21-Brockville .....	12.3	12.2	53.8	68.4	25.3	12.2	3.8	34	.538	10	7.9
22-Kingston .....	11.9	11.4	48.6	60.7	25.9	11.3	3.3	40	.499	10.2	8
23-Bellefleur .....	12.1	12	48.8	64.1	25.8	12	3.6	37	.598	10.4	7.9
24-Peterborough .....	12	11.7	56.2	68.4	27	12.5	3.6	37.1	.57	10.7	8.3
25-Oshawa .....	12.3	12	60	72.5	28.3	13.2	4	40	.60	12.3	8.6
26-Orillia .....	12.8	12.6	55.5	63.2	24	12.4	3.7	36.9	.548	10.6	8.9
27-Toronto .....	12	11.7	54.5	69.2	25.8	11.7	3.7	41.1	.585	10.1	7.9
28-Niagara Falls .....	12.4	12.1	53.2	72.6	27	12.7	3.7	40	.618	10.3	8.5
29-St. Catharines .....	12.4	12.3	53	69.4	25.2	11.3	3.7	37	.627	10.3	8.1
30-Hamilton .....	12.2	11.8	54.3	65.5	26.6	12.1	3.4	38.2	.594	10.3	8.1
31-Brantford .....	12.2	11.8	52.2	65	24.7	11	3	39.7	.608	10.5	8.7
32-Galt .....	12.1	11.8	52.1	65.2	25.5	12.8	3.7	46.6	.613	10.5	8.8
33-Guelph .....	12.4	11.9	49.9	65.6	24.9	12.9	3.6	41.5	.634	11	8.6
34-Kitchener .....	12.5	11.6	44.7	62	26.9	11.9	3.9	43	.57	10.5	8.6
35-Woodstock .....	12.2	12.1	53.2	65.9	24.8	12.1	3.1	37.5	.553	10.4	8.4
36-Stratford .....	12.4	12.3	49.9	66.6	25.8	12.6	3.8	42.2	.617	10.8	8.6
37-London .....	12.4	11.9	55.3	66.5	26.4	13.6	3.5	43	.588	10.5	8.6
38-St. Thomas .....	12.5	12.4	54.5	69	26.6	13	3.5	41.7	.691	10.5	8.8
39-Chatham .....	12.3	11.7	48.9	62.6	25.1	11.9	3.3	39.3	.641	10.6	8.4
40-Windsor .....	12.2	11.9	51.4	68.8	26.1	11.9	3.3	42.1	.60	10	7.9
41-Owen Sound .....	12	11.7	53.5	60.5	24.7	11.8	3.1	36.2	.60	11.1	9.1
42-Cobalt .....	12.7	12.5	60	69.7	30	15	4.7	53.3	.95	14.2	8.6
43-Sault Ste. Marie .....	12.8	12.5	57	69.8	30	15.7	3.6	47.1	.80	13.3	9.1
44-Port Arthur .....	12.8	12.6	47	69.6	28	16	3.2	43	.767	10.8	8
45-Fort William .....	13.4	13.2	57.7	72.3	30	13.6	3.2	46.2	.767	12.5	9.2
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	13.5	12.8	49.9	67.3	28.3	13.5	3.8	42.1	.813	13.6	8.2
46-Winnipeg .....	12.9	12.2	48.6	64.6	27.8	11.9	3.9	44.2	.625	12.8	7.7
47-Brandon .....	14	13.4	51.2	70	28.7	15	3.7	40	.60	14.3	8.6
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	13.1	12.5	52.6	70.8	30.7	21.5	4.4	46.8	.796	14.6	8.2
48-Regina .....	12.5	12.1	53.6	67.9	31.4	\$22.5	4.1	39.2	.65	13.3	7.5
49-Prince Albert .....	13.4	12.2	49.3	75.5	32.1	\$22.5	4.5	47	.70	15	9
50-Saskatoon .....	12.8	12.1	50	70	30.8	\$20.8	4.4	49.2	.90	15	8.3
51-Moose Jaw .....	13.7	13.7	57.5	69.6	28.5	\$20	4.6	51.7	.933	15	8.1
<b>Alberta (Average).....</b>	13.2	12.2	50.3	67.4	30.0	20.6	4.3	42.1	.821	13.5	7.4
52-Medicine Hat .....	12.9	12.2	47	66.3	31	\$26.8	4.5	38.3	.867	14.2	7.2
53-Edmonton .....	12.8	11.8	51.4	67.9	29.8	\$18.6	4.3	45	.80	12.2	7.8
54-Calgary .....	13.3	12.2	56.8	69	29.2	\$17.9	4	44	.867	13.1	8.4
55-Lethbridge .....	13.6	12.6	45.8	66.5	30	\$19	4.3	41	.75	14.3	6.2
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	12.3	11.6	50.8	65.8	29.4	23.4	4.1	50.2	.864	13.3	8.7
56-Fernie .....	13	12	50	66.2	25	15	3	60	.90	13.7	n
57-Nelson .....	13.3	12	52.5	68	30	\$30	4.3	45	1.00	15	8
58-Trail .....	12.9	11.9	49.6	64.6	29	\$29	3.9	41	.825	14	n10
59-New Westminster .....	11.7	11.5	50	63.5	30	\$23	4.6	55	1.00	12.5	n
60-Vancouver .....	11.7	11.2	50.5	64.4	28.8	\$23	4.5	45.7	.712	10.8	n8
61-Victoria .....	11.6	11.1	50.7	61.1	29.7	\$22.2	3.8	45	.812	11.5	n9
62-Nanaimo .....	11.8	11.1	53.1	66.3	30	\$20	4.3	50	.763	13.5	8.4
63-Prince Rupert .....	12.5	12	50	71.9	32.5	\$25	4.6	60	.85	15	8.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.  
d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing to be to  
15c more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar at 5c \*Welsh coal. \$New houses as high  
as \$40.00 per month.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1923—(Continued).

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500) per box	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	6-roomed house with income-convenient conveniences or none, p. m.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	c	\$	\$	
17.247	11.304	12.833	14.876	9.432	11.782	10.278	30.2	14.4	27.869	19.347	
17.750	9.415	9.200	10.400	7.400	7.750	9.143	33.1	14.8	22.300	15.200	
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	1
.....	a7.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	30-33	14	25.00	13.00	2
*18.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	30	15	10.00-15.00	5.00-10.00	3
*17.50	11.75-13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	35.00	20.00-30.00	4
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	35	15	16.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	5
17.50	11.50-12.00	15.00	16.00	9.00	10.00	b9.75	29-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00	6
18.500	11.469	11.000	13.000	7.250	9.000	7.800	31.8	14.5	27.000	19.250	
.....	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00	7
17.00	10.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-35.00	17.00-19.00	8
20.00	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00	9
.....	12.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	.....	32	15	18.00	15.00	10
16.292	11.125	13.239	15.539	9.683	11.073	11.100	29.3	14.8	23.056	15.438	
17.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	.....	11
15.50	9.50	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	12
16.50	14.00	12.00	14.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	30	15	20.00-22.00	17.00-19.00	13
15.00-15.50	11.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	.....	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	14
15.00	.....	.....	b17.333	.....	b13.333	.....	25-28	.....	22.00	12.50	15
16.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	27-28	15	\$23.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	16
13.00	.....	.....	b13.50	.....	b9.75	.....	27	15	15.00	12.00	17
/6.25-16.50	7.50-12.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-16.00	30-35	15	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	18
16.50	.....	b16.00	b17.846	7.50	9.00	.....	25-35	15	22.00-27.00	15.00-22.00	19
16.888	12.220	14.342	16.336	10.765	13.411	11.889	25.8	13.7	29.471	20.442	
16.50	13.00-13.50	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	.....	.....	21-27	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00	20
16.50	10.50	.....	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b14.40	23	15	25.00	16.00	21
16.50	9.00-10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	22
16.50	11.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	25	.....	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	23
16.50	10.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	22.50-35.00	16.00-25.00	24
17.00	.....	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b14.00	25-28	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	25
6.00-16.50	10.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	26
15.50	11.50	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	28-30	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00	27
14.50	12.50	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00	28
15.75	13.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	29
16.00	13.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	27-30	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	30
16.00	11.00-14.50	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	30	15	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00	31
17.00	9.00-12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	25	15	25.00	16.00-20.00	32
16.00-17.00	14.00-16.00	17.00	18.00	.....	.....	b12.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	33
17.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	28	12.5	40.00	30.00	34
17.00	13.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	25	15	20.00	15.00	35
17.00	18.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00	36
17.00	14.00-16.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	25	13	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00	37
17.00	14.00	15.00-16.00	19.00	.....	17.00	b18.667	25	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	38
18.00	14.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b18.00	b9.00-10.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	39
16.00	10.00-15.00	.....	.....	.....	10.50	5.00-10.00	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00	40
16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	10.00	.....	.....	15-18	20	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00	41
20.00	12.00	.....	b15.00	.....	b12.00-15.00	.....	27-30	15	22.00	14.00	42
18.50	10.00-13.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	35	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	43
.....	9.75	.....	.....	10.00	12.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	44
.....	11.50	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	45
22.000	12.750	12.000	13.250	8.250	9.500	.....	33.8	15.0	35.000	24.500	
19.00	12.50	11.00	12.50	7.50	9.00	.....	30-35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	46
25.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	47
.....	10.344	10.667	13.333	9.333	14.000	12.667	35.4	14.6	35.625	22.500	
.....	12.00-12.50	f13.00	f14.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	33	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	48
.....	d10.00-11.00	f7.00	f8.00	6.00	7.00	.....	32-35	13.3	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	49
26.00	d6.50-10.75	f12.00	b & f18.00	11.00	11.00	9.00-13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	50
.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	b16.00	14.00	35	15	35.00	20.00	51
.....	7.750	.....	.....	10.000	10.500	8.500	35.0	15.0	30.825	20.125	
.....	d5.50-6.50	c	c	c	c	.....	.....	15	25.00	17.50	52
.....	d8.25-9.25	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00-8.00	5.00	35	15	40.00	25.00	53
.....	8.50	.....	.....	12.00	14.00	12.00	35	15	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00	18.00	55
.....	11.069	.....	.....	9.500	11.309	5.032	h37.9	15.3	25.500	19.813	
.....	7.75-8.25	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	b4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00	56
.....	10.50-13.00	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	45	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	57
.....	9.50-12.50	.....	.....	9.00	11.25	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00	58
.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	30-35	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	59
11.00-11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	4.50	30-35	17	29.00	25.00	60
11.50-12.00	.....	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b4.431	28	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00	61
a8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b4.667	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	62
14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	63

1 Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk



Hard wood, 4 feet long, advanced from an average of \$12.76 per cord in June to \$12.83 in July. Soft wood declined from \$9.57 per cord in June to \$9.43 in July. Coal oil was practically unchanged.

Rent was steady.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following notes give the main points in the movement of wholesale prices during July as shown by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, using the classification according to purpose or use.

#### CONSUMERS' GOODS

*Food, Beverages and Tobacco.* — The index fell from 143.9 in June to 143.3 in July. In this group fresh whitefish fell from 25c to 15½c per pound while cod, dry salted, rose from \$5 to \$6 per quintal. Lemons were \$5.75 per case as compared with \$5 in June. Veal was 1c per lb. cheaper being 15c as compared with 16c in June. Butter prices were slightly easier, creamery prints at Toronto being 35c per pound as compared with 37c and creamery solids 34½c in July and 36½c in June. Canadian old cheese rose from 29c to 30c per pound. Granulated sugar de-

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JULY 1923, JUNE 1923, JULY 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.  
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS											
		July 1923	June 1923	July 1922	July 1921	July 1920	July 1919	July 1918	June 1917	July 1916	July 1915	July 1914	July 1913
I.—Grains & Fodder.....	15	173.4	178.4	195.6	200.5	401.1	330.0	314.2	296.3	179.0	191.2	150.4	133.9
II.—Animals & Meats.....	17	228.4	231.8	256.7	256.9	378.9	389.7	369.4	293.4	231.7	195.0	195.7	181.4
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	182.7	176.6	187.4	204.9	299.6	286.4	251.0	210.3	160.5	141.2	131.3	133.4
IV.—Fish .....	9	178.2	173.4	180.6	182.0	244.4	223.3	240.9	201.5	155.9	137.9	148.9	159.7
V.—(a) Fruits & Vegetables.....	17	203.2	203.0	212.9	188.2	352.9	239.7	280.2	203.2	170.5	103.5	131.2	120.4
(b) Miscellaneous Foods.....	25	188.8	189.9	177.8	200.7	325.9	251.2	246.0	215.9	153.6	138.8	112.5	115.5
VI.—Textiles.....	20	245.9	250.7	241.2	234.2	398.3	364.5	370.4	263.5	192.7	153.4	132.8	130.2
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.....	11	157.0	161.4	163.9	172.3	292.2	385.3	283.5	277.4	240.2	176.3	173.6	165.1
VIII.—(a) Iron & Steel.....	11	205.2	208.1	188.0	204.2	275.1	199.9	277.5	272.8	149.3	107.6	101.8	103.0
(b) Other Metals.....	12	166.3	170.9	143.7	148.4	224.6	195.6	290.0	275.9	230.8	206.2	115.4	139.1
(c) Implements.....	10	227.1	225.3	227.8	249.3	255.4	238.4	223.8	194.5	136.7	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	197.7	199.8	184.0	197.6	250.8	210.0	265.6	250.2	175.1	157.3	103.4	114.1
IX.—Fuel & Lighting.....	10	239.9	240.6	276.5	244.8	348.0	229.8	242.4	229.7	125.6	106.2	109.0	114.9
X.—Building Materials													
(a) Lumber.....	14	346.1	348.1	322.5	393.6	512.0	304.6	273.0	222.3	182.2	174.1	183.2	182.6
(b) Miscellaneous.....	20	222.4	221.9	206.5	236.5	267.7	218.5	227.7	215.3	163.5	120.3	110.8	112.5
(c) Paints, Oils & Glass.....	14	276.8	279.8	275.9	302.8	467.4	404.9	312.6	261.7	197.4	162.1	140.6	143.7
All.....	48	274.4	275.5	260.6	301.7	397.2	298.0	265.6	230.9	174.7	148.2	140.6	142.2
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	273.1	273.1	281.6	352.7	389.2	325.0	250.9	212.8	152.6	138.7	128.8	126.2
XII.—Drugs & Chemicals.....	16	176.7	176.8	181.3	198.4	247.1	221.2	293.1	263.1	249.0	174.2	111.6	113.4
XIII.—Miscellaneous													
(a) Raw Furs.....	4	638.3	638.3	660.3	493.9	915.9	945.6	582.1	396.7	292.3	144.0	235.0	302.0
(b) Liquors & Tobacco.....	6	263.3	264.6	267.4	269.0	315.1	274.1	222.9	164.1	136.7	134.7	123.3	134.4
(c) Sundries.....	7	160.0	160.7	155.0	185.2	215.8	214.2	213.9	194.5	142.1	116.3	106.2	112.8
All.....	17	309.0	309.7	313.6	287.4	415.6	407.4	306.0	231.3	175.6	129.3	144.3	165.0
All Commodities.....	263	224.7	226.1	223.0	238.6	346.8	294.0	284.0	248.7	180.9	150.2	134.6	135.1

†Eight commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.  
‡Revised.



# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Com- modit- ies	Av'ge 1922	Jan. 1923	Feb. 1923	Mar. 1923	Apr. 1923	May 1923	June 1923	July 1923
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	150.4	150.9	152.9	155.4	156.3	155.0	155.1	153.6
<i>Classified according to chief component material:</i>									
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc)	67	148.8	136.8	142.3	144.3	150.9	152.5	150.6	146.7
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.1	141.0	138.6	139.4	136.0	126.9	126.4	125.7
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	178.2	188.2	198.7	205.3	202.1	198.4	202.1	198.7
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6
V.—Iron and Its Products.....	26	149.7	157.3	160.5	163.3	166.3	170.7	171.5	169.9
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products..	15	99.0	99.9	97.8	102.5	102.3	102.7	101.7	99.0
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals & their Products.	17	189.3	186.4	185.1	186.8	187.0	188.1	183.1	184.0
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.7	166.7	166.6	164.7	164.8	164.7	164.4	165.7
<i>Classified according to origin:</i>									
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	139.2	128.2	128.5	127.2	132.3	132.4	128.3	123.7
II.—Marine .....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.7	130.1
III.—Forest .....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6
IV.—Mineral .....	63	153.5	156.4	155.9	158.3	159.0	157.8	157.7	157.5
All Raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	145.5	142.7	144.2	145.2	148.0	147.9	147.2	144.4
All manufactured (fully or chietly).....	130	154.9	156.5	160.0	164.2	164.3	160.0	153.4	157.7
<i>Classified according to purpose:</i>									
I.—CONSUMERS GOODS (GROUPS A & B)	98	153.5	150.4	150.4	152.6	154.4	149.0	148.5	148.2
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	145.9	148.1	148.5	150.6	150.0	144.9	143.9	143.3
Beverages .....	4	193.9	208.6	221.8	222.8	220.2	220.2	218.8	218.8
Breadstuffs .....	8	149.0	139.4	139.3	139.1	142.3	142.2	136.2	136.1
Chocolate .....	1	98.8	96.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fish .....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.8	131.7
Fruits .....	8	216.1	180.8	179.4	179.7	187.2	209.3	199.4	216.4
Meats, Poultry & Lard.....	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	129.2	132.0	129.4	136.8	136.8
Milk & Milk Products.....	11	136.0	143.9	154.3	166.3	157.3	132.8	126.6	128.5
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	185.2	216.1	233.2	238.9	243.5	243.5	233.9
Vegetables .....	10	143.1	126.8	131.8	135.4	151.4	163.3	170.0	164.3
Eggs .....	2	133.9	160.9	138.7	122.0	108.2	104.5	98.1	92.2
Tobacco .....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5
Miscellaneous .....	6	173.6	167.1	167.0	161.7	162.8	162.7	161.4	161.5
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	163.8	159.2	157.2	159.8	159.8	154.1	154.3	154.3
Clothing, (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery & underwear).....	11	161.8	164.1	164.1	165.1	165.2	165.6	166.1	164.7
Household Equipment.....	13	163.5	157.6	155.0	153.1	158.1	156.5	150.5	151.0
Furniture .....	3	220.5	219.6	219.6	219.6	219.6	229.1	229.1	229.1
Glassware & Pottery.....	3	381.0	325.3	315.6	317.3	322.1	317.1	317.1	302.9
Miscellaneous .....	7	161.9	156.2	153.6	156.8	156.8	149.0	149.0	149.6
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C & D)									
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	48	146.5	143.3	146.4	148.6	151.2	151.6	150.2	147.3
Tools .....	16	189.0	188.3	187.0	188.8	188.8	184.5	184.5	184.4
Light, Heat, & Power Equipment & Supplies .....	4	199.5	209.6	209.6	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0	216.0
Miscellaneous .....	8	189.2	187.9	186.5	188.2	188.2	183.8	183.8	184.2
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.0	138.6	142.1	144.4	147.2	148.1	146.6	143.4
Building & Construction Materials.....	32	162.0	163.7	164.6	166.3	166.1	167.3	171.0	169.8
Lumber .....	14	100.3	163.2	163.9	165.9	163.9	165.7	170.6	168.9
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	189.6	193.8	195.8	215.9	215.3	215.9	200.9
Miscellaneous .....	14	165.1	162.8	163.6	164.6	167.3	167.3	168.0	169.4
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.5	132.9	137.1	139.4	143.9	143.8	140.1	137.6
For Textile & Clothing Industries.....	21	182.0	193.4	206.3	213.8	210.0	206.1	210.6	206.6
For Fur Industry.....	2	194.2	169.4	199.2	169.4	199.2	203.2	194.3	206.7
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	110.6	106.6	106.4	107.0	103.3	98.7	95.9
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	111.2	115.1	115.2	119.6	120.2	122.0	122.6	119.9
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	192.1	182.2	181.7	181.4	181.4	181.4	174.4	178.8
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	100.3	100.1	103.9	113.1	110.0	105.1
For Milling & Other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	127.6	128.9	137.9	134.8	131.9	124.4
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	155.0	157.8	160.4	161.3	155.6	155.1

clined from \$10.1655 per 100 lbs. in June to \$9.975 in July.

*Other Consumers' Goods.* — The index for this group was unchanged, a decline in clothing being offset by an advance in household equipment. The chief changes in the prices were in men's boots, heavy grain, which were \$2.75 per pair as compared with \$2.90 in June, and box calf \$3.70 instead of \$3.75. Spool silk rose from 75c to 78c per dozen spools. Dinner sets declined from \$15.75 to \$15.

#### PRODUCERS' GOODS

*Producers' Equipment.* — The index stood at 184.4 in July as compared with 184.5 in June.

*Producers' Materials.* — The index for this group was down from 146.6 in June to 143.4 in July. In Building and Construction Materials the index fell slightly. In July it was 169.8 and in June 171.0. This group showed a few changes in lumber prices. Spruce siding at St. John was \$27 in July as compared with \$28 in June. Flooring in British Columbia was \$50, having declined \$5 since June. Other changes in this group were in putty which rose from \$6 to \$6.25 per 100, and in linseed oil which fell from \$1.38 to \$1.20 per gallon. Pressed bricks rose from \$28.50 to \$30 per M. and common plastic from \$15.68 to \$16.50.

In Manufacturers' Materials several sub-groups again recorded change. The index for textiles was 206.6 in July and 210.6 in June. Raw cotton was 29½c per pound as compared with 30 5/8 in June. Raw jute dropped from \$8.66 to \$7.94 per 100 lbs. Raw silk was \$8.35 per pound in July, 60c lower

than the June price. Hessians dropped from \$10.25 to \$8.25 per 100 yards.

The index of materials for the leather industry was 95.9 in July as compared with 98.7 in June. Beef hides were 10c-11c as compared with 11c-12c per pound. Calfskins rose 1c per pound, being 15c-16c instead of 14c-15c. Manufacturers' green hide crops were 44c per pound as compared with 43c.

The index of materials for the metal-working industries dropped to 119.9 from 122.6. Pig iron, basic, was \$30 per ton against \$33 in June. Steel billets were \$46.50-\$52 per ton as compared with \$46.50-\$54. Lead was \$6.50 per 100 lbs. in July and \$6.90 in June. Car axles rose from \$74 to \$80 per ton. Spelter rose from \$7.95 per 100 lbs. to \$8. Solid bare copper wires fell from 21½c to 20½c per pound, brass sheets from 32c to 30c per pound, copper sheets from 23½c to 22¾c, silver from 67c¼c to 63 1/5c per oz., tin ingots from 46c to 45c per pound, solder from 28c to 26½c per pound, and zinc sheets from 10c per lb. to 9½c.

The index of materials for chemical using industries rose to 178.8 from 174.4. Alum was down to \$2.90 from \$3.10 but sulphur rose from \$3 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

The index of live animals for the meat packing industries was 105.1 in July and 110.0 in June. Western cattle dropped from \$7.05 to \$6.95 per 100 lbs. Choice steers at Toronto fell from \$8 per 100 lbs. to \$7.60. Hogs, thick smooth, fell from \$8.77 per 100 lbs. to \$8.65 and choice sheep from \$6.75 per 100 lbs. to \$5.60.

The index of grains for the milling and other industries fell from 131.9 to



124.4 Western barley dropped from 53c per bushel to 50c; western oats from 48c to 45c; rye from 79c to 77c; and wheat, No. 1 Manitoba Northern, from \$1.15 to \$1.08.

Miscellaneous producers' materials were practically stationary, the index for July being 155.1 and for June 155.6.

Shorts fell from \$29.50 per ton to \$27. Raw rubber, ribbed, smoked sheets, was 26c per lb. as compared with 27c in June. Turpentine fell from \$1.85 to \$1.60 per gallon, tallow from 8¼c to 7¼c per pound. Flaxseed was \$2.23 per bushel in July and \$2.36 in June. Raw sugar was \$7.15 per 100 lbs. as compared with \$7.03 in June.

### PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

According to the most recent index numbers of foreign prices received in the Department, prices throughout the world during the second quarter of 1923 have shown a general tendency downward, excepting those in countries with a depreciating currency. In Canada and the United States the downward trend is indicated by all the index numbers. In Europe the same is particularly noticeable in the index numbers of Great Britain, Sweden and Spain; and according to the latest information available, generally for May or June, prices in France, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Bulgaria and Czecho-Slovakia were showing a tendency towards yielding. In Denmark and Switzerland no downward turn of prices has yet appeared. In Poland and

Germany where the currency is depreciating rapidly prices have risen very sharply. In countries in the East, prices have shown a tendency to rise with the exception of those in India.

#### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The Board of Trade index number for June fell 0.4 points or 0.2 per cent below the average for May, reaching 159.4 (1913 = 100), and showing a slighter decline than that of the *Statist* index number. During the month under review, although cereals and meat and fish declined, "other foods" showed the marked increase of 9.5 per cent, so that "all foods" showed an increase of 2.1 per cent. All groups of industrial materials except cotton declined, the index for materials declining 1.6 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, was 127.9 at the end of June, showing a decline of 3.2 per cent from the May level, and of 6 per cent from the level in June, 1922. This level is the same as at the end of September last, and is the lowest since the end of the war. Falling prices in the last two months of this period counterbalanced the rise



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada						Great Britain					
	Labour Dept. (c)	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce		U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Fines	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	
No. of Commodities	271(b)	238	40	24 exports	24 imports	70	150	44	45	60	65-70	
Base Period	1890- 1899	1913	1900- 1909	1909- 1913	1909- 1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913	
1900	108.2		(h)				(f)	(h)	(h)	(h)		
1905	113.8							110.5	75			
1910	124.2			97.02	100.38			103.3	72			
1913	135.5	100		102.77	107.81	100	100	113.3	78			
1914-Jan	136.5			103.06	99.05			122.3	85	100	100	
July	134.6			105.86	97.18			119.0	83.5			
1915-Jan	138.9			109.90	101.29			116.6	82.4			
July	150.2			115.41	114.77			136.5	96.4			
1916-Jan	172.1			123.75	128.07			149.1	106.4			
July	180.9			131.52	141.26			174.5	123.6			
1917-Jan	212.7			162.40	166.07			191.1	130.5			
July	248.7			187.26	210.52			225.1	159.3			
1918-Jan	258.1			199.13	202.98			254.4	176.9			
July	234.0			207.16	221.14			262.9	186.2			
1919-Jan	286.5	205.3	223.2	188.91	217.54	196		278.5	193.1			
July	294.0	202.3	245.7	222.14	221.08	207		265.9	190.7		227	
1920-Jan	338.4	232.8	265.1	239.98	233.23	239	296.6	293.2	206.4		242	
July	346.8	256.1	269.4	270.12	271.96	274	316.9	353.1	245.3	330.4	305	
1921-Jan	281.3	201.7	214.2	199.02	186.69	199	245.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	326	
July	238.6	163.4	174.3	158.47	150.25	163	194.1	197.2	223.9		244	
1922-Jan	227.7	149.8	165.2	147.17	147.88	144	164.0	213.1	158.2	186.5	196	
July	225.3	151.8	165.3	154.23	161.68	154	160.3	194.7	132.5	158.6	170	
1923-Jan	223.0	150.9	171.9	151.97	165.29	148	157.1	199.8	134.0	158.8	171	
April	227.4	156.3	176.2	152.57	167.05	156	161.4	196.5	130.2	159.7	167	
May	228.5	155.0	179.1	153.83	167.92	155	159.8	201.8	134.0	164.8	177	
June	225.9	155.1	177.2	153.78	167.53		159.4	190.5	132.2	162.5	175	
July	224.7	153.6	176.4	154.77	166.57			195.5	127.9			
								190.1				

in prices of the previous seven months. During June last all food groups declined, making a decline in all foodstuffs of 5.3 per cent. In materials there was a decline of 1.9 per cent, minerals and sundries falling while textiles showed an advance of one-tenth of one per cent.

The *Economist* index number at the end of July showed a continuance of the recent decline. The new level is 190.1 (1901-05=100), which is the lowest point reached by this index number since early

in the war. The previous low point was the 190.4 registered in September, 1922, since when there has been a rise to 201.8 followed by the recent decline. In the month under review, all groups declined with the exception of cereals and meat, which advanced about 0.5 per cent.

COST OF LIVING. — The index number of the cost of living compiled by the Ministry of Labour on the base July, 1914=100, was 169 at the end of June (July 1 falling on Sunday), thus show-

## IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

1a

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho Slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Mn. of Ind. and Labour	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans. tidende	Bank of Finland		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfur- ter Zeitung
130		126	33	Imports	Exports	45	70	83	98
April, 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1, 1912 J'ne 30 1914	Eight mos. 1923		1901-10	1913	1913	1914 ..
			(a)			(b)		(j)	(a)
						98.3		88	
						108.1		91	
	100			100	100	115.6	100	100	
(b)121		100				(a)115.4			(b)100
			134			(a)116.8		(b)106	
(b)185						(a)143.9			
			149			(a)163.7		(b)142	
(c)268			206			(a)206.7		(b)153	
(c)667			284			(a)215.5			
						(a)258.2		(b)179	
(c)830			292			309.8		262	
						361.6			
						389.9		(b)217	
						401.8		262	
						403.0		339	
	1739		340			562.7	417	1256	1965
	1947		383			572.9	485	1366	
	2392		341	1475	1628	470.0	387	1439	2130
(d)347	1721		253	1311	1235	381.6	312	1423	
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	362.7	286	3665	4217
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	375.8	307	10059	9102
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	447.3	324	278476	205417
480	2757	1029	200			479.4	365	521160	642500
474	2613	1000	204			469.9	360	817000	823700
			202			472.1		1938500	1463900
			207			470.1			3989800

ing no change from the figure for June 1. Foods showed an advance of 2 points to 162, owing to a seasonal advance in potatoes, new potatoes having displaced old ones. Eggs were dearer, sugar, cheese, butter, bacon, fish and some meats slightly cheaper, and flour, bread, tea, milk and margarine showed no change. Clothing and fuel and light declined slightly, and rent and sundries showed no change.

## Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—An index number Statistische Nachrichten. The series is

calculated on the base July, 1914 = 1, and is an unweighted average of relative prices of important articles; 45 in March and 47 in April and May. The index number for the above three months is as follows: March, 18358; April, 18059; May, 17896. The index is also published as the unweighted average price per kilogram of the same commodities.

COST OF LIVING. — The index number of the Paritätische Kommission (July,

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Hol- land	Italy	Nor- way	Pol- and	Spain	Sweden	Swit- zerland	Egypt	South Africa		
Authority	Central Bureau Statistics	Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Ökonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Göteborgs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz.	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	53	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	128
Base Period	1901- 1910	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914	1913	July 1 1913 June 30 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31 1914	1910=
		(j)					(c)				
1900.....											
1905.....											
1910.....											1000
1913.....	114	100	100	100		100		100			1125
1914-Jan.....		102			100						
July.....	(b)120	93				(b)101			100		(b)1090
1915-Jan.....		105		(c)115							
July.....	(b)165	131				(b)119	(b)145			(b)102	(b)1204
1916-Jan.....		184		(c)159							
July.....	(b)253	193				(b)141	(b)185			(b)124	(b)1379
1917-Jan.....		230		(c)233							
July.....	(b)326	304				(b)166	(b)244			(b)168	(b)1583
1918-Jan.....		363		(c)341							
July.....	(b)447	429				(b)207	(b)339			(b)207	(b)1723
1919-Jan.....		326		339			369				
July.....	(b)339	362		(c)314		(b)204	320			(b)225	(b)1854
1920-Jan.....		327	507	333			319	347	326	318	
July.....	337	604		409		(b)221	364	374		282	(b)2512
1921-Jan.....		243	642	344		219	267	274	238.0	214	2064
July.....	201	520	466.06	300		186	211	215	178.6	164	1688
1922-Jan.....	183	577	549.94	260	59,231	180	170	181	175.6	168	1472
July.....	185	558	524.54	232	101,587	174	165	173	161.3	138	1423
1923-Jan.....	181	575	523.52	220	551,904	170	156	163	175.0	141	1470
April.....	186	588	549.68	231	1063,900	174	159	168	186.0	133	1420
May.....		580	542.82	233	1125,400	171	158	166	186.5	134	
June.....			539.24	230		170					
July.....											

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month.  
 (g) First of month. (h) End of month. (j) Monthly average. (k) New index number is joined to old index and from January, 1922, 100 quotations.

1914=1) of cost of living at Vienna showed for June an increase of only 1 per cent on the figure for May. Foods showed an increase of 2 per cent to 14,132 and clothing an increase of 1 per cent to 15,323.

Rent increased 43 per cent to 496, owing to the increased cost of upkeep, which according to the calculation of the Federal Rent office was 250 times the pre-war level. Heating and lighting declined 5 per cent during the month.

## Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number calculated by the Ministry of Industry and Labour (April, 1914=100) fell six points to 474 in May, the same level as that of February. During the month, the chief declines were in tar and its products, metal products, glass products, resin products, and raw rubber. The largest increase was in food products. Other groups varied little or showed no change.



## CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

2a

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalist
75	43		56	62	92	100		404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct. 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913				1890-1899
(j)			(j)		(h)			(j)	(j)	(g)	(g)		(e)
					910					\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.355	44.2	99.388
					1003		984			8.0987	99.315	47.3	110.652
										8.9881	121.301	59.3	137.172
			(b)132.2	100	1088		1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576	58.1	139.980
					(a)1085		(a)1045	98		8.8857	124.528	58.2	142.452
100	100		(b)126.3		(a)1185		(a)1073	97		8.6566	119.708	58.9	144.879
					(a)1387		(a)1221	98		9.1431	124.168	64.7	150.95
(b)112			(b)127.8		(a)1822		(a)1304	100		9.8698	124.958	64.4	147.29
					(a)1502		(a)1323	113		10.9163	137.666	65.6	153.63
(b)125			(b)154.9		(a)1505		(a)1403	123		11.5294	145.142	71.9	170.11
					(a)1525		(a)1450	153		13.7277	169.562	87.4	213.410
(b)142			(b)196.4		(a)1715		(a)1593	188		16.0680	211.950	116.4	267.114
					(a)1877		1677	184		17.9436	222.175	118.9	278.696
(b)178	(b)237		(b)259.0		(a)1954		1808	196		19.1624	232.575	123.3	285.474
			233.2		1959		1888	199	201	18.5348	230.146	119.7	299.142
(b)198	(b)222	(b)132.7	326.8		2008		1788	212	216	18.8964	233.707	127.9	307.763
218	231		398.0		2311	2359	1999	233	248	20.3638	247.390	130.4	294.935
209	220	(b)140.0	316.6		2671	2700	2262	241	254	19.3528	260.414	141.9	307.680
178	191		265.8	176	2233	2255	2233	170	168	12.6631	198.600	81.9	199.867
183	199	144.9	259.8	178	1813	1903	2065	141	145	10.7284	159.833	71.6	167.719
178	190	148.5	272.5	191	1673	1771	1913	138	142	11.3725	164.444	64.3	164.311
181	188	143.9	266.0	192	1789	1833	1823	155	165	12.1069	173.743	72.9	193.672
179	177	152.3	243.7	176	1855	1829	1763	156	165	13.6665	192.944	75.6	181.030
178	175	157.7	259.0	185			1798	159	169	13.9304	193.087	77.6	184.898
			263.0	187			1813	156	165	13.7011	185.637	72.0	184.463
								153	164	13.3841	191.414	72.1	172.435
										13.0895	188.711	72.5	170.954

(d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) 230 commodities, 1890-1899; 272, 1910-1914; from 1915, 271. number (38 commodities and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included.

RETAIL PRICES. — The index number for the Kingdom, (April, 1914=100) which had been rising since the beginning of the year, was 419 in June, 6 points or 1.4 per cent higher than in May, and the highest since February, 1921. The weighted index of 30 foods rose 2.5 points during the month to 417 for June.

## France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Statistique Générale (1901-

10=100) as stated last month rose to 472.1 at the end of June. Industrial materials showed practically no change, a decrease in the minerals and metals group counterbalancing an increase in textiles. Foods increased 1.2 per cent to 450.2. The only group contributing, however, was vegetable foods, influenced by the substitution of new potatoes for old. If the price of potatoes had been unaltered for June, the index for all foods and the general index would

## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

8

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods Vienna	Cost of living Vienna	56 articles Brussels	Foods, fuel, sundries	Foods fuel, etc.
Base Period	July 1914		July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910.....	(d) \$ 6.95	(d) 94	(e) 96	.....					
1913.....	7.34	99	102	.....					
1914-Jan. ....	7.73	105	.....	.....					
July .....	7.42	100	100	100	1	1		(b) 139.2	100
1915-Jan. ....	7.97	107	118	113					
July .....	7.74	104	132	125					
1916-Jan. ....	8.28	112	145	135					
July .....	8.46	114	161	148				(b) 250.2	
1917-Jan. ....	10.27	138	187	165					
July .....	11.62	157	204	180				(b) 453.5	
1918-Jan. ....	12.42	167	206	188					
July .....	13.00	175	210	203				(b) 863.5	
1919-Jan. ....	13.78	186	230	220			639		
July .....	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b) 1866.3	
1920-Jan. ....	15.30	206	236	225			410		
July .....	16.84	227	258	252			479	(b) 2334.2	
1921-Jan. ....	14.48	195	278	265			477		1830
July .....	10.96	148	220	219			393	(b) 2491.4	1303
1922-Jan. ....	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409	3191.8	1467
July .....	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	3437.1	1430
1923-Jan. ....	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	405	3678.7	941
April .....	10.64	143	168	174	12935	10897	429	3816.1	927
May .....	10.36	140	162	170	13910	11440	431		928
June .....	10.23	138	160	169	14132	11513	436		
July .....	10.17	137	162	169					

both have shown slight declines from the May levels.

RETAIL PRICES. — The index number of retail prices of 13 articles in the chief cities of France, on the base 1910=1000 rose in the second quarter of 1923 to 3387, a level 6.7 points or 2 per cent above that of the first quarter.

## Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office (1913=1) was 19,385 for the monthly average of June, as compared with 8170 for May, an increase of 137 per cent. All groups more than doubled during

the period. The weekly index at July 3, the latest available, stood at 33,828, or 175 per cent of the average for June. Since then the mark fell more and more rapidly in value and by the end of July its exchange value was about one million to the dollar.

COST OF LIVING. — The official index number of the cost of living (food, rent, heat, light and clothing) compiled by the Federal Statistical office was 7650 for June (1913/14=1), as compared with 3816 in May, the increase for the month being 100.5 per cent. The increase shown by the index without clothing was 98.2 per cent that of foods alone

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

except where noted)

3a

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Holland		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles Paris	Cost of living Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living The Hague (c)	Foods Rome	Cost of living Rome
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1st half 1914	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)116	.....	100	100
100	100	100	100	1075	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1295	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
128	116	.....	.....	1288	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1439	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	(a)107.78	(a)108.63
146	136	.....	.....	1387	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1491	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	(a)115.64	(a)122.21
166	155	.....	.....	1971	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)156.99	(a)162.74
187	182	.....	.....	2210	.....	.....	.....	(b)228	.....	203	197
186	190	.....	.....	2665	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)254.20	241.48
212	211	.....	.....	2811	.....	.....	.....	(b)239	.....	.....	188.32
251	242	898.2	819.4	3119	295	.....	.....	258	100.2	274.86	263.45
253	262	981.8	911.0	4006	363	12.7	10.7	275	101.9	318.07	312.55
276	264	1173.9	1065.4	4404	338	14.2	11.8	236	95.3	366.80	374.08
236	237	1277.8	1139.0	3292	295	14.9	12.5	192	94.8	402.34	387.28
197	212	1123.2	1055.1	3424	291	24.6	20.4	187	91.3	463.63	429.69
184	199	1105.4	1118.4	3188	289	68.4	53.9	177	82.4	459.00	428.97
180	198	1079.5	1132.8	3321	324	1366.	1120.3	167	79.8	479.85	441.22
.....	.....	1012.1	1095.6	3439	.....	3500.	2954.	168	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3496	.....	4620.	3816.	166	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3562	.....	9347.	7650.	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

was 102.3 per cent, to 9347, while clothing alone rose 109.6 per cent to 11995. Since April, 1923, when the present rise began the index has been calculated weekly. The latest information available showed that the index of cost of living for the week July 2—8 was 16,180.

#### Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.--The index number compiled by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Milan for June fell .66 per cent from the level of May. The principal decreases were: animal foods, 1.1 per cent; 2.1 per cent in minerals and metals; and 4.17 per cent in mis-

cellaneous vegetable products. The increases were slight, and were in textiles, chemical products, and miscellaneous vegetable products.

#### India

COST OF LIVING. — The official index number of the Bombay Labour Office showed a further decline of 2 points in June to 151 (July, 1914=100). All foods fell 2 points to 146, clothing fell 3 points to 205, and fuel and lighting and house rent showed no change, remaining at 164 and 165 respectively. The cost of living for June was 22 per cent below the high level of October



## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100)

Country	Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland			
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Madrid food, fuel, sundries	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods Federal Labour Office	Food meat light Cooper- ative Stores
Base period	July, 1914	1914	1914	1914	July 1914	May, 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910 .....								
1913 .....								
1914-Jan .....								
July .....	100	(b)100	(b)100	(b)100	100			(a)100
1915-Jan. ....					(c)113			(a)107
July .....				(b)108	(c)124			(a)119
1916-Jan. ....	143				(c)130			(a)126
July .....	160			(b)116	(c)142			(a)140
1917-Jan. ....					169	(a)139		(a)149
July .....	261			(b)125	177			(a)180
1918-Jan. ....					221	192		(a)197
July .....	279			(b)155	268	219		(a)229
1919-Jan. ....	279				339	267		(a)252
July .....	289			(b)175	310	257		233
1920-Jan. ....	295				298	259		244
July .....	319			(b)191	297	270		246
1921-Jan. ....	334	25140	14084		283	271	226	243
July .....	292	45655	25709	(b)189	232	236	203	214
1922-Jan. ....	257	73598	46883	179	190	216	185	189
July .....	233	129811	78798	179	179	190	157	158
1923-Jan. ....	214	493132	352695	180	166	183	154	161
April .....	212	1247800	835100	150	163	177	157	161
May .....	214			178	161		159	164
June .....				170	161		163	166
July .....						174		

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of capital towns. (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods.

1920, having fallen almost to the level of July, 1918.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics declined 1.9 per cent from May to June, reaching the level of 153. This is 3 points, or 2 per cent, higher than the level of June, 1922. During the month under review the largest decreases were shown by building materials and metals. All other groups showed declines with the exception of house furnishing goods, which showed no change from the previous month's level.

The index number of the Federal Reserve Board showed for June a decline of 3 points or 1.8 per cent, reaching 164 on the base 1913=100. Goods produced fell 3 points (although goods exported rose 3 points) and goods imported fell 4 points. Raw materials fell 5 points to 171; producers' goods fell 3 points to 164, and consumers' goods fell 1 point to 157.

Dun's index number for August 1 showed its fourth successive monthly decline, reaching \$186.675 or 1.1 per cent below the level of July 1. The price decline during the month under

## AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

4a

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods 9 towns	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Foods Bureau of Lab'r Stat.	Cost of living Bureau of Lab'r Stat.	Cost of living Nat. Ind. Conf. Bd.	Cost of living Mass
1910=1000	July 1914		1911=1000	1909-13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
			(f)	(g)	(g)	(f)		
1000				(h)991	98			
1163			1106	(h)1037	100	100		100
(b)1148			1099		104			101.8
	100	100	1164	1070	102		100	102.1
(b)1228			1240	1177	103	(a)103.0		102.9
			1522	1200	100		100.5	101.7
(b)1275			1504	1236	107	(a)105.1		105.1
			1516	1276	111		108.7	109.9
(b)1418			1453	1359	128	(a)118.3		119.6
			1470	1357	146		131.3	129.3
(b)1437			1505	1426	160	(a)142.4		144.6
			1523	1491	167		(a)152.2	155.1
(b)1559			1627	1553	185	(a)174.4		167.5
	187	186	1714	1539	190		172.2	171.5
(b)2049		183	1862	1688	201	(a)199.3	190.	192.0
	188	190	2260	1791	219	(a)216.5	205	202.6
(c)1904	163	169	2167	1906	172	(a)200.4	181	179.6
(c)1556	174	177	1876	1752	143		163	160.8
1391	169	173		1574	142	(a)174.3	161	157.3
1335	160	166		1537	142	(a)166.6	155.6	156.2
1343	151	156		1483	144	(a)169.5	153	157.1
1344	150	155		1516	143		159.1	153.5
1355	143	153		1525	143		160.3	159.1
	146	151			144	169.7	160.1	158.9

month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six.

review affected the clothing, meats, "other food" products, metals and miscellaneous groups. Breadstuffs and dairy and garden produce rose somewhat. Prices at August 1 were 7.6 per cent higher than a year before, but at that time the tendency was upward, and prices have receded 3.4 per cent since April of this year.

**COST OF LIVING.** — The official index number of cost of living compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed

for June the following percentages of increase from the level of 1913: food, 44.3; clothing, 74.9; housing, 63.4; fuel and light, 80.6; furniture, 122.2; miscellaneous, 100.3; total, 69.7. Thus with the exception of the miscellaneous division which showed no change from the figure for March, and fuel and light, which showed a decline of 5.6 points, every item in the budget was higher in June than in March. The total cost of living index showed an increase of 0.5 per cent for the period.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1923

**I**NFORMATION received by the Department for the second quarter of 1923 shows 343 fatalities in the industries and trades of Canada during that period as compared with 305 in the previous quarter and 270 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Figures by months for the first half of the current year and for the corresponding period of 1922 are given in the following table:

	1922	1923
January .....	53	96*
February .....	58	121*
March .....	65	88*
April .....	96	106
May .....	80	124
June .....	94	112
Total .....	446	647

\*Revised figures; 14 fatalities which occurred earlier in the year, one in January, three in February and ten in March, were reported during the quarter.

During the quarter there were 87 fatalities reported in the transportation

and public utilities group 47 of which occurred on the steam railways. In the logging group there were 59 fatalities; in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 44; in construction, 38; in manufacturing, 35; and in agriculture 34. In the steam railway service 22 deaths were due to being struck by, run over or crushed by or between cars and engines. In the logging group 16 river drivers lost their lives by drowning and 12 deaths were caused by falling trees. In the mining group 19 deaths were caused by falls of rock, etc. 3 were due to explosives and 2 to asphyxiation. In the manufacturing group, 6 deaths were due to being caught in machinery, and in agriculture horses were responsible for 14 deaths. Electricity was the cause of eleven industrial fatalities during the quarter.

The following table has been prepared from information received from all sources available, but it does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred.

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1923.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE—</b>				
Farmer .....	Puslinch, Ont.....	April 9 .....		Struck by falling tree.
Gardener .....	Croton, Ont.....	" 12 .....		Crushed beneath falling wall.
Farmer .....	Sperling, Man.....	" 13 28 .....		Burned when can of gasoline ignited from backfire of engine.
Farmer .....	Crescent Beach, B.C.....	" 18 .....		Struck by falling branch while trimming tree.
Farmer .....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 23 50 .....		Thrown from wagon when horses bolted.
Farmer .....	Arden, Man.....	" 24 .....		Drowned in flooded creek.
Farmer .....	South Indian, Ont.....	" 27 51 .....		Kicked by a horse.
Farmer .....	Ponteix, Sask.....	" 27 .....		Caught in discing machine when horses bolted.
Farmer .....	Musquash, N.B.....	May 1 .....		Drowned in attempt to save stock during floods.
Farmer .....	Pieton, Ont.....	" 8 .....		Pierced by plowpoint. Fell when horses bolted.
Farmer's wife.....	Maple Creek, Sask.....	" 4 .....		Thrown from harrow cart onto harrows when team bolted.
Market gardener.....	McLean, Sask.....	" 3 62 .....		Automobile overturned.
Farmer .....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 7 35 .....		Horses ran away.
Farmer .....	Robsart, Sask.....	" 14 .....		Poisoned. Carried tobacco in same pocket as powdered strychnine.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE—(Continued)</b>				
Farmer .....	Island Brook, Que.....	" 15	77	Delayed blast.....
Employee .....	" .....	" 16	26	Kicked by horse.
Farmer .....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Gored by a bull.
Farmer .....	New Finland, Sask.....	" 19	.....	Fell over dashboard and was dragged through slough by runaway horses.
Farmer .....	Hanna, Alta.....	" 19	.....	Crushed under horse which fell over tongue of wagon while being unhitched.
Farmer's son .....	Aneroid, Sask.....	" 22	17	Caught in rope when lassoing horse which bolted.
Farm hand.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 25	60	Thrown from manure spreader.
Farmer .....	Gladstone, Man.....	" 30	.....	Thrown from wagon.
Farmer .....	McLeod, Alta.....	June 4	.....	Drowned. Wagon and team swept off road by swollen river.
Farmer .....	Turtleford district, Sask.	" 4	.....	Thrown under discing machine when horses bolted.
Farm hand.....	Penzance, Sask.....	" 7	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farmer .....	Pictou, N.S.....	" 11	.....	Kicked by horse.
Farm woman.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.....	" 13	42	Thrown from wagon when horses bolted.
Farmer .....	Major, Sask.....	" 19	59	Fell under ploughshare.
Rancher .....	Castle River, near Cowley, Alta.....	" 15	.....	Drowned while crossing river.
Farmer .....	Queensville, Ont.....	" 19	43	Crushed by falling timber while wrecking barn.
Farm hand.....	North Regina, Sask.....	" 27	.....	Crushed under disc plough.
Farmer .....	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 27	17	Gored by a bull.
Farmer.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 21	43	Struck by falling pump when in well, chain slipped.
Farmer.....	Goderich, Ont.....	" 30	72	While alighting from load of hay at front of wagon, horses bolted.
<b>Logging—</b>				
Rigging slinger.....	Call Creek, B.C.....	April 4	55	Struck by falling snag.
Logger .....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 4	28	Struck by falling snag.
Logger .....	Quatsino, B.C.....	" 5	21	Struck by choker hook which caught on limb.
Logger .....	Granite Falls, B.C.....	" 10	45	Crushed between log and stump when log slid down hill.
Woodsman .....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 12	.....	Caught between donkey engine and log shute.
Hook tender.....	Hotham, Sound, B.C.....	" 13	.....	Struck by boom stick which swung around when struck by log.
Logger .....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 13	.....	Struck by rock from blast.
Brakeman on logging train	Cowichan, B.C.....	" 16	.....	Crushed by log which slipped from cable.
Logger .....	Chemainus, B.C.....	" 16	20	Slipped while getting off logging train.
Woodsman .....	Tara, Ont.....	" 17	50	Struck by falling tree.
Chokerman .....	Buckley Bay, B.C.....	" 18	20	Struck by falling tree.
Chokerman .....	Buckley Bay, B.C.....	" 23	18	Struck by falling tree.
Logger .....	Shawinigan Lake, B.C.....	" 25	.....	Falling tree struck dead wood which fell on man.
Logger .....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 25	35	Struck by falling tree.
Logger .....	Masset Inlet, B.C.....	" 26	19	Struck by falling tree.
Rigging slinger.....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	" 26	27	Struck by slab which up-ended when coming in on the skyline.
Logger .....	Brittall Point, B.C.....	" 27	17	Crushed between logs.
Logger .....	Salmon Arm, B.C.....	" 30	25	No particulars.
River driver.....	St. Frances, Que.....	" 30	.....	Drowned during floods.
Logger .....	Headquarters, B.C.....	" 30	35	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer .....	Nestorville, Ont.....	May 3	30	Drowned.
Workman on logging truck	Loughboro Inlet, B.C.....	" 7	45	Crushed by truck which was being cranked while in gear.
Woodsman .....	North Co., N.B.....	" 4	21	Fell from landing of logs.
River driver.....	Newcastle, N.B.....	" 4	.....	Fell off brow of log drive.
Woodsman .....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 4	28	Struck by falling snag.
Logger .....	Lynn Creek, B.C.....	" 5	51	Struck by falling tree.
Logger .....	Dean Lake, Ont.....	" 5	22	Drowned.
River driver.....	St. George, N.B.....	" 6	.....	Drowned during floods.
Logger .....	Eberts, B.C.....	" 7	.....	Crushed under rolling timber.
River drivers (3).....	Great Falls, N.B.....	" 11	.....	Boat upset in rough waters, drowned.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality :
LOGGING—(Continued)—				
River driver.....	Thessalon River, Ont....	" 13	20	Drowned.
Timber packer.....	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 16	37	Caught between cars.
Boomman .....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 18	20	Drowned.
Labourer .....	Pontiac, Que.....	" 20	20	Drowned.
Logger .....	Reid Bay, B.C.....	" 21	40	Struck by falling tree.
River drivers (2).....	Pembroke, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Drowned.
River drivers (2).....	Poplar Chute on Du- moine River, Que.....	" 20	.....	Drowned.
Logger .....	Dewdney, B.C.....	" 26	53	Falling tree bent back another which rebounded and struck man on head.
River driver.....	Negah, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Drowned.
River driver.....	Brent, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Drowned.
Chute builder.....	Clowhon Falls, B.C.....	" 31	29	Struck by falling tree.
Boomman .....	Marpole, B.C.....	June 1	.....	Drowned.
Woodsmen .....	Chapleau, Ont.....	" 3	.....	Drowned.
Bucker .....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	" 7	50	Struck by falling tree.
Foreman .....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 9	54	Sliver entered knee while unload- ing lumber.
Logger .....	Eberts Station, B.C.....	" 11	36	Crushed by rolling log.
Labourer .....	Gogama, Ont.....	" 12	18	Caught in machinery.
River driver.....	Sepanook Channel, B.C.	" 16	.....	Drowned.
Labourer .....	Laforest, Ont.....	" 16	34	Drowned.
Manufacturer .....	Whitecourt, Alta.....	" 17	52	Drowned while inspecting timber limits on raft.
Labourer .....	Thessalon, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Scalded.
Labourer .....	Blind River, Ont.....	" 22	19	Drowned.
Labourer .....	Monteith, Ont.....	" 25	20	Caught in conveyor.
Logger .....	Courtenay, B.C.....	" 29	24	Crushed beneath log which rolled from car.
River driver.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Drowned.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman .....	Lumenburg, N.S.....	April 4	.....	Drowned when dory upset.
Net man .....	Port Stanley, Ont.....	May 8	.....	Fell on boat.
Employee of fish company.	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 25	.....	Struck by a train.
Fisherman .....	Seward, Alaska.....	" 31	.....	Drowned.
Fishermen (2).....	Canso, B.C.....	" 31	38 and 34	Drowned.
Fisherman .....	Lake Vale, N.S.....	June 22	.....	Drowned when boat foundered in heavy seas.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMEL- TING AND QUARRYING— Metalliferous mining:				
Miner .....	Cobalt, Ont.....	May 3	.....	Struck by rock due to bad ground while sinking shaft.
Mucker .....	Britannia Beach, B.C...	" 4	45	Crushed between car and chute post when crossing track ahead of moving train.
Miner .....	Surf Inlet, B.C.....	" 20	31	Struck by falling rock.
Miners (2).....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 27	47 and 53	Explosion.
Miner .....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 22	31	Fall of rock.
Mucker .....	Surf Inlet, B.C.....	" 22	21	Fall of rock.
Miner .....	Premier, B.C.....	June 19	32	Explosion when drilling.
Labourer .....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Finger injured.
Motorman .....	Creighton Mine, Ont...	" 28	.....	Caught between motor and side of drift.
Coal Mining:				
Machine runner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	April 3	.....	Fall of coal.
Timberman .....	Rosedale, Alta.....	" 9	40	Fall of rock.
Miner .....	Little Bras d'Or, Bridge, N.S.....	" 17	.....	Fall of stone.
Driver .....	Inverness, N.S.....	" 23	18	Supposed to have struck roof timbers.
Engineer .....	Port Hawkesbury, N.S..	" 27	47	Slipped and fell striking head on concrete floor.
Rope rider.....	Cassidy, B.C.....	May 12	20	Struck by a trip.
Miner .....	New Aberdeen, N.S.....	" 16	22	Fall of coal.
Fan man.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 12	21	Fell into fly wheel.
Miner .....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 17	22	Fall of rock while working at face.
Miner .....	Lake Isles, Alta.....	" 22	.....	Gassed in mine
Miner .....	Lingan, N.S.....	" 23	.....	Fall of stone.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<b>COAL MINING—(Continued)</b>				
Miner .....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 23	.....	Struck by a trip.
Miner .....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 23	.....	Struck by fall of stone.
Miners (2) .....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 25	.....	Fall of rock.
Fireman .....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 25	.....	Ankle caught in coal conveyor, shock.
Carpenter .....	New Waterford, N.S....	" 25	48	Struck by run-a-way trip while repairing a greaser.
Pitman .....	Tofield, Alta.....	" 29	34	Struck by piece of frozen clay from edge of pit.
Miner .....	Cumberland, B.C.....	June 4	42	Struck by coal from roof.
Driver .....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 4	19	Crushed between loaded car and upright of shaft.
		" 4	over 21	
Miner .....	Comox, B.C.....	.....	over	Struck by falling tree.
Miner .....	Comox, B.C.....	" 4	21	Struck by falling rock.
Timberman .....	Luscar, Alta.....	" 1	37	Asphyxiated—fall of coal.
Miner .....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 21	40	Fall of stone from roof.
Miner .....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 6	.....	Struck by falling coal.
<b>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying:</b>				
Workman at oil well.....	Enniskillen Township, Ont. ....	April 17	31	Pulley on derrick came loose and fell.
Labourer .....	Yale Pit, B.C.....	May 18	50	Buried under gravel slide.
Workman .....	Asbestos, Que.....	June 12	23	Crushed by falling machine during construction of new mill.
Foreman at gravel pit.....	Lemberg, Sask. ....	" 30	.....	Hand, car struck by freight train.
<b>Clay products and structural materials:</b>				
Workman at cement plant..	Tuxedo, Man.....	April 3	34	Explosion of blowtorch used to repair pump.
Employee at brick yards....	Milton, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Caught in elevator belt when placing it on moving shaft.
Employee at stone works..	Stonehaven, N.B.....	May 29	63	Scalded by steam escaping from broken pipe.
Employee at cement plant..	Tuxedo, Man.....	June 7	32	Caught in machinery belt.
Employee at cement plant..	St. John, N.B.....	" 16	29	Collapse of wall of excavation.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<b>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</b>				
Employee of cheese factory	Belleville, Ont.....	May 7	35	Thrown from wagon when horses bolted.
Proprietor of bottling works	Fort William, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Thrown from delivery rig.
Shipper with chocolate company .....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 4	23	Struck by tub of cream.
<b>Animal edible products:</b>				
Engineer at packing plant.	Winnipeg, Man.....	May 17	41	Electrocuted while repairing electric motor, the frame of which was not grounded.
<b>Textiles:</b>				
Sweeper at cotton factory..	Hamilton, Ont.....	June 26	16	Neck caught by elevator cage and guard gate.
<b>Rubber goods:</b>				
Employee at rubber factory.	St. John, N.B.....	May 31	.....	Crushed in elevator shaft.
<b>Printing and publishing:</b>				
Printer .....	Montreal, Que.....	June 19	19	Fell down elevator shaft.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING —(Continued)</b>				
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>				
Millwright at pulp mill....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	June 14	39	Caught in machinery.
Employee of waste paper company .....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	30	Crushed between car and truck while loading at freight sheds.
Beaterman .....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	" 22	41	Weight being replaced on automatic stretcher fell on foot—infection.
Employee at paper mill....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 29	24	Struck by piece of lumber, which fell from pile.
Pulp trucker at paper mill..	Sturgeon Falls, Ont....	" 30	.....	Crushed between pulp piles.
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Employees at sawmill (2)..	Richardville, N.B.....	May 24	.....	Burned in fire which destroyed building.
Employee at sawmill.....	Eburne, B.C.....	June 1	.....	Drowned while dragging logs from river.
Employee at sawmill.....	Arnprior, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Caught in drive belt.
Employee at lumber mill...	Grand Falls, N.B.....	" 20	.....	Struck by piece of lumber.
<i>Wood products:</i>				
Boomman at shingle factory	Port Alberni, B.C.....	April 18	.....	Drowned.
Woodworker .....	Galt, Ont.....	May 15	47	Nose scratched by splinter of wood from saw and meningitis developed.
Night foreman and watchman at sawdust company.	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	.....	Explosion in sawdust room. Burned in fire.
Employee at veneer mill....	Carmel, Ont.....	June 4	15	Clothing caught in shafting.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>				
Superintendent of blast furnace .....	Sydney, N.S.....	April 1	.....	Ran over by engine. Caught in shafting.
Employee of steel works....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	.....	Fell off footboard of engine.
Employee of metalworks....	Peterboro, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Electrocuted. When testing transformer touched an exposed testing cable.
Labourer at stove factory.	London, Ont.....	" 26	43	Caught in shafting.
Employee at machine shop	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	50	Electrocuted while covering skylight with tarpaulin.
Car repairer.....	McAdam, N.B.....	May 1	.....	Struck by handle of hydraulic jack.
Labourer .....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 14	25	Stepped into rolls while watching an overhead crane.
Blacksmith .....	Blairmore, Alta.....	June 8	53	Skull fractured when shoeing horse.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products:</i>				
Employee at enamel ware factory .....	London, Ont.....	April 26	43	Clothing caught in machinery.
<i>Chemical and allied products:</i>				
Foreman at soap factory..	Maisonneuve, Que.....	April 2	60	Cable broke letting elevator fall.
Employee of cyanamid plant	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 22	54	Fell from incline trestle.
Representative of medicine company .....	Ponoka, Alta.....	May 2	57	Kicked by a horse.
Labourer at glue factory...	Ford, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Became faint and fell from scaffold.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>				
Carpenter .....	Quebec, Que.....	April 27	55	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer .....	Ottawa, Ont.....	May 7	40	Wall collapsed while being moved.
Carpenter .....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 23	63	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer .....	Ottawa, Ont.....	June 4	56	While removing scaffolding plank turned under foot causing fall.
Labourer .....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 4	.....	Fell from scaffold.
Painter .....	Antigonish N.S.....	" 18	.....	Struck by falling plank.
Labourer .....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Stepped on nail.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause or Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—(Continued)</b>				
<i>Railway construction:</i>				
Carpenter and cranesman (2)	Bridge 80.69, Estevan Siding, Sask.....	April 17	43 and 45	Drowned when crane toppled over into water.
Bridgeman .....	St. Jean, Man.....	" 20	18	Lost footing—drowned.
Labourer with railway company .....	Fort William, Ont.....	May 30	19	Drowned.
Labourer .....	Benton, B.C.....	" 28	23	Struck by flying rock from blast.
Labourer .....	Jackfish, Ont.....	June 15	15	Ruptured. (No particulars).
Labourer .....	Durham, Ont.....	" 20	30	Struck by train.
Workman on turntable in yards .....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 27	29	Smothered when earth wall caved in.
Workman in tunnel.....	Schreiber, Ont.....	" 16	16	Explosion of dynamite while blasting rocks.
<i>Shipbuilding:</i>				
Steel caulker.....	North Vancouver, B.C..	May 28	52	Fell into ship's bilge while repairing oil tank, drowned.
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>				
Carpenter at dam.....	Stave Falls, B.C.....	April 19	19	Fell from staging.
Tester at engineering plant.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 21	24	Electrocuted.
Roadmaster .....	Morden, Man.....	" 25	25	Motor car derailed.
Bridgeman .....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	26	Fell off derrick.
Workman at viaduct on wharf .....	Quebec, Que.....	June 27	27	Fell from scaffold and struck head against railing.
Labourer .....	Cochrane, Ont.....	May 12	38	Drowned.
Workmen (2).....	Lake St. John, Que.....	" 24	24	Struck by steel rope which broke while operating arms of dredge.
Labourer .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 26	40	Electrocuted, while working on derrick chain struck high tension wire.
Labourer .....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	June 5	23	Fell into ship's hold.
Labourer .....	Winnipeg Man.....	" 7	33	Caught in bucket conveyor and crushed between buckets and frame work.
Well driller.....	Islay, Alta.....	" 11	26	Struck by rod which fell from its fastenings.
Workmen at trench construction (3).....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 21	48 44 30	Dynamite explosion.
Labourer (municipal).....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 11	11	Cave in of gravel in trench.
Fireman .....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 26	26	Fell into hopper.
Bridgeman .....	Charlemagne, Que.....	" 7	28	Fell from bridge.
Contractor .....	Oakshella, Sask.....	" 15	15	Burned while rescuing team from stable.
Lbouser (municipal).....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 11	11	Earth in trench caved in while constructing storm sewer.
Workman at dam.....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 19	19	Injured in head. (No particulars).
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways:</i>				
Fireman .....	Island Pond, Vt., U.S.A.	April 1	1	Collision of switch train and way-freight.
Yard foreman.....	Point St. Charles, Que..	" 1	41	Caught between cars.
Employee at coal dock.....	Island No. 1, Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	37	Fell from elevation.
Sectionman .....	Shelbrook Sd. Sask.....	" 2	30	Fell off motor car.
Employee .....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 2	2	Fell off plank.
Sectionman .....	Rideau Station, Ont.....	" 4	36	Struck by train.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—(Continued)				
Fireman .....	West Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	51	Struck by train.
Carman .....	Melville, Man.....	" 7	43	Struck by engine.
Fireman .....	Newcastle, N.B.....	" 8	28	Fell from cab of engine.
Fireman .....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 9	25	Crushed between cars.
Watchman .....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 10	59	Struck by switch engine in attempt to warn motorists.
Fireman .....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 10	40	Run over by locomotive.
Car checker .....	Englehart, Ont.....	" 12	35	Struck by train.
Brakeman .....	Marysville, Ont.....	" 16	23	Fell off train.
Sectionman .....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 17	40	Run over by backing engine.
Engineer .....	Mill 115, Algoma Central Railway, Ont.....	" 20	43	Derailment due to snowslide.
Brakeman .....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 21	27	Crushed. Foot caught while uncoupling cars.
Roadmaster .....	Morden, Man.....	" 25	.....	Derailment of speeder.
Brakeman .....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Struck by engine.
Fireman .....	Tannin, Ont.....	" 27	26	Engine went through pile bridge.
Fireman .....	Winnipeg, Man.....	April 10	43	Fell in attempt to board moving train.
Sectionman .....	Robert-Heron, Siding, Man.....	" 10	27	Cause unknown.
Brakeman .....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 17	.....	Crushed by log while loading.
Roadmaster .....	Morden, Man.....	" 26	.....	Car derailed.
Baggage man .....	Azilda, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Toe bruised.
Brakeman .....	Sechelt, B.C.....	" 30	26	Crushed under log which fell from load.
Telegraph operator .....	Tilbury, Ont.....	May 2	.....	Crushed by motor truck.
Section foreman.....	Fulton, Man.....	" 2	39	Derailment of motor car.
Employee .....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 4	29	Fell between cars.
Brakeman .....	Laie au Saumon, Que.....	" 9	30	Run over by train.
Section foreman .....	Alpha, Man.....	" 15	42	Derailment of motor car.
Sectionman .....	McGivney Jet., N.B.....	" 15	38	Struck in abdomen by crowbar.
Sectionman .....	Portage la Prairie, Man.....	" 16	.....	Thrown from speeder which struck stick thrown across track.
Sectionman .....	Beavermouth, B.C.....	" 26	35	Struck by train while removing hand car from track.
Sectionman .....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	" 26	58	Run over by train.
Brakeman .....	Keremeos, B.C.....	" 16	24	Engine struck standing cars breaking flues in boiler—burned.
Yardman .....	London, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Crushed by car while making coupling.
Labourer .....	Jellcoe, Ont.....	" 30	41	Caught in shafting.
Ledgerwood operator .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30	17	Fell from train and run over.
Steam shovelman .....	McMurphy, B.C.....	" 30	21	Fell from train and run over.
Sectionman .....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	June 3	.....	Struck by lightning.
Trackman .....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Struck by train.
Pumpman .....	Wilkie, Sask.....	" 15	55	Stepped in front of moving train.
Employee .....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Struck by train.
Yardman .....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 20	.....	Sunstroke.
Yardman .....	Cornell, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Struck by train.
Brakeman .....	Lanigan, Sask.....	" 30	30	Collision between track motor and train.
Electric Railways:				
Fireman on electric crane..	Toronto, Ont.....	June 11	25	Fell into drum while adjusting it.
Foreman of repair gang.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Crushed by pole of car.
Lineman .....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Electrocuted.
Water transportation:				
Wheelsman with steamship.	Sarnia, Ont.....	April 29	.....	Asphyxiated.
Repairman on vessel.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	May 28	.....	Fell into oil tank.
Launchman .....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	June 7	43	Drowned. Thrown into water when legs caught in hawser attached to scow.
Longshoreman .....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	30	Fell into hold of vessel.
Longshoreman .....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	48	Fell into hold of vessel while carrying an unwieldy packing case.
Ferryman .....	Nipawin, Sask.....	" 11	.....	Drowned. Ferry apparatus failed to work, causing flood.
Sailor .....	Ville Lasalle, Que.....	" 17	19	Drowned. Fell into water while casting a cable from deck to bitt at wharf.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1923—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause or Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—(Continued)</b>				
Ship Loader.....	Port Alfred, Que.....	" 23	.....	Crushed under a load of pulp.
Fireman on vessel.....	Lake Erie, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Struck by falling ash bucket.
Ferryman.....	Ravine Ferry, Sask.....	" 30	30	Drowned. Fell off ferry.
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i>				
Workman .....	Fort William, Ont.....	April 2	36	Plank slipped causing fall, while repairing conveyer.
Truck driver.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 4	22	Train struck truck causing gasoline tank to explode.
Grain elevator operator...	Elgin, Man.....	" 9	42	Clothing caught in machinery.
Teamster .....	Merritt, B.C.....	" 11	31	Crushed by lumber which fell from truck.
Teamster .....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Illness contracted due to wet clothing.
Teamster .....	London, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Knocked down by horse while singeing its throat.
Taxicab chauffeur.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	.....	Murdered by passenger.
Truck driver.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 29	33	Fell from wagon when wheels of moving van caught in rut.
Cartage man.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 2	55	Fell down stairs while carrying a heavy box.
Driver .....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Thrown from wagon when team bolted.
Truck driver.....	Wingham, Ont.....	" 11	36	Struck by a freight train.
Teamster .....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Fell from wagon.
Teamster .....	Hartford, Sask.....	" 29	.....	Fell from load of logs.
Loader at grain elevator...	Port Colborne, Ont.....	June 5	.....	Fell into hold of steamer.
Teamster .....	Thames, Ont.....	" 15	38	Team bolted while man stood on tongue of wagon adjusting harness.
Mail carrier.....	Forty Mile, Yukon Territory .....	" 28	28	Drowned while fording horses across bar.
Labourer .....	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.	" 22	.....	Fell from car when load shifted.
<i>Telegraphs and telephones:</i>				
Telephone lineman.....	Exeter, Ont.....	May 18	23	Electrocuted. Telephone wire became entangled in high tension wire.
Telephone lineman.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 22	30	Derailment of speeder at switch.
Telephone lineman.....	Coughnawaga, Que.....	" 31	35	Struck by train.
Telegraph lineman.....	Wallacburg, Ont.....	June 26	23	Struck by train while at ground work.
<i>Public utilities, n.e.s.:</i>				
Power house employee....	Montreal, Que.....	April 20	61	Electrocuted. Backed against high tension wire while sweeping in transformer room.
Student with electrical company .....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 29	25	Fell from ladder. Believed to have touched live wire.
Patrolman .....	White Plains, Man.....	May 15	.....	Electrocuted.
Lineman .....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 5	29	Fell off pole when support belt's stitching gave way.
Lineman .....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 24	37	Electrocuted.
Repairman with electrical company .....	Britannia, Ont.....	" 25	36	Electrocuted. Presumed to have touched live wire.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public and municipal</i>				
Bridge tender.....	Crescent, B.C.....	April 18	65	Fell from drawbridge while turning span; Drowned.
Constable .....	Drumheller, B.C.....	May 2	35	Fell from running board of car when attempting to arrest men.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1922. —(Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause or Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—(Continued)</b>				
Municipal foreman.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 3	32	Struck by train.
Fireman .....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	.....	Burned in fire.
Employees of sewage disposal works (3).....	Melfort, Sask.....	June 4	.....	Gassed by fumes from sedimentation tank.
Repairer of gas main.....	London, Ont.....	" 7	56	Overcome by gas.
Postmaster .....	Ninette, Man.....	" 7	52	Explosion of gasoline engine in basement of building.
Fire fighter.....	Tatnall, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Drowned.
Constables (2).....	North Bay Ont.....	May 17	.....	Shot by paroled prisoner.
		" 30	.....	
<b>Personal:</b>				
Child's nurse.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	April 20	.....	Struck by train while wheeling child.
Window cleaner.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 23	.....	Fell from window.
Janitor .....	St. John, N.B.....	" 20	80	Fell down elevator shaft.
Hotel porter.....	Calgary, Alta.....	June 9	29	Fell down elevator shaft.
<b>Recreational:</b>				
Jockey .....	Montreal, Que.....	June 25	39	Thrown against post when horses fell.
Employee of yacht club.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Drowned.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<b>Warehousing:</b>				
Janitor .....	Montreal, Que.....	April 30	71	Shot by burglars.
Warehouseman .....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 16	35	Fell down elevator shaft.
Employee at candy warehouse .....	St. John, N.B.....	" 26	.....	Crushed in freight elevator.
<b>Retail:</b>				
Storekeeper .....	Billings Bridge, Ont.....	April 4	31	Premature explosion when blasting.
Employee of coal company.	Long Branch, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Crushed by a truck.
Employee of coal company.	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	50	Fell from trestle.
Employee of coal company.	Oshawa, Ont.....	May 12	52	Infection.
Employee of store.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 27	.....	Fell from fifth storey window.
Employee of coal company.	Collins Bay, Ont.....	June 11	.....	Struck by train.
Elevator operator with auto agency .....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Strain while lifting.
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Foreman .....	Montreal, Que.....	April 2	60	Cable broke on hoist.
Machine feeder.....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 12	38	Struck by piece of pulley which broke.
Labourer .....	Carriden Bay, B.C.....	" 25	.....	Fell overboard from gas boat—drowned.
Fuelman .....	Lumberton, B.C.....	May 4	30	Suffocated under slide of shavings from fuel pile.
Trucker .....	St. John, N.B.....	" 5	37	Crushed by falling auto case.
Labourer .....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	" 11	29	Car of sand on elevator ran back and fell on workman.
Foreman .....	Ottawa Brook, N.S.....	" 16	.....	Struck by material precipitated from blast.
Labourer .....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	50	Crushed by heavy case.
Fireman .....	Gloucester Co., N.S.....	" 29	63	Scalded by blow-out pipe.
Engineer .....	Shookumshuck, B.C.....	" 31	32	Track gave way—cart upset.
Labourer .....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 31	53	Ruptured while lifting heavy rock for rip-rapping.
Millwright's helper.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	June 15	30	Caught in machinery trying to stop friction drive.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause or Fatality
Trackman .....	Kings Co., N.B.....	Jan. 20	43	Run over by engine.
Millwright .....	Restigouche Co., N.B....	Feb. 25	64	Caught in belt.
Brakeman .....	Orillia, Ont.....	" 6	26	Crushed between engine and caboose of train.
Brakeman .....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 27	29	Fell under cars.
Labourer .....	St. John, N.B.....	March 1	23	Cave-in of coal pile.
Coal miner.....	Reserve Mine, B.C.....	"	34	Blood poisoning.
Employee at planing mill....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 8	38	Struck by flying pieces of machinery.
Tie loader.....	Forestdale, B.C.....	" 9	44	Fell while carrying railway tie and struck head against tie.
Carpenter .....	London, Ont.....	" 13	42	Silver in eye.
Miner .....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 17	.....	Struck by fall of coal.
Farmer .....	Little Pond, P.E.I.....	" 27	over 21	Crushed by falling tree.
Domestic .....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	33	Struck by fall of ice from roof.
Logger .....	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 29	40	Struck by falling tree.
Yardman .....	St. John, N.B.....	" 30	43	Run over by cars.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING SECOND QUARTER OF 1923

THE following table compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization gives some details respecting the total number of immigrants into Canada during the second quarter of 1923. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1922 are also given.

The table on page 964 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants, who entered Canada during the quarter under review.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1923

Period 1923	Great Britain and Ireland	U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
April .....	4671	2140	2689	9500
May .....	10771	2162	4834	17767
June .....	6911	2097	4677	13685
Second quarter 1923...	22353	4708	10060	40921
First quarter 1923.....	5983	3027	3630	12640
Second quarter 1922....	11695	8425	4972	25092



STATEMENT OF NATIONALITY, SEX, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF ALL IMMIGRANTS DURING SECOND QUARTER OF 1923.

Nationality	Sex			Workers in										Destination																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Adults male	Adults female	Children under 14	Farming			Trading			Mining			Skilled n.e.s.			Unskilled n.e.s.			Domestic			Unclassified			Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Island Pr. Ed.	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Terr.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.

DEPUTY MINISTER—H. H. WARD.

Volume 23

SEPTEMBER, 1923

Number 9

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**I**N addition to the regular monthly articles this issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** contains an account of the recent conventions of the International Association of Public Employment Services and of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, as well as other special articles on subjects of industrial interest.

**Monthly Summary.** Increased employment was reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during July, 1922, due to the active demands for agricultural workers in the West and for outdoor construction labourers in all districts. Compared with the same month in 1922, a marked improvement was shown in the number of vacancies offered and placements made.

At the beginning of August, the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 2.9 as compared with 3.4 at the beginning of July and with 4.1 at the beginning of August, 1922.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.53 at the beginning of August as compared with \$10.17 in July; \$10.44 in August, 1922; \$11.44 in August, 1921; \$16.92 in June, 1920 (the highest point reached), and \$7.68 in August, 1914. In wholesale prices the index

number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, stood at 153.3 for August, as compared with 153.6 for July; 149.5 for August, 1922; 165.6 for August, 1921; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak).

The time loss due to industrial disputes during August was less than in the previous month and than in August, 1922. Seventeen disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 3,035 employees, and causing time loss estimated at 36,017 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were 21 disputes involving 17,104 employees and a time loss of 310,608 working days, and for August, 1922, 25 disputes involving 25,364 employees with an estimated time loss of 450,692 working days. At the end of August there were 15 disputes in progress involving 1,207 employees.

**Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.**

Two reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received by the Department in August. Four applications for the establishment of Boards were received and two Boards were established during the month.



# Recent Changes in Staff of Department of Labour.

Various important changes in the staff of the Department of Labour were recently effected. By an Order-in-Council dated Aug-

ust 27, Mr. F. A. Acland, who had been Deputy Minister of Labour since September, 1908, was relieved of the duties of this office in order that he might be free to apply himself to the duties of King's Printer, an office which he had held since June 15, 1921. By the same Order-in-Council Mr. H. H. Ward, formerly Head Clerk in the office of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, was appointed Deputy Minister of Labour.

By an Order-in-Council dated August 25 Mr. Harry Hereford, Industrial Engineer, of the Department of Labour, was appointed Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, which had been placed under the Minister of Labour for administrative purposes. An account of this Act appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on pages 737 to 739.

# Quebec to appoint Joint Civil Service Committee.

The Provincial Government of Quebec has decided to appoint a commission or committee to inquire into conditions affecting its em-

ployees, this body to include representatives of the Provincial Government Employees' Association. This announcement was made by the Honourable Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, at the fifth annual convention of the Association which was held at Montreal on August 11. The Minister told the members of the Association that they had the right to organize to protect their interests. "The system which governs the employees of the Government of this Province is not satisfactory, either for the employer, the Government or for the employees", he said.

The Convention passed a resolution requesting the Provincial Government to abolish the present system of statutory increases in the salaries of certain civil servants under which salaries have been periodically increased until a certain limit is reached. This system, it was stated, applies only to a limited number of the employees and it was thought that a more equitable arrangement might be made.

# Conference on International Labour Statistics.

A conference of official labour statisticians of the countries which are members of the International La-

bour Organization will open at Geneva, Switzerland, on October 29, 1923, immediately after the close of the Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference. Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, has been authorized to attend the conference on behalf of the Government of Canada. The business of the conference has been limited by the Governing Body of the Organization to the following subjects:

- (1) The classification of industries and occupations for the purpose of labour statistics.
- (2) Statistics of wages and hours of labour
- (3) Statistics of industrial accidents.

# District Organization for Harvesting in Saskatchewan.

As an expedient for securing harvest help in Saskatchewan and in order to retain wages within the Province the Minister in charge of the Provincial Bureau of Labour and Industries addressed an appeal to all local authorities, proposing that municipal officials, boards of trade, grain growers' locals and other public bodies should take into consideration the possibility of a local supply of labour for the harvest fields. He suggested that during the height of the harvest business firms might work shorter hours in



order to release some of their employees for a few days. "In some centres," the letter suggested, "business men might use their cars to transport this temporary help from the homes to the farms, bringing the men back in the evening, thus relieving the farm women from the necessity of providing extra meals for the temporary labour..... It is only necessary to suggest a possible shortage of labour to cause public spirited citizens to immediately organize themselves for the purpose of securing the proper harvesting of the crop and the retention of a maximum amount of benefit from the crop to the people of the district". The Minister also appealed to the farmers to cooperate in arranging for the threshing of their grain so that the threshing season might be prolonged and the available labour enabled to do the work without unduly increasing wages and other overhead costs for harvesting.

**Scholarships granted by Canadian Pacific Railway.**

Two free scholarships, offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for competitive examination to apprentices and other permanent employees under twenty-one years of age, and to the minor sons of employees, were awarded last month, one to the son of a foreman in the Company's service at Victoria, B.C., and the other to the son of an employee at the Angus railway shops at Montreal. The scholarships confer the privilege of four years' tuition in architecture and chemical, civil, mechanical or electrical engineering at McGill University, Montreal. Certificates were issued to sixteen possible candidates of whom eight presented themselves for examination, and four passed. In addition to these scholarships the Canadian Pacific is now offering a scholarship, covering four years' tuition in the same subjects at l'Ecole Polytechnique of the University of Montreal and another covering a three years' course at l'Ecole de Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Montreal.

These scholarships will be awarded annually.

**Chinese required to register.**

An Order-in-Council (1923-1272) issued under authority of Section 18 of the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923, and printed in the *Canada Gazette* of August 18, contains regulations which require that persons of Chinese origin or descent shall register before a local registrar; Chinese living at a distance from a registrar may, if they so desire, register with the postmaster of their district. Parents or guardians of children of Chinese origin or descent under 13 years of age are to register for such children, the procedure being the same as in all other cases. These children must, however, appear personally before the registrar. A certificate on regular form will be issued to the person who has so registered by the Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration at Ottawa, or the Controller of Chinese Immigration at Vancouver. Where the persons registering so desire, their landing certificates may be attached to the registration form to be forwarded to one of the officials authorized to issue certificates, and this official instead of issuing a certificate of registration will endorse on such landing certificate a statement to the effect that the person whose photograph appears on the certificate has registered. The landing certificate is then to be returned immediately by registered mail to the person who has registered. Persons appearing before the registrar must produce three untouched and unmounted copies of their photographs measuring each  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches from top of head to point of chin, without head covering, full front view showing both ears, and also their certificates of landing, it being understood, however, that failure to produce a certificate shall not prevent an applicant from landing. Notices are to be posted in all post offices and other conspicuous places in Canada indicating where registration may be made.

**Atlantic  
steam  
trawling area  
extended.**

By an Order-in-Council issued on August 17 (1587) the existing regulations limiting fishing by steam trawlers in waters at least twelve miles distant from the shore in the Prince Edward Island area, were modified so as to allow trawlers to operate within that limit, but not within territorial waters, during the months of August, September and October, subject to the condition, however, that if the equipment of inshore fishermen is found to be destroyed in consequence of such fishing, steam trawling shall again be restricted as formerly. The object of the earlier regulation, which was promulgated in December 1916, was to safeguard the hand trawls of the inshore fishermen from interference or destruction by the steam trawlers. At the present time it has been found that sufficient quantities of fish to meet the requirements of the fresh fish markets are not obtainable from the inshore fishermen, while the haddock taken by the steam trawlers on the outside banks are not suitable either for the fresh fish trade or for smoking. Haddock of excellent quality are available in some of the inshore areas, and the owners of the trawlers claim that their operation would not interfere with the inshore fishermen during the period referred to, while the fresh fish trade cannot be developed as it should be except by means of steam trawling. The special fishery regulations of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were also amended to allow shad fishing to be extended for two additional weeks ending August 31, owing to the unremunerative character of the past season.

**Methods of  
finding  
Employment.  
for Disabled  
Men.**

It will be remembered that the International Labour Office convened a meeting in March, 1922, of experts for the investigation of questions concerning disabled men. This meeting was devoted to the questions of

prosthesis and vocational retraining. A second meeting of experts in matters affecting the disabled opened at the International Labour Office, Geneva, on 31st July, 1923. The main question on the agenda was an enquiry into the problem of placing the disabled in employment. Recent statistics have shown that the total number of war-disabled is at least 10,000,000, including 8,000,000 who, in spite of their pensions, are forced to a varying extent to look for work. Of the 10,000,000 men disabled in the war, 1,500,000 are in France; 1,170,000 in Great Britain; 1,537,000 in Germany and 800,000 in Italy. The immense majority of disabled men are workers. In Germany, for example, more than eighty per cent of disabled men are paid workers coming under the legislation granting compulsory sickness insurance. Placed by their disablement in a position of inferiority on the labour market, they often find preference given to able-bodied workers. Owing to the difficulty of determining their degree of technical ability, serious difficulties often arise in fixing their wages. In periods of unemployment, moreover, disabled workers suffer more directly and seriously than others.

The object of the meeting of experts at Geneva was to examine the general problem of placing disabled men, after an exchange of information on the solutions effected or adopted in different countries, the difficulties met with and the results obtained. This comparative survey will enable the governments and the associations concerned to profit to the full from the experience of the various countries. The experts were selected either from among the heads of administrative services for the placing of disabled men in employment, or from among leaders of the big organizations of disabled men in various countries. Canada was represented at this meeting by Mr. R. B. Maxwell, First President of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada.



The meeting favoured legal compulsion on the part of employers to employ disabled persons of both sexes. It was maintained that disabled labour should be distributed among all undertakings with the exception of those employing less than a certain minimum number of workpeople. Exemptions might be granted to individual employers or groups of employers in which the employment of disabled persons would be particularly difficult. Such exemptions should, however, be granted in consultation with the industrial associations concerned and those to whom exemptions were granted should be under an obligation to pay a tax, the revenue from which would be paid into a central fund to be used on behalf of disabled persons. There was some difference of opinion whether public employment exchanges should be charged with the duty of finding employment for the disabled or whether a separate organization should be maintained for this purpose. The prevailing view was in favour of entrusting the finding of employment for the disabled to the public employment exchanges, with the proviso that the exchanges should act in close collaboration with the offices for the disabled and the associations of the disabled. Disability pensions received by disabled persons, the experts unanimously maintained, should have no influence on wage rates. They also held that the wages of the disabled should be equal to the normal wages of able-bodied workmen. The resolutions adopted at this meeting are published in the weekly leaflet of the International Labour Office for August 10, 1923, entitled "Industrial and Labour Information".

#### "The Control of Wages."

Some account of the Workers' Education Bureau and its relationship to the American Federation of Labour was given in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 127). Among its numerous other activities the Bureau is now publishing, under the general title "The Workers' Bookshelf",

a series of books restating from the labour point of view some of the fundamental problems of modern industrial society. The first publication in this series, "Joining in Public Discussion", was a study of effective speechmaking for members of labour unions, conferences and groups organized for public discussion. A second volume, "The Control of Wages" has recently appeared under the joint authorship of Professor Walter Hamilton, of Amherst College, and Stacy May, instructor in the Workers' College at Amherst. The book is written in a clear and incisive style and is a contribution to the problem which should prove of service equally to the worker and the general reader. The writers protest against the mystery and secrecy which surround business enterprise. They maintain that a system of centralized wage control such as existed in war time but was afterward allowed to lapse, might be maintained as a part of the normal social organism. This can only be achieved, however, it is pointed out, if labour adopts long views as to its ultimate interests, and concerns itself not only with immediate wage rates and conditions, but with the wide problems involved in the discovery, conservation and utilization of human resources. The aim of labour as of the other elements of society, the writers maintain, should be to build up a democratic culture in which the "good life" would no longer be reserved for the few.

#### Joint Industrial Councils in Great Britain.

The British Ministry of Labour has recently issued a report on the establishment and purposes of Joint Industrial Councils in Great Britain which were set up in accordance with the recommendations of the "Whitley" Committee. The report covers the period from October, 1916, when the Committee was appointed to the end of 1922. In this period the report states that 73 joint industrial councils had been established. Of these, 15 are not at present



functioning. Certain important industries, however, such as coal mining, cotton manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and iron and steel manufacture, which had well-established machinery for the discussion of matters between employers' and workers' organizations had not established joint industrial councils on the lines of the Whitley plan. It was estimated that at the end of 1922 there were about 3,750,000 workpeople in the industries covered by actively functioning Joint Industrial Councils and interim industrial re-construction Committees. Including industries having other voluntary joint conciliation machinery it was computed that about 8,500,000 workpeople were in such industries. Besides the joint industrial councils not less than 150 district councils had been established, and the report states it is probable that considerably over 1,000 works committee have been formed, although it is impossible to estimate the total number existing, as the Ministry of Labour had no direct relations with the Works Committees.

**Standardized  
production  
and  
standardized  
wages.**

The recent establishment of standards of production in connection with the garment and clothing industries at Cleveland and else-

where in the United States was described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1920, (page 553) and September 1920 (page 1208). A similar plan of "payment by results" which has been successfully followed in a machinery factory at Hull, England, was outlined in the issue for August in the same year (page 1021). The principle of these various plans is that a standard of output is established, being a fixed quantity of finished product, which a certain number of men are capable of turning out at ordinary day rates. The standardized production plan is carried one stage further in connection with some of the copper mines in the south west of the United States by the introduction of instructions to show the rank

and file of the workers how they may surpass the standard day's production and so add to their earnings. The system is described by Mr. George L. Walker in an article appearing in the *Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* (New York), for August 11. The writer states that "in the mines which have adopted it the workmen are strongly in favour of the new arrangement, and it has increased wages sufficiently so that it is attracting many union miners. In the mine office a careful analysis is made of the daily records of the amount of work done in every department of the operations, the end in view being to determine just what constitutes a day's work. What ordinarily has been accomplished is arrived at by computing on a per man-per shift basis. With special allowances made for hot places and wet places in the mine, a standard for a day's work is established. The next step is for the management to take the miners into its confidence as to the plan. Every part of the work possible is then let out to the miners on contract, but with the provision that the men in each group are to continue to be paid wages, at the regular daily rate, whether or not they accomplish more than they had been accomplishing. It is thus a case of their getting their regular wages anyway, with a chance to earn more. At first only a few of the men speed up sufficiently to earn any of the extra compensation which is paid for accomplishing more than the amount specified as a standard day's work. Some of them fall far short of the standard. At this point it costs the company more to get the work done than it did before. Right here the management puts the educational factor of its plan in operation. It selects and gets together a number of expert miners, shovellers, timbermen, and the like—practical workmen who have demonstrated their ability to work faster and better than 95 per cent of the other workers commonly employed can. Men of this highly efficient type are

engaged at better wages to teach others how to get increased results... Perhaps the best thing about the plan is that it stimulates the workers to learn to get results. A lot of miners who have used their heads and learned where a hole should be drilled, at what angle and to what depth to exert the greatest efficiency in breaking rock; others who discovered and developed the most effective way to set timbers; and even those who introduced brain work into shovelling dirt, are getting as good pay now as experts. From these positions they are being moved ahead to fill others of greater responsibility.... It should be possible to adapt this plan to a great many departments of industrial production and distribution. In view of the remarkable results it is showing, it seems well worth trying."

#### Wages and conditions in British building trades.

Wages and conditions of labour in the Building Trades in Great Britain are fixed by the National Wages and Conditions Council for the

Building Industry which is composed of representatives of the National Allied Building Trades Employers and the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. Last spring the employers proposed a reduction in wages and an increase in working hours. There also arose a difference as to the interpretation of the agreement. It was agreed to submit these matters to an arbitrator to be named by the Lord Chief Justice with two assessors, one appointed by the operatives and the other by the building employers. On May 15, Sir Hugh Frazer, the arbitrator, issued his award which was signed also by the two assessors. The agreement provides for the automatic adjustment of wages in accordance with the cost of living index numbers of the Ministry of Labour allowing a variation of  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. per hour for every complete average variation of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  points in the index number. One clause in the agreement allowed a variation in the status of workers. The arbitrator

declared that this clause should be deleted and that they should adhere strictly to the sliding scale in wage adjustments. The award decreed that the wages of craftsmen should be reduced by  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. per hour, 1 d. per hour in grade A and B towns, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. per hour in grade C towns, and that the wages of labourers should as nearly as possible be 75 per cent of the craftsmen's wages. The grading of the towns was in accordance with a scheme adopted by the National Wages and Conditions Council.

The Council has since adopted National working rules in respect of extra wages, overtime, night gangs, and walking, travelling and lodging allowances to supersede local agreements. The question of hours of labour has been referred to an arbitrator, the Area Joint Councils and the National Council having failed to reach a settlement.

#### Unemployment Grants in Great Britain.

The Unemployment Grants Committee which was appointed by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in December, 1920, for the purpose of allocating funds to local authorities to assist them in carrying out approved schemes for the relief of unemployment has issued its second interim report covering its operations up to June 28, 1923. The Committee has dealt with 9,444 schemes submitted by many hundreds of local authorities. Of these 2,592, of an estimated value over £12,000,000, have been approved for direct grants, which on the basis of 60 per cent of the wages cost, amounted to £3,320,000, and 3,601 schemes, involving a total expenditure of £28,637,696, to be defrayed from loans, have been approved for grants in respect of interest and sinking fund charges. Commitments and provisional approvals affect schemes of a further value of £475,000. The total volume of direct employment provided as a result of these various schemes is estimated at approximately 1,500,000 man-months. At the date of the report the Committee



had a balance of nearly £200,000 on hand for schemes on the basis of 60 per cent of the wages cost, and it had under consideration schemes on the loan basis costing about £699,000, which was approximately the amount up to which the Committee had authority to approve further works. As there had been a falling off in the number of revenue-producing schemes proposed, the committee had decided to offer better terms as an inducement. These terms provide for the payment of 50 per cent of the interest during fifteen years, or the full period of the loan, whichever is the less, on loans raised for not less than ten years. Similar terms are also to be offered to public companies carrying on the same class of work, subject to certain conditions respecting dividends.

**Factory accidents in Great Britain.** The Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops of Great Britain has issued his annual report, covering the work of 1922. During the year there were 97,986 accidents in the factories and workshops of Great Britain, and of these 843 were fatal. These figures show an increase of 5,421 over those of 1921. The total number of machinery and other "one day" accidents was 29,533, and of non-machinery accidents 68,453. The Chief Inspector states that the increase is not attributable to any falling off in the standard of safety provided but is rather the result of a change in trade conditions. This change is accounted for by the fact that the 1921 returns were greatly affected by the prolonged miners' strike; and secondly by the improvement in trade during the last months of the year, bringing with it an increase in the number of persons employed and the number of hours worked and resulting in a steeper rise in the accident curve during those months. The report supports the view that a gradual revival is taking place in some of the more important industries. In South Wales, the Chief Inspector notes, 80 per cent of the mills

were at work in the tinplate trade at the end of 1922, as compared with 68 per cent at the end of 1921, and this improvement has reacted on the local steel works. There has similarly, been improvement in the iron and steel trade elsewhere. In some cases employers have been utilizing the period of slackness in trade to modernize their plant, so as to be prepared to take full advantage of a revival. This is particularly evident in the iron and steel industry, where very large capital expenditure in plant improvement and renewal has recently been incurred.

#### **Australian Arbitration Courts.**

A conference between the six Australian States and the federal government was held at Melbourne in May, when the problem of the overlapping of federal and state arbitration court awards was considered among other questions. As a result of the conference the Commonwealth Government agreed to introduce legislation to provide for an amendment of the constitution, providing for the establishment of a tribunal representing the Commonwealth and States, for the revision at least every five years of the list of industries to be classified as federal, and with regard to these industries extending the commonwealth legislative power to industrial conditions generally; the tribunal will have power to review decisions of state industrial authorities.

#### **Apprenticeship in bricklaying in New South Wales.**

The New South Wales Board of Trade following a public inquiry into conditions in the building industry, recently published the following rules to govern the conditions of apprenticeship in bricklaying. Minors entering the trade between the ages of 14 and 16 years are to be apprenticed for 5 years; those entering between the ages of 16 and 17 years for 4 years; and those between 17 and 19 years for 3 years; provided that an apprentice entering after the



age of 17 shall, if the State Board of Trade so direct, attend or receive instruction from a continuation or trade school, or any other approved school, for not less than 5 hours per week over a period not less than one year, and also providing that an apprentice entering the trade after his nineteenth birthday may complete his apprenticeship in two years if he shall have passed satisfactorily through a 12 weeks' course at the bricklaying training school conducted by the Master Builders' Association, or some other training school approved by the Board of Trade. A probation period of three months is allowed for intending apprentices. In addition to individual employers or journeymen the Master Builders' Association or the Operative Bricklayers' Society may by their officials be the masters of apprentices in the trade. Apprentices who have attended a two year course in bricklaying or building construction at the Technical College are entitled to extra pay. Unless otherwise ordered no limit is placed on the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, but application may be made from time to time to fix the proportion of any employer in respect to whom it is alleged that there is undue employment of junior labour. The Board may sanction the entry of adults on special contracts of apprenticeship.

#### Accident Prevention Methods in Ohio.

The Department of Labour has received the first annual report of the "Department of Industrial Relations" of

the State of Ohio. The duties of the new department are to render awards under the provisions of the workmen's compensation law and to determine and adopt standards and devices as a means of protection, to reduce or eliminate the hazards incident to industry. In addition to the incentive provided by the merit-rating of individual employers, an accident prevention laboratory has been established to assist in the prevention of accidents. In cases of accident

the statistical branch of the actuarial section submits to the factory inspection division statistical data relative to the causes of accidents in order that special inspections may be made of the factories or workshops where such accidents have occurred. This cooperation between actuarial and inspection officers is expected to result in a material reduction in accidents. "The contact between safety men and employers, factory managers, foremen and employees should be of great aid to all in accident prevention work", the report states. The department is organizing a factory safety movement, designed to assist in those factories where safety engineers are not employed.

#### French plan to promote higher studies.

A committee of manufacturers and commercial men has been formed at Paris for the purpose

of enabling students of limited means to find employment while attending college. Such employment must be restricted to a limited number of hours each day, but sufficiently remunerative to meet the expenses which are involved by higher studies and residence in a university town. The committee is not associated with any religious denomination or government department. Its chairman is Mr. Maurice Barrès; the vice-chairmen are Mr. Clementel, president of the International Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Camille Julian, professor in the Collège de France; Mr. Charles Laurent, hon. president of the Metallurgical and Mining Industries, and Mr. LeChatelier, of the Academy of Sciences.

#### Credit Institution for Italian Labour Abroad.

The Italian Council of Ministers, on the report of Premier Mussolini, has approved the establishment of a national

credit institution for Italian labour abroad. The object of this measure is to increase the opportunities of employment for Italian labour abroad by financing undertakings employing Ital-

ian workers outside the kingdom. The program of the new organization will include the granting of subsidies to such undertakings on condition that the number of Italian workers employed by them represents at least half of their staff; the granting for Italian undertakings and collective or co-operative societies, and, in exceptional cases, to individual workers, of advances for the provision of securities or the purchases of raw materials and tools necessary for land settlement and other operations; the collection of documents relating to projected undertakings or schemes of land settlement abroad; the encouragement of study and research in this domain; and, finally, the development of saving among Italians settled abroad. The Institute in question will be established for 30 years and constituted as a limited liability company with a share capital, in conformity with a Royal Decree which will be issued subsequently. Its capital will be 100,000,000 lire fully paid up, and interest on its shares up to 4½ per cent will be guaranteed, recourse being had, if necessary, to the emigration fund, and will be exempt from taxation. It will also be entitled to issue debentures and raise loans for the purpose of carrying out its objects. Besides its central office at Rome, it will be entitled to establish agencies and sub-agencies in the country and abroad. The Italian Prime Minister has instructed the Commissioner-General of Emigration to take the necessary steps for the constitution of the new organization.

**Family  
allowances  
in the  
Netherlands  
and France.**

The principle of making special allowances to employees in accordance with the size of their families has been under discussion in the Netherlands for some years past. These allowances were favoured by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Christian Trade Unions but were opposed by the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions and the Netherlands General Trade Unions Federation. The chief objections were

that these allowances force down the present level of wages, that they exert a prejudicial influence on the good understanding between workers, and that they aim at breaking up the unity of the organized workers and maintaining the existing unsatisfactory level of wages. At a joint congress of these two federations, at which about 300,000 members were represented, a counter proposal was made that the general level of wages should be so fixed as to enable workers with large families to maintain a suitable standard of living. It was also opposed by women on the ground that it promoted the dependence of wives as the allowances were commonly paid to the husbands. Other opponents feared that the payment of children's allowances would undermine the sense of responsibility of heads of families.

The principle of children's allowances was first applied in the Netherlands to the post office staff in 1912. It was afterwards extended to the teachers, and in 1920 to all civil servants. The allowances for the latter amounts to 2½ per cent of the salary for each child under eighteen years of age with a minimum of 50 guilders and a maximum of 200 per child per annum. Children's allowances have also been granted to railway employees on similar terms except that the allowances only begin with the third child. The majority of the provinces and municipalities have also introduced children's allowances for their officials and employees. Provisions for children's allowances have also been inserted in 49 collective agreements affecting about 2,500 establishments and 61,700 workers. In certain undertakings, by collective agreements or separate arrangements, funds have been set up to which the employers contribute in proportion to their total wages bill, generally one per cent of that amount. Out of this fund an allowance is paid to workers, usually amounting to one guilder per week for the third and every further child under fourteen years of age..



Last May the Minister of Labour of the Netherlands stated that a Bill for the establishment of a children's allowance fund had been prepared but that he proposed waiting for an improvement in the industrial situation before introducing it.

In France an Act was passed in December, 1922, providing that contracts for public works for the State, departments or communes might contain a clause requiring contractors to pay family allowances to their employees on the works in question. In accordance with this Act, three decrees were issued on July 13th, the first of which makes the payment of family allowances to workers compulsory, either through a compensation fund approved by the Minister, or, where there are at least 2,000 workers, the contractor may introduce a scheme for his own work people which conforms with conditions laid down for the approved organizations.

Thus the decrees merely authorize the inclusion of clauses providing for family allowances in contracts entered into with departments, communes or public benevolent institutions.

**Italian State Monopolies returned to Private Control.**

The Fascisti Government of Italy has arranged for the transfer to private industry of life insurance, telephones and certain railways, services which had hitherto been administered by the State. Life insurance had since 1912 been reserved to the National Insurance Institute, but existing private companies were permitted to continue for ten years, subject to certain conditions. The present Government, acting on the principle of economic freedom, has now decided to abolish the state monopoly, and henceforth the business of life insurance subject to certain guarantees will be open

both to Italian and foreign companies. The National Insurance Institute, however, will be maintained, its policies being guaranteed as formerly by the State. A decree issued earlier in the present year authorized the Government to cede to private undertakings the right to operate and construct telephone lines, and to lease the workshops and other premises necessary for the working of the telephone services, all concessions to be for a minimum term of 25 years. In regard to the railways, the companies undertake full responsibility for the period of the concession. The railway staffs cease to be state servants, but companies must employ at least nine-tenths of the staffs previously employed by the State. The companies are left free in regard to wages, except that the wage scales shall be valid for at least five years, that the technical staff is guaranteed continued employment and that staff regulations be subject to government approval.

**Trade Union Bank in Germany.**

The General Federation of Trade Unions in Germany has established a labour bank in the form of a company with limited liability in which the shareholders will be the unions affiliated with the Federation, and with the salaried employees' organization. The new bank will centralize trade union funds, which are now distributed among various banks and invest this money for the benefit of the unions. It has been decided to begin with a small establishment until the necessary experience has been gained, but it is hoped that ultimately the bank will have the management of the financial business of the central and local trade union organizations. Later the new concern will be converted into a joint stock company, the shares remaining in the hands of the trade unions.



The new Bulgarian government and compulsory labour.

The new Bulgarian Government has no intention of abolishing compulsory labour. According to information received by the International Labour Office, Mr. Stoencheff, the new Minister of Public Works, states, however, that certain modifications will be made. The compulsory service of young persons will be maintained, but in future the contingents called up will be smaller, and will be divided into larger groups. The compulsory labour of women will be abolished in view of the fact that the results obtained do not justify its maintenance and because, in the present social organization of Bulgaria, women's work is more useful, and, indeed, indispensable, at home. The question of the temporary compulsory service of citizens up to 45 years of age will be left to the discretion of the municipal councils, who will be competent to organize and utilize it in accordance with local requirements.

Wages in Russia

Interesting information with regard to wages in Russia and the attitude of the Soviet Government in the regulation of wages is contained in the *Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office.

The wages of manual and non-manual workers are at present fixed by two different methods. Under the first method the State fixes a compulsory minimum wage for all undertakings and institutions; under the second, wages are fixed by mutual consent of the parties interested by means of collective agreements.

The State fixes by decree compulsory minimum wages for all undertakings and institutions, that is to say, State undertakings and institutions, public undertakings and institutions, and private undertakings.

In private undertakings these minimum rates may be increased by clauses

in collective agreements or in individual labour agreements.

State undertakings may only modify the scales by collective agreement. In State undertakings, in the absence of collective agreements, the scales of wages fixed by the State are considered as maximum wages, and may only be exceeded in special cases where particular conditions require it.

The compulsory provisioning of manual and non-manual workers by the State having been abolished since October, 1922, wages may only be paid in money.

The minimum wages are fixed by a special State authority, the Chamber of Wages attached to the Commissariat of Labour. It is the duty of the State to furnish them with the necessary credits in accordance with the budget estimates.

All other industrial undertakings obtain the sums necessary for the payment of wages from the working capital in their possession.

Statistics show, moreover, that wages more rapidly approach their pre-war level in the industries in constant contact with the free market and depending less on the State, such as the food industry and printing, in contrast to the metal industry, for example. These industries are able to dispose of their products and consequently possess more working capital.

Conventions of the following international labour organizations having affiliations in Canada will be held during the month of October:

American Federation of Labour, at Portland, Oregon, on October 1 to 13.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, at Montreal, Que., on October 1 to 7.

Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association of North America, at Cleveland, Ohio, on October 8 to 22.

The Canadian Conference on Child Welfare and the Canadian Association of Child Protection officers met in Winnipeg from September 11 to 14. The programme included such matters as child health, the child in employment, education and recreation, the child in need of special care, and the spiritual and ethical development of the child. An account of the convention will be given in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

It is announced that a convention will be held next month at Fredericton, N.B., to discuss certain difficulties which have arisen in the Province in connection with the assessment of the lumbering industry under the Workmen's Compensation Act. This industrial group has a deficit of \$170,000, which the Board is seeking to extinguish by a special assessment covering three years. It is claimed that portable mills have been largely responsible for the increasing rate in this class, and the Provincial Lumbermen's Association is seeking official recognition in order that it may have the necessary authority to investigate safety appliances and working conditions in all plants coming under their classification.

A bill to provide for the registration of barbers and otherwise to regulate the practice of barbering will be introduced at the session of the Legislature of British Columbia which will open next month.

The Hon. Mrs. M. E. Smith, a member of the British Columbia Cabinet, has recently been visiting Great Britain, for the purpose of promoting uniformity in social legislation throughout the British Empire, with special reference to minimum wages for women and mothers' pensions.

The prize banner awarded by the Ontario Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Safety Association for the best accident prevention record was won in class A by the Provincial Mills at Port Arthur.

Victoria, B.C., was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June (page 574) to have taken advantage of the Provincial Superannuation Act of 1921, to provide superannuation benefits for city hall workers, policemen and firemen, the city council contributing \$8,000 as the city's share in the arrangement. This plan, it is now stated, has since been allowed to fall into abeyance, aldermen who were at first favourable being now opposed to it because the city's outside workers, school employees, and others, sought to share its benefits, with the result that the expenditure required of the city would be nearly \$40,000 instead of the \$8,000 which were included in the estimates for the last six months of the present year.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America has made arrangements for erecting a chapel dedicated to the memory of the veterans of the Great War who were members of the union. The memorial chapel will be erected, at a cost of \$50,000, on the property of the union at Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, the headquarters of the organization, where are already established a sanatorium for tuberculosis, a home for incapacitated members and a technical trade school. The amount required for the memorial chapel is being collected from members and friends throughout the United States and Canada.

The Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth recently approved a proposal to establish an Institute for Research in Science and Industry with a view to the development of the natural resources of the country. The State premiers will be asked to collaborate in the work of the Institute.

An inquiry into the methods of apprentice training which prevail in various parts of the British Empire is being made by the Chief Inspector of Factories of Tasmania with a view to improving the existing system in the State. The inquiry relates to the se-



lection, probationary period, training and employment of apprentices.

The Wisconsin Legislature is considering a bill to provide for the organization of the employers of the State into a Mutual Employment Insurance Company. Each employer, under the scheme would pay a small premium periodically into a state fund, its amount depending upon the frequency of his seasonal or periodical unemployment.

The United States Bureau of Mines recently conducted a series of tests of coal dust explosions under actual mining conditions, which were described in a recent issue of the United States *Monthly Labour Review*. Coal dust, it is stated, is unavoidably formed in mines during drilling, machine cutting, blasting, and hand picking. Among avoidable causes are overloading cars and using coal for ballasting in the entries where it soon becomes pulverized. Pure anthracite will not explode, but dry sub-bituminous is highly explosive when ignited in air. Two safety measures are used, one being wetting, which, however, must include dust on timbers as well as on the floor. Some of the most disastrous explosions, it is stated, have taken place in mines equipped with sprinklers, force tank cars and other

apparatus. Another method of prevention is the use of rock dust. British investigations have proved that pulverized shale is not hurtful to the miners' lungs. Shale dust must be used in an amount at least equal to the coal dust and if possible on top of it.

An article in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* for February 1923, attributes a considerable proportion of lead poisoning among painters to the use of dry sandpaper. Figures are given showing the amount of lead dust and its distribution when walls are sandpapered. The dust may be inhaled not only during the actual process, but later from clothing. The dust from this process contains particles of silicon, which is one cause of the high rate of respiratory disease among painters. It is claimed that all the dangers from this process may be obviated by moistening the surface of the wall and using a waterproof sandpaper. In connection with this subject it will be recalled that one of the most important of the Draft Conventions adopted at the Third Conference of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) in 1921, proposed to prohibit after November 1927, the use of white lead and sulphate of lead in the internal painting of buildings.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices.

#### The Labour Situation

**E**MPLOYMENT at the beginning of August, as indicated by the employers of labour, showed a further upward movement, although the expansion was not very pronounced. At the beginning of August the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions was 2.9, as compared with 3.4 at the beginning of July, and with 4.1 per cent at the beginning of August, 1922.

The Employment Service of Canada report an increase in the volume of

daily business transacted during July by the offices in the various provinces, as compared with the previous month and as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The following is a brief survey of employment at the end of August, 1923, as reported by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

In the Maritime Provinces the construction group continued fairly active



with many additions to staffs on sewer, water works, street paving, and provincial highway operations. There was a large demand for railway labourers, section hands and bridge builders. Calls for general farm labourers were numerous with sufficient applicants to meet the demand. No decrease was reported in the requests for domestic help, but all positions for casual workers were filled without difficulty.

There was a fair demand for farm help in Quebec, with a slight decline from the number of vacancies offered during last month. Little change was reported in the building industry, a considerable number of vacancies for plasterers, plumbers, building labourers and road workers being offered. Orders for bushmen were received in increasing numbers at the Quebec and Hull offices, while longshore work at Montreal was active.

The demand for harvest help in Ontario was brisk, with a few calls for general farm labourers and fruit pickers for the Niagara Peninsula. In some sections harvesting was nearing completion, with a consequent falling-off in the demand. Numerous orders for bushmen were received, with the lumber camps ready to absorb all the men available. Progress was reported in the building and construction groups, many tradesmen and labourers for the construction and maintenance of roads, highways and railway lines, being placed. Calls for factory hands and skilled mechanics were reported in increasing numbers.

A keen demand for harvest help and thresher hands was reported from the offices in Manitoba, with a fair supply of workers available. There was a further increase in the vacancies offered and placements made in railway construction and maintenance work, while activities in the building group were much improved. Skilled building tradesmen were in demand for urban and rural districts, while posthole diggers, groundsmen, and transmission line

labourers, were placed from Winnipeg. Mill labourers and bushmen were required in large numbers from all points.

Harvesting and threshing continued to absorb numbers of workers in Saskatchewan, although inexperienced applicants were very difficult to place. There was a fair demand for building mechanics and skilled labourers, while road work, paving, and railway maintenance and construction, provided employment for many.

A shortage of experienced men to meet the active demands for harvesters and thresher hands was evidenced at most of the Alberta offices. There were several requests for building labourers and mechanics, and placements were effected without difficulty. The number of vacancies available for railway construction was greatly in excess of the supply, due to the number of labourers now helping with the harvest. In the mining group a few coal miners were required at Lethbridge and Drumheller.

In British Columbia general farm labourers were required throughout the province, although no large demand was felt. Vernon, Kamloops, and Penticton offices, reported a slight scarcity of pickers and packers for the fruit harvest. Road construction and municipal repairs continued to provide employment for a few, while logging showed signs of improvement, with only a small number of positions offering.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

There was a further small increase in the volume of employment as reported by employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of August. The expansion was recorded largely in the construction, transportation, communication and service groups, and was principally of a seasonal character. Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia registered improvement, but in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario the

tendency was downward. Four of the six cities for which special tabulations are made reported increased activity, these being Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in the remaining two, Toronto and Ottawa, contractions were indicated. The improvement in Montreal was registered largely in railway car and other iron and steel works and in construction; on the other hand, rubber factories, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade were slacker. In Toronto, textile and other manufacturing plants were less fully engaged and curtailment in personnel was shown in retail trade. The declines in these industries were partly offset by increases in building construction and on electric railways. In Ottawa the changes were slight, the losses in retail trade being most extensive. The resumption of activity in textile works in Hamilton, together with increased employment in building, accounted for the revival in that city. In Winnipeg, small addition to staffs were reported in a number of industries, more particularly in construction. Shipping and stevedoring, saw mills and trade absorbed the majority of the extra workers in Vancouver. An analysis of the returns by industrial groups shows that manufacturing as a whole was less active than at the beginning of July, in spite of continued seasonal gains in saw mills, in electric current plants and in fruit and vegetable canneries. Large losses in staff were indicated in rubber works and declines on a smaller scale occurred in leather, textile, iron and steel factories and in fish canning. Further curtailment of operations was indicated in logging camps; coal mining and trade afforded less employment, but continued seasonal improvement was reported in construction, transportation, communication, in the mining of metallic ores and in hotels and restaurants. The level of employment in almost every industry was higher than during the same period of 1922 and 1921.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation at the beginning of August.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Statements tabulated from 1,481 labour organizations with a combined membership of 154,522 persons showed that 2.9 per cent of the members were unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 3.4 per cent at the close of June and with 4.1 per cent on July 31, 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting). In Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia employment was on a higher level than in June but in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta the situation was slightly less favourable. No change in employment was reported in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. More work than in July of last year was afforded in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Alberta. Unemployment in the manufacturing industries as reported by 415 organizations with a total membership of 48,947 persons was in slightly lesser volume than in June, 4.3 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 5.4 per cent in the previous month and with 6.2 per cent at the end of July, 1922. Printing tradesmen, cigar and tobacco and leather workers were more fully engaged than in June. Greater activity was also shown in the iron and steel group due to increased employment for blacksmiths, machinists, carmen and sheet metal workers. Boilermakers, moulders and pattern makers, however, were not quite so busy. Furniture, garment and glass workers and metal polishers also reported larger percentages of unemployment. Less activity was shown among Nova Scotia coal miners, but in the British Columbia coal fields no un-



employment was registered. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia and asbestos miners in Quebec also reported no idle members. The percentage of unemployment among miners was somewhat larger than that reported at the close of July, 1922. The 182 unions of building and construction workers with a membership of 15,628 persons reported 4 per cent of their members out of work as compared with 3.1 per cent in June. Bridge and structural iron workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers were not so busy as in the previous month and employment was also in lesser volume for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stonecutters and painters, decorators and paperhangers. Plumbers and steamfitters reported considerable improvement and steam shovel and dredge-men, electrical workers and hod carriers and building labourers reported no unemployment. The percentage of idleness in the building group, as a whole, remained the same as at the end of July, 1922. Transportation workers were slightly better employed during July of this year than in either the previous month or the corresponding month of last year. Reports were tabulated from 562 unions of transportation workers, with a membership of 55,128 persons, 839 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 1.5. Workers in the shipping and stevedoring division and steam and electric railway workers all registered improvement, though the change was very slight in both the shipping and steam railway divisions. In the steam railway division conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen were more active. Express employees registered no unemployment and maintenance of way employees reported the same percentage out of work as in June. Employment for retail clerks was in slightly greater volume than at the close of June. Fishermen reported no idle members. Hotel and restaurant, theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were more fully employed.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.** During the month of July, 1923, the Employment Service of Canada made 36,575 references to positions and effected a total of 35,099 placements. The placements in regular employment numbered 24,842 of men and 3,231 of women — a total of 28,073 — while the placements in casual work were 7,026. Registrations for work totalled 43,859, of which 34,112 were from men and 9,747 from women. Positions available at the offices numbered 42,244, of which 33,242 were for men and 9,002 for women. The reports indicate an expansion in the volume of business transacted as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding period a year ago. A report in detail for this month may be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.** According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during July declined to \$12,544,137 from \$14,345,573 in the previous month, and from \$15,447,545 in July, 1922.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by the MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during August amounted to \$27,488,700, compared with \$30,842,500 in July, and with \$25,187,500 in August, 1922. Business building during the first eight months of 1923 shows an increase of 17 per cent as compared with last year, and the industrial group reflects the steadily improving economic situation, with an increase of 66 per cent. Public works and utilities also recorded a gain, amounting to 55 per cent over last year's total up to the end of August. Of the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada during August, \$611,900 was to be spent in the Maritime provinces, \$6,958,500 in Quebec, \$13,809,300 in Ontario, and \$6,109,000 in the western provinces.



# PRODUCTION REPORTS.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a decline of 17.7 per cent in the production of pig iron during July as compared with the previous month, the gross tonnage being 81,647 tons for July and 99,239 tons for June. The decline was largely due to one of the largest producing firms having their furnaces banked during a period of labour difficulties; otherwise this month might have shown the greatest July production since 1917. The Bureau records for the month of July show that the output this year was only exceeded in July 1917 and July 1920, when the production was about 83,000 and 84,000 tons respectively. The cumulative production of 516,793 tons for the seven months ending July, 1923, showed an increase of 231 per cent over the corresponding period in 1922 and 142 per cent over 1921, when 223,892 tons and 363,292 tons respectively, were produced. The output of basic, foundry and malleable iron was similarly greater than in 1922 and 1921. Ferro-alloys, consisting entirely of ferro-silicon of the various grades rose to 2,342 tons, a slight increase over June when 2,185 tons was produced. Nine furnaces were in blast at the end of July, two additional furnaces having been blown in before the close of the month. The active furnaces were: two at Sydney, N.S.; two at Hamilton, Ont.; one at Port Colborne, Ont.; and four at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The production of 73,532 tons of steel ingots and castings during July showed a decline of 22,635 tons from the level of June, when 96,167 tons was produced. The production of 69,722 tons of basic open hearth steel ingots for the use of the reporting firms, although lower than the record for June, showed an increase over the July output of 61,243 tons in 1922, and 52,111 tons in 1921. The production of steel castings was also lower, practically the whole of the decline being in the output of acid open hearth castings; the production of this grade dropped to 163 tons

in July from 542 tons in June. The cumulative production of 549,962 tons of steel ingots and castings during the seven months ending July 31, exceeded the outputs for the corresponding periods in the two preceding years when the totals were 349,118 tons in 1921 and 239,847 tons in 1922, and compared favourably with 1920 when about 641,000 tons was produced. The average monthly production for 1923 was about 79,000 tons and exceeded the average for 1922 by 132 per cent and 1921 by 58 per cent.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that 29 cars of silver ore were shipped during the month from the Cobalt camp, containing approximately 2,200,792 pounds of ore as compared with nine cars of silver ore containing 689,880 pounds of ore in the previous month. The Nipissing Mine shipped 221 bars containing 252,561.49 ounces of silver, and the Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 272 bars containing 274,307.44 ounces of silver, making a total of 493 bars containing 526,868.93 ounces of silver for the month. During the previous month there was shipped 239 bars containing 259,795.48 ounces.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 206,324,194 feet board measure of timber was scaled in the province during July. The total includes Douglas fir, 85,603,982 feet; red cedar, 56,392,733 feet; spruce, 16,222,321 feet; hemlock, 30,099,040 feet; balsam, 8,767,308 feet; yellow pine, 4,724,975 feet; white pine, 2,063,319 feet; jack pine, 1,618,980 feet; larch, 423,546 feet; cotton wood, 392,167 feet; and other species, 13,823 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued amounted to \$20,976,770 in July as compared with \$20,968,000 in June. The gross earnings for the first seven months of 1923 amounted to \$137,786,897, as

compared with \$121,909,356 for the same period in 1922.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for July were given in a preliminary statement as \$15,677,836 in comparison with \$14,463,835 in the previous month; and for the seven months ending July 31, 1923, as \$96,523,329 as compared with \$90,759,193 for the same period in 1922.

### Strikes

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during August was less than during either July, 1923, or August, 1922. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 17 disputes, involving 3,035 employees and a time loss of 36,017 working days, as compared with 21 strikes in July, involving 17,104 employees and a time loss of 310,608 working days. In August, 1922, there were recorded 25 disputes involving 25,364 employees with an estimated time loss of 450,692 working days. At the beginning of August there were on record 16 disputes involving 2,907 employees. One new dispute commenced during August, involving 128 employees with a time loss of 1,728 working days. This strike and one of the strikes commencing prior to August terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 15 disputes involving 1,207 employees.

### Prices

Retail prices of foods averaged slightly higher owing to a seasonal advance in potatoes. The cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.53 at the beginning of August as compared with \$10.17 for July; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for August, 1914. Potatoes showed the only important change accounting for 34c of the advance. Small increases occurred in eggs, dairy butter,

cheese, sirloin steak, beans, coffee, and tea, but these were offset by declines in sugar, milk, lard, salt pork, veal, and mutton. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the budget averaged \$21.03 at the beginning of August as compared with \$20.65 for July; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel showed little change from the July level but was somewhat under the peak of February, 1923. It was, however, slightly higher than a year ago. Rent showed no change.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada constructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a slight decline in August as compared with July. Based upon average prices in 1913 as 100 the index stood at 153.3 for August as compared with 153.6 for July; 149.5 for August, 1922; 165.6 for August, 1921; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak). Five of the eight groups of commodities averaged lower. The vegetable products group and the animal products group were up while the non-metallic minerals group was unchanged. Consumers' goods showed a small advance due mostly to increases in the food group. Producers' goods declined, the indexes for both building and construction materials and for manufacturers' materials being lower.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, stood at 222.7 for August as compared with 224.7 for July; 222.8 for August, 1922; 236.4 for August, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1923 (the peak); and 136.3 for August, 1914. The most important declines occurred in cattle, sheep, and mutton, sugar, raw cotton, raw silk, jutes and hessians, pig iron, coke, raw rubber, linseed oil, and copper. The principal advances were in western grains, hogs, dairy products, potatoes, fresh fish, flax fibre, bar silver, and coal oil.

The index number calculated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce based on prices 1909 to 1913 as 100, was only slightly changed. The index of exports stood at 154.84 for August and 154.77 for July, while that for imports was 164.46 for August and 166.67 for July. The combined index of imports and ex-

ports fell from 160.67 for July to 159.65 for August. Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, based on prices 1900 to 1909 as 100, advanced from 176.4 for July to 178.6 for August, both foods and manufacturers' goods being higher.

## CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING JULY, 1923

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of July, 1922 and 1923, and for the four months ending July of these years, and the exports, domestic and

foreign, of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports, free and dutiable, and the exports, domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of July, 1923.

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods..	2,849,421	9,382,650	25,029,710	90,657
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods .....	2,020,242	2,650,408	2,564,541	112,912
Animal and animal products.....	1,324,834	1,889,736	12,585,106	331,486
Fibres, textiles, and textile products.....	3,934,118	9,233,806	729,629	107,767
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,386,749	1,841,600	25,788,184	52,497
Iron and its products.....	2,797,510	13,380,433	4,991,990	507,500
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	1,051,538	2,386,258	6,146,248	34,964
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	7,941,007	7,007,531	2,553,892	24,582
Chemicals and allied products.....	893,409	1,163,680	1,290,403	8,373
Miscellaneous commodities.....	1,797,134	2,137,166	1,318,045	209,412
Totals .....	26,000,962	51,073,268	82,997,748	1,480,150

In July, 1923, the duty collected amount to \$11,110,921 as compared with \$11,292,504 in July, 1922.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise enter-

ed for consumption and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of July, 1922 and 1923, and in the four months ending July of these years respectively:

	Month of July		Four months ending July	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	60,757,019	77,074,230	236,242,576	314,153,440
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	70,430,235	82,997,748	243,254,469	305,205,390
Total .....	131,187,254	160,071,978	479,497,045	619,358,830
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	1,390,393	1,480,150	4,783,975	4,737,736
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	132,577,647	161,552,128	484,281,020	624,096,566



## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1923

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**D**URING the month of August the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes between (1) the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Timmins, Ont., McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines, Schumacher, Ont., and Dome Mines, Limited, South Porcupine, Ont., and certain of their respective employees being miners, members of Porcupine Mine Workers' Union; and (2) the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and certain of its employees being members of various unions employed in the production and distribution of electricity and gas.

### Applications Received

During the month four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows: (1) from employees of the Great Northern Railway Company being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

No Board was established to deal with this matter as it was held not to be a dispute within the meaning of the statute.

(2) From employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, being members of Divisions No. 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

A Board was established and the following members were appointed: Mr. A. M. Pound, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. A. G. McCandless and R. P. Pettipiece, both of Vancouver, B.C., nominees of

the Company and employees respectively.

(3) From certain employees of various railways members of the Railway Association of Canada including the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway, being maintenance of way employees and railway shop labourers including bridge and building employees, trackmen, pumpmen, pump repairmen, signalmen, track watchmen, shop labourers and others, represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

A Board was established and the following members were appointed: Messrs. R. T. Riley, Winnipeg, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of the employers and employees respectively. A chairman had not been appointed at the end of the month.

(4) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, train despatchers, traffic supervisors and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. With reference to this dispute a Board had not been established at the end of the month.

### Other Proceedings under the Act

Reference was made in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Toronto Electric Commissioners and certain of their employees being linemen, groundmen, and others concerned in the work of power transmission and distribution, members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation met in Toronto during the month of August. Application was made to the Supreme Court of Ontario by the Toronto Elec-

tric Commissioners for an injunction order to restrain the Board from proceeding with its inquiry on the grounds that it was not within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament to apply the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to municipal employees. The application of the Toronto Electric Commissioners to the Court also disputed the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The application of the Toronto Electric Commission was heard by Mr. Justice Orde in the Supreme Court of Ontario, and an interim injunction was granted on August 31, the judgment

being to the effect that the Board was restrained from interfering with the business of the Commission, having no power to enter upon the premises of the plaintiffs or examine their works or exercise any of those powers conferred on such a Board by section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Board, moreover, had no authority to enforce the attendance of witnesses or the production of books, papers, ec., being limited in its powers to an investigation of a voluntary character. The effect of this judgment and the further procedure in connection therewith before the court was under consideration at the end of the month.

**Report of Board in dispute between the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Timmins, Ont.; McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines, Schumacher, Ont.; and Dome Mines, Limited, South Porcupine, Ont.; and certain of their respective employees.**

A report was received from a Board established to deal with a dispute between the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Timmins, Ontario; the McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines, Schumacher,, Ontario; and Dome Mines, Limited, South Porcupine, Ontario; and certain of their employees being miners, members of Porcupine Mine Workers' Union. The Board was composed of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Balmer Neilly, Toronto, and T. E. Ryan, South Porcupine, Ontario, nominees of the employers and men respectively. The report was unanimous and contained a recommendation that a conference be held between the two parties for the settlement of the differences.

The text of the report is as follows:—

**Report of the Board**

Ottawa, Ont., August 8th, 1923.

The Honourable James Murdock, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Re the matter of the industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Timmins, Ontario, McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines, Schumacher, Ontario, and Dome Mines, Limited, South Porcupine, Ontario, (Employer), and certain of their respective employees being miners, members of Porcupine Mine Workers Union, (Employees).

Sir:—

The Board established by you under date of 17th of July, 1923, composed of Mr. Balmer Neilly, of Toronto, representing the Employers and Mr. Thos. E. Ryan, South Porcupine, Ontario, representing the Employees, and Mr. E.

McG. Quirk, of Montreal, appointed as Chairman in the absence of joint recommendation of the parties, have the honour to report:

The Board held open sessions July 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, at Timmins, Ontario, and sessions in Ottawa, August 7th and 8th.

Appearing before the Board on behalf of the employing companies were Messrs. A. F. Brigham, of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, H. P. de Pencier, of the Dome Mines, Limited, and R. J. Ennis, of the McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited; on behalf of the employees, Messrs. Norman McKinnon, William McInnis and George Kenty.

The nature of the dispute being one of a demand for increased wages, statements and arguments on this subject were submitted by the respective sides and a number of witnesses heard.

A very serious effort has been made by the Board members to reach some basis upon which an unanimous report could be presented and the threatened trouble avoided. It is with genuine regret then, that we must report our inability to reach common ground.

Mr. Ryan is firmly and undoubtedly honestly of the opinion that, having regard to the high cost of living, high rents and the cost of fuel in Porcupine, the men are entitled to a substantial raise in pay, and only in an effort to reach common ground did he concede a minimum raise of six cents per hour, or the re-establishment of the wage scale

in effect prior to the last reduction in the Porcupine Camp.

Mr. Neilly is just as strongly of the opinion, based upon the evidence and facts available to the Board, that the wage scale now in effect is fair and equitable and as high as the companies, party to this dispute, might reasonably be expected to pay.

The Chairman, unfortunately, finds himself in a position where he is unable to agree with the contention of either of the other members.

The Board recognizes, however, that every dispute must eventually be settled, and in the end this controversy can only be settled by conference between the parties involved. Each must appreciate the loss entailed should a strike occur and the responsibility for delay or inaction must be borne by the party responsible.

Recognizing this as fundamental, the Board is unanimously of the opinion and recommends that the parties to the dispute irrespective of whether they are members of the Porcupine Mine Workers' Union or not get together, and further recommends that the proposed conference should take place not later than the fifteenth day of this month.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) E. McG. QUIRK,  
Chairman.

“ T. E. RYAN,  
Member.

“ B. NEILLY,  
Member.



## Report of Board in dispute between the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and certain of its employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company Consolidated and certain of its employees being members of various unions employed in the production and distribution of electricity and gas. The Board was composed of Mr. F. W. Stewart, Montreal, chairman appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board; Messrs. Bernard Rose and John T. Foster, both of Montreal, nominees of the Company and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute which both parties later expressed their willingness to accept. The text of the report is as follows:—

### Report of the Board

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the matter of difference between Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company Consolidated and certain of its employees belonging to various organizations and employed in the Electrical and Gas Departments and Shops.

To the Honourable

James Murdock, M.P.,

Minister of Labour,

Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:—

The Board constituted by you in virtue of the above mentioned act and consisting of Mr. F. W. Stewart, chairman; Mr. John T. Foster, representing the employees, and Mr. Bernard Rose, representing the employer, beg to report as follows:—

The Board met and sat on the following days, July 30th, 31st, August 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th.

Application for a Board was made by the employees, and their demands were for a return to wages and conditions of labour that obtained in June 1920, and re classification of certain classes of workers.

The representatives of the men were Messrs. James Broderick, H. A. Spence and Frank Griffard. They were assisted by Messrs. R. Lynch, John Noble, Charles Hodgkiss and Alfred Lemieux. The Board requested these gentlemen to be present as witnesses in a consulting and advisory capacity and they were present on each day that the Board sat. Mr. Martin Codon acted as Secretary.

The employees submitted a brief requesting a return to the conditions mentioned in their application in order to establish higher and better standards of living. They contended that they were entitled to consideration in this connection.

The Company's reply was to the effect that the wages paid were adequate and based upon an award made in 1922, and accepted by the Company and the employees involved.

The matter was then thoroughly discussed by the parties. In accordance with the act, the Board made every endeavour to get the parties to confer as often as possible in order that it might be able to reach a conclusion in the making of its award.

In view of the request for increased wages to maintain a better standard of

living the Board has unanimously agreed that the following shall constitute the wages paid and conditions of employment and recommends an acceptance thereof for a period of two years. It desires to be as fair as possible to both sides and it feels that its award should be accepted by the interested parties. It therefore recommends:

First. — That an agreement be signed between the Company and the representatives of the employees covering wages, hours of labour and working conditions as contained in the agreement of the years 1922-1923, except as herein-after amended. This agreement to take effect on the day that the present agreement expires and to continue in effect until June 1st, 1925.

Second. — That the wages of all those employees whose rates are now from 30 to 39 cents per hour inclusive, be increased 5 cents per hour.

Third. — That the wages of all those employees whose rates are now from 40 to 55 cents per hour inclusive, be increased 3 cents per hour.

Fourth. — That the wages of all those employees whose rates are now from 56 to 70 cents per hour inclusive, be increased 2 cents per hour.

Fifth. — Monthly men covered by these agreements to be increased in like proportion.

Sixth. — Engineer exhausters to be placed and considered in the same status as licensed men, plus any increase now agreed upon as per the foregoing.

Seventh. — Meter makers or repairers other than first class men to be considered and rated as specialists as follows: 1st year rate, 38.5 cents per hour; 2nd year rate, 46.3 cents per hour; 3rd year rate, 54.1 cents per hour; and 4th year rate, 62 cents per hour. Men employed on braiding work to be considered also in the same category and paid these

rates of pay. No men to suffer a reduction in wages on account of the foregoing being put into effect.

Eight. — On account of the fact that the first year apprentice rate is not covered by sections two, three, and four, it is agreed that this rate will be 31 cents per hour.

Ninth. — Watchmen to be increased to \$3.30 per day or night.

Tenth. — The following to be added to the clause appertaining to temporary work; "If there is any evasion with reference to the application of this clause, it shall be considered as a grievance and dealt with accordingly".

Eleventh. — It is agreed with respect to the rates of pay for classifications obtaining in any department where such is not covered in the agreements for that particular department that the rates set for similar work or classification in other department schedules will be applied.

Twelfth. — Piece work rates to be increased to at least the same percentage as the increase in hourly rates now agreed upon.

The Board desires to express its very warm appreciation of the courtesy shown it by the representatives of the Company and the employees. The case for the men was very ably presented and argued. The same applies to the Company. It is delighted to learn that the good relations between employer and employees mentioned in the award of 1922 will continue. It trusts that the same good relations will be maintained for the period for which the Board recommends that its award be accepted. The whole very respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) F. W. STEWART,  
Chairman.

" J. T. FOSTER,  
" BERNARD ROSE.

Montreal, August 10, 1923.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1923

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of August was four less than in July. The time loss for August was less than in August, 1922, being 36,017 working days as compared with 450,692 working days lost in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
August, 1923.....	17	3,035	36,017
July, 1923.....	21	17,104	310,608
August, 1922.....	25	25,364	450,692

Sixteen disputes involving 2,907 work-people were carried over from July. One of the strikes commencing prior to August and one commencing during August terminated during the month. At the end of August, therefore, there were on record 15 strikes: rafting crew, South Devon; clothing workers, Toronto; photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls; long-shoremen, Miramichi, and seamen at Vancouver.

One dispute which terminated during the month terminated in favour of the employers and a second ended in a compromise. The latter which commenced during August was to secure a signed agreement and certain changes in working conditions. A dispute as

to the employment of certain workmen in the Drumheller Valley in Alberta was reported to have resulted in an interruption of mining operations about the end of the month, about two thousand employees being involved.

The industries chiefly affected by disputes were: Printing and Publishing, where ten disputes involving 707 employees and resulted in a time loss of 19,089 working days; Water Transportation, two strikes, 429 employees, time loss of 11,583 working days; and Clothing Manufacturing, two strikes, 153 employees and a time loss of 2,403 working days.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one days duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

Information was also received in the Department relating to disputes causing interruptions to industry during July and August, which were not strikes as above defined. At Wabamun Lake, near Edmonton, 75 coal miners ceased work July 16, for increased wages. Negotiations were carried on, the increase was granted and work was resumed July 18. On August 1, 21 street railway employees at Moose Jaw went on strike against the discharge of one of the employees. On August 2, the men return-



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING AUGUST, 1923.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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## (a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August, 1923.

## Logging—

Rafting crew, pulp and paper South Devon, N. B.	37	999	Commenced June 12, for increased wages. Underminated.
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## MANUFACTURING—

## Clothing:

Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	25	675	Commenced April 17, for recognition of union. Underminated.
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## Printing and Publishing:

Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.	7	189	Commenced May 2, 1921 for shorter hours. Underminated.
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Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	10	270	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Underminated.
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Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	10	270	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Underminated.
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Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	140	3,780	Commenced July 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
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Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	324	Commenced September 15, 1921. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Underminated.
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Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	334	9,018	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
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Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	74	1,998	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Underminated.
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Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N. S.	25	675	Commenced May 2, 1921 for shorter hours with same weekly wages. Underminated.
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Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	84	2,268	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
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Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B. C.	11	297	Commenced May 2, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
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## Iron, Steel and Products:

Steel workers, Sydney, N. S.	1,700	1,700	Commenced June 28, for increased wages, the 8-hour day and check-off system of collecting union dues. Work resumed August 2.
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## TRANSPORTATION—

## Street and Electric Railways:

Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	9	243	Commenced July 2, 1922, for recognition of union. Underminated.
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## Water transportation:

Longshoremen, Miramichi, N.B.	250	6,750	Commenced July 9, for increased wages and shorter hours. Underminated.
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Seamen, Vancouver, B.C.	179	4,833	Commenced June 29, for increased wages. Underminated.
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## (b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during August, 1923.

## MANUFACTURING—

## Clothing:

Fur workers, Toronto, Ont.	125	1,728	Commenced August 15, for a signed agreement and other changes. Terminated August 30.
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ed to work pending a final settlement by a local arbitration board.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

**FUR WORKERS, TORONTO:** — On August 15, 128 fur workers in the employ of about twenty firms went on strike in Toronto when the employers refused to sign an agreement with them such as the union had made with the members of an association of fur manufacturers. At the end of the month this strike remained unterminated.

**PRINTING TRADES IN TEN CITIES:** — The strike of printing trades in job offices in various cities which began in

the spring and early summer of 1921, for the 44-hour week, was still in progress in ten cities, and at the end of August involved 707 employees, mostly compositors, and resulted in a time loss of 19,089 working days. At the annual convention of the International Typographical Union held recently at Atlanta, Ga., it was decided to continue the strike.

**STEEL WORKERS, SYDNEY, N.S.:** — The strike of steel workers at Sydney, N.S., which commenced June 28, for increased wages, the 8-hour day and check-off system of collecting union dues, terminated on August 1. A detailed account of this strike was given in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING JULY, 1923

**T**HE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for August contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during July, 1923, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

### NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.

— The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 37, as compared with 54 in the previous month and 21 in July 1922. In these new disputes approximately 53,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 41,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 37 disputes which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month.

The number of new and old disputes was thus 74, involving approximately 95,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during July of about 1,665,000 working days. The principal new dispute was that involving dock workers at a number of the large ports. The dispute involving members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders in federated shipyards, which began on April 30, continued throughout July.

**CAUSES.** — Of the 37 disputes beginning in July, 10, directly involving 42,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 10, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 5, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 3, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, in sympathy with workpeople involved in other disputes; and 4, di-

rectly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS. — Settlements were effected during July in the case of 22 new disputes, directly involving 11,000 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 12, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of workpeople; 14, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 9 disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in July by groups of industries:—

Groups of Industries	Number of disputes in progress in July			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in July	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in July
	Started before July 1	Started in July	Total		
Building .....	9	5	14	4,000	26,000
Mining and quarrying .....	3	6	9	8,000	87,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	8	7	15	32,000	765,000
Textile .....	1	2	3	2,000	32,000
Transport .....	2	8	10	46,000	722,000
Other trades.....	14	9	23	3,000	33,000
Total, July, 1923	37	37	74	95,000	1,665,000
Total, June, 1923	47	54	101	99,000	1,244,000
Total, July, 1922	36	21	57	46,000	443,000

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

THE second annual convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held in the city of Quebec from August 11 to 16. There were present 116 delegates representing 88 unions. The president, Mr. Pierre Beaulé, occupied the chair.

About forty-eight resolutions were proposed and discussed. The more important were the following: requesting the Provincial Government to pay premiums of \$50 for each seventh, eighth and ninth child, and of \$100 for all subsequent children, the Federal Government to pay half the amount of the premiums; requesting that preference be given to workers' salaries in the payment of all debts; requesting the Provincial Government to increase the remuneration of members of Conciliation and Arbitration Councils under the Trades Disputes Act; that the provisions of the Industrial Establishments Act relating to hours of work in tex-

tile, rubber and tobacco factories be amended so as to provide for a 48 hour week for girls, women and boys under 18 years of age, on account of unwholesome conditions in these trades; and that women and girls in general be not allowed for any reason whatever to work during the noon hour; requesting the provincial authorities of Quebec to amend the Municipal Strikes and Lock-outs Act of 1911 so as to make it compulsory for both parties interested to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Board appointed under this Act which prohibited strikes of public service employees, i.e., policemen, firemen and waterworks employees; requesting the Provincial Government to place religious holidays on the same footing as Sundays and that workers in factories be given a half-holiday on Saturdays; requesting the nomination of an inspector to enforce the Sunday law; requesting the Provincial Government to amend



the Industrial Establishments Act so as to procure suitable accommodation for workers who desire to take their meals on the premises; requesting the affiliated syndicates of the Catholic Workers of Canada to direct their efforts towards the formation of co-operative societies, as a means of reducing the cost of living for a workman's family; requesting the Provincial Government to amend the bylaw relating to the early closing of stores by substituting "6 o'clock" for "7 o'clock"; requesting the Provincial Legislature to institute a Superior Council of Labour in the Province of Quebec; directing that the bill affecting the barbers of the Province of Quebec be again presented at the next session of the Legislature; requesting the Board of Hygiene and the Provincial Government to prohibit the use of air brushes in the painting of bridges, buildings, etc.; protesting against the delay in revising the Industrial Accidents Act; protesting against the delay in instituting the proposed Minimum Wages Board for women in industrial establishments; requesting the Provincial Government to adopt during the next session a law requiring fair wages to be paid on government work, the fair wage to be clearly mentioned in the contracts and to be based on rates fixed by the syndicate or unions operating in the district in which the work is to be done; requesting the Government to change the rates on foreign printed matter.

A law relating to the incorporation of professional syndicates which was drafted by Mr. Lapointe, was unanimously approved.

Several amendments were made to the Constitution of the Federation.

Port Alfred was chosen as the place for the next convention.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Pierre Beaulé, Quebec; Vice-President, Mr. A. Morin, Hull; Secretary, Mr. J. H. A. Poirier, Quebec; Treasurer, Mr. J. Comeau, Lachine.

### Note on the Catholic Labour Movement

An outline of the history and aims of the Catholic labour movement in Canada is given in a "Souvenir Programme" issued in connection with the Convention. The movement is considered under three aspects — the religious aspect, under which labour questions are considered as primarily matters of religion; the political aspect, that is the national as opposed to the international idea of labour organization; and the industrial aspect, involving the questions of the organization of particular trades.

The movement to bring labour questions within the religious sphere forms part of the wider movement which give birth in the Province of Quebec to such social organizations as the "Catholic Social Action" (*L'Action Sociale Catholique*), and the "Peoples Social School" (*"L'Ecole Sociale Populaire"*). Labour organization on a religious basis was first proposed to the shoe workers' union in 1901 by Cardinal Bégin and was furthered especially by the efforts of Mgr. Lapointe in the district of Chicoutimi about 1907, when the Mutual Labour Federation of the North was formed; by those of Mgr. Cloutier of Three Rivers about 1913, and later by various Catholic organizations. The Catholic syndicates or unions are essentially national, and are stated to be necessarily opposed to international unionism. In several districts, such as Chicoutimi and Hull, trade unions in the accepted sense were organized from the first on the Catholic and National basis, but in many localities where labour was otherwise organized the movement was limited to the formation of associations of labour men without reference to occupation. It was from these "inter-professional" or miscellaneous groups that many of the present unions have originated. The principles which underlie the Catholic workers' organization are already followed by labour in several European countries.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ONTARIO FEDERATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS.

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**T**HE Ontario Federation of Fire Fighters held their fourth annual convention at Hamilton on August 16 to 18. The executive committee was given power to promote legislation which would combine the provisions of the Fire Departments' Two Platoon Act and the Fire Departments' Hours of Labour Act; give fire apparatus right of way when responding to fire calls; amend the Workman's Compensation Act so that it will cover departments in which there is no pension fund, and in which the members are not paid their salary when off duty by reason of sickness or accident; require all municipalities

having permanent firemen to institute pension or superannuation funds; and prohibit private parties to use the colour known as "fire department red". Resolutions were passed favouring the enactment of an old age pension law in Ontario and the instruction of school children in fire prevention.

The executive committee reported that, acting on instructions from the convention of 1922 they secured the affiliation of the Federation with the Ontario Fire Prevention League, and also associated membership in the National Fire Protection Association.

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## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' FEDERATION OF ONTARIO.

**T**HE Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario held its eighth annual convention in Toronto on August 6, the president, Mr. Leon Worthall, occupying the chair. The secretary, Mr. Albert Call, reported that an effort had been made to have a barbers' licensing bill introduced in the Ontario legislature at the last session, but that the Provincial Government had at that time decided against introducing any further contentious legislation. Resolutions were adopted requiring members to adopt the official shop card containing the maple leaf and to display the same; urging all local unions to send delegates to future conventions; fixing the retiring card fee at \$5; calling on local union members to secure the support of the medical profession for the proposed barbers' license act; favouring

the selection of Indianapolis as the permanent convention city for international conventions; reaffirming the previous stand of the Federation in favour of a barbers' license law; requesting the international representative to the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to introduce a resolution in favour of Provincial license and sanitary laws for the protection of barbers and the public generally.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Leon Worthall, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, Thomas McPherson, Guelph; 2nd Vice-President, E. A. Armour, Hamilton; 3rd Vice-President, A. R. Chambers, Sarnia; 4th Vice-President, O. Lacombe, Ottawa; 5th Vice-President, George Lewis, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, Albert Call, St. Catharines.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (LEAGUE OF NATIONS)

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### Fifth International Labour Conference.

**T**HE Canadian delegates who will attend the Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, commencing October 22, 1923, are as follows:

Mrs. James Carruthers, of London, England, representing the Canadian Government.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, representing the workers.

Mr. J. H. Sherrard, of Montreal, chairman of the board of directors of Simmons, Limited, representing the employers.

Mrs. Carruthers had already been appointed adviser to the government delegation at the Conference. She acted as substitute for the Minister of Labour at the Eighteenth Meeting of the Governing Body, which was held at Geneva last April.

### First Session of Special Advisory Agricultural Committee.

The first session of the Special Advisory Agricultural Committee, set up by the International Labour Office and consisting of three representatives of the Governing Body of the Office, three representatives of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and eleven experts representing agricultural organizations of the principal agricultural countries, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, on August 23. The agenda consisted of (1) vocational education of agricultural workers, (2) workers' cooperation in agriculture, and (3) prevention of anthrax infection in

flocks. The Committee decided to prepare a questionnaire designed to obtain the fullest possible information on the subject of vocational education of agricultural workers and submit it to the Governments of all countries. The Committee was unanimous in its desire to find ways and means to secure extended facilities which will enable agricultural workers to secure land and equipment through cooperation. It is believed that in this way production will be increased and its stability insured. The representatives of the International Institute of Agriculture agreed to lay the whole question of anthrax before their next assembly and to draw the attention of all Governments to the urgency of this problem. All the members of the Advisory Committee indicated their desire for some form of effective collaboration between the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture.

On August 24 the Committee met with experts for the purpose of studying the two items on the agenda of the 1924 International Labour Conference which affect agricultural workers. All of the members of the Committee urged the importance of developing facilities for the utilization of the leisure time of farm workers. It was stated, however, that nothing should be done which might interfere in the life of the workers, but that facilities for recreation should be developed in such a way as to leave them a complete liberty of choice. Both the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture will study this question in collaboration.



## ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN REGARD TO INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

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AS long ago as 1880 the Swiss Federal Council, in a circular note to the governments of the leading states of Europe, suggested the holding of a conference for the discussion of international conventions on various industrial questions, including "prohibition of employment of women and children in dangerous or unhealthy processes." Owing to the unsatisfactory response, this conference was not held. Ten years later Germany convened a conference of all governments prepared to consider international agreements for the improvement of industrial conditions, including the promotion of measures to safeguard the health of the workers. This conference—the first International Labour Conference ever attended by official representatives of the governments of Europe—met in Berlin in March, 1890, and lasted fifteen days. Fourteen countries were represented. The conference discussed employment in dangerous or unhealthy processes, but took no decision. In 1897 a further Congress was held at Brussels, and considered, among other things, the standardization of legislation on unhealthy or dangerous trades.

Out of this Congress sprang the International Association for Labour Legislation, the forerunner of the present International Organization. In 1905, 15 years after the Berlin Conference, the second official international labour conference was held at Berne, on the invitation of the Swiss Government. Fifteen European States were represented. The conference considered two subjects, one of which was the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. A convention on the subject was drafted. It was formally adopted by a Diplomatic Conference in 1906, and signed by seven States: Denmark,

France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Great Britain adhered to the convention in 1908, Canada in 1914, New Zealand in 1911, South Africa in 1910, Norway in 1914, and Spain in 1909.

Since 1919 the following additional countries have ratified the convention: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Finland, Free City of Danzig, India, Japan, Poland, Roumania and Sweden. Measures for the application of the convention have also been adopted in Argentina and Greece.

### The Peace Treaty.

One of the first acts of the Peace Conference of 1919 was the appointment of a Commission "to consider the international means necessary to secure common action on matters affecting conditions of employment". The present International Labour Organization constituted by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles as one of the autonomous institutions of the League of Nations, was the outcome of the deliberations of this Commission. The preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty recites various directions in which an improvement of conditions of labour is "urgently required," and these include—

"The protection of the worker against sickness, disease, and injury arising out of his employment."

In an annex to Part XIII was set out the agenda for the first meeting of the Annual International Labour Conference constituted as part of the new organization. This agenda included—

- (1) Women's employment—in unhealthy processes;
- (2) Employment of children—in unhealthy processes; and

- (3) The extension and application of the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches (see above).

#### The Washington Conference, 1919.

Reports showing the state of the law in various countries concerning the above questions were prepared by an Organizing Committee in advance of the Conference, which met in Washington in October, 1919. The conference appointed a Commission consisting of seven government representatives, seven employers' delegates, and seven workers' delegates, under the chairmanship of Dr. T. M. Legge (British Government) to consider items (1) and (2) given above, namely, the employment of women and children in unhealthy processes.

The Commission, in a report presented to the conference on November 19th, called attention to the difficulty of excluding discussion on the employment of men, as well as women and children, in unhealthy processes. The Committee recommended—

- (1) Prohibition of the employment of women and young persons in certain lead processes;
- (2) Regulation of the employment of women and young persons in certain other lead processes;
- (3) The inclusion on the agenda for the next Conference of the question of the use of white lead in house-painting;
- (4) The consideration by the next Conference of the question of prohibiting the use of mercury in felt hat making;
- (5) The study by the next Conference of the dangers arising from carbonic oxide gas in certain branches of gas manufacture;
- (6) The preparation by the International Labour Office of a list of the principal processes to be considered as unhealthy;
- (7) The formation of a health section in the International Labour Office to keep in touch with the medical departments of Government offices charged with the application of factory laws;

- (8) The suggesting to all Governments not already having a medical organization of this kind that they should make provision for a service specially charged with the duty of safeguarding the health of the workers, in addition to a system of efficient factory inspection.

The Commission also expressed the hope:—

That medical inspection to safeguard the health of the workers will be instituted in all countries; that disability due to occupational diseases, like disability resulting from industrial accidents, will be compensated; and that all such cases of occupational disease will be notified by physicians.

Finally, the Commission urged the conference to adopt a convention requiring the disinfection of wool in countries recognized as particularly dangerous from the point of view of anthrax, or, if this were not possible, disinfection at the port of arrival. In the case of horsehair for the manufacture of brushes, disinfection in the factory should be required. As regards horsehair for weaving or for mattresses, and the handling of hides and skins of every kind, researches should be made for a solution of the problem of the prevention of anthrax.

The report was adopted by the conference, together with a resolution proposed by Dr. Miall (British employers):

That an Advisory Committee, on which the governments, the employers and the workers shall be represented, shall be appointed without delay to keep in touch with the work of the health section of the International Labour Office.

Subsequently, the chief proposals of the Commission were embodied in formal recommendations, and adopted, as follows:—

- (1) Recommendation concerning the Protection of Women and Children against Lead Poisoning.
- (2) Recommendation concerning the Establishment of Government Health Services.
- (3) Recommendation concerning the Prevention of Anthrax.

The Conference also adopted:—

- (4) A Recommendation that each country which had not already done so should adhere to the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

A Health Section of the International Labour Office has since been created to deal with all questions connected with industrial hygiene, including comparison and co-ordination of the legislative provisions of different countries; it also undertakes general or special inquiries on unhealthy occupations. A safety service has more recently been created which studies the reports of factory inspectors in respect of accident prevention and of other organizations which enforce safety measures, prepares comparative studies of the organization of factory inspection in industrial countries, and compiles information concerning the latest developments relating to industrial safety for publication by the Office.

Notes on Industrial Hygiene prepared by the Health Section appear regularly in the *International Labour Review*, the monthly magazine of the International Labour Office, and bibliographical notes are published from time to time.

The office has also published several studies on Industrial Hygiene, including "Cancer of the Bladder among workers in Aniline Factories."

An Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene was established in 1921 consisting of experts from Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and from the League of Nations.

#### The Geneva Conference, 1921.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Committee on Unhealthy Processes of the Washington Conference (see above), the agenda for the Third Meeting of the International Labour Conference, which opened in Geneva in October, 1921, included:—

- (1) Disinfection of Wool infected with Anthrax Spores;
- (2) Prohibition of the Use of White Lead in Painting.

The agenda also included:—

- (3) Protection of Agricultural Workers against Accident, Sickness, etc., and
- (4) Compulsory Medical Examination of Children Employed on Board Ship.

On these four items, five decisions—three Conventions, one Recommendation and one Resolution—were adopted, as follows:—

- (1) Resolution concerning Anthrax.
- (2) Draft Convention Concerning White Lead.
- (3) Recommendation concerning Social Insurance in Agriculture.
- (4) Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture.
- (5) Convention concerning Medical Examination of Children Employed at Sea.

#### Action taken on Labour Conference Proposals

A bulletin was published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, on June 13, 1923, showing the action which has been taken in various countries on the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference, 1919-1921.



## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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THE eleventh annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on September 4-7. There were in attendance representatives of the Federal and State Employment Services of the United States of America, Federal and Provincial representatives of the Employment Service of Canada, among the latter being included all the superintendents of the twenty-five Ontario local offices of the Employment Service of Canada, together with a number of others who, while not officially connected with any branch of government employment service, were nevertheless identified with related interests.

The proceedings opened with an evening session on the 4th instant, presided over by Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, Director of the Employment Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Chicago, and formerly Director of the Employment Service of Canada. An address of welcome was given to the delegates by Mayor C. A. Maguire, of Toronto.

The Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labour for Ontario, contributed an interesting address, which he referred to as his initial public deliverance in his capacity of Minister. Dr. Godfrey regarded the functions of labour minister and health minister as being so intimately related that they were properly included in the one department, and emphatically expressed it to be his aim, during the period that he was called upon to fill such a position, to ensure as far as was humanly possible that the health of the workers in the Province of Ontario would be effectively safeguarded.

Mr. E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labour, United States Government, delivered

his address as president of the International Association of Public Employment Services, dealing with some of the problems that presented themselves in the United States, and a forceful and eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. Mr. Hodges was in Toronto en route to Vancouver for the purpose of attending the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress. The special theme of Mr. Hodges' address was that of labour problems, both industrial and political, as they presented themselves in Great Britain. He portrayed in very vivid language the tremendous problems imposed upon Great Britain as a consequence of the disordered conditions prevailing generally in Europe, and stated that if Europe was unable to recover itself Great Britain must see to it that she was not overwhelmed with the debris of such a catastrophe.

The morning session on Wednesday, September 5, was devoted to the consideration of the subject of public employment services, Mr. H. C. Hudson, General Superintendent Ontario Offices, Employment Service of Canada, occupying the chair.

Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada, outlined the history of this organization during the past year, and stated that although the improved industrial conditions prevailing in Canada afforded a better opportunity for workers to secure employment without the aid of an employment office, during the first seven months of the present year over 32,000 more placements had been made by the offices of the Employment Service than during the same period of 1922, and he confidently predicted that by the end of the year the increase over that of last year would be not less than 50,000.

Mr. Francis I. Jones, Director General, United States Employment Service, Washington, D.C., outlined the activities of public employment services in his country. Mr. Jones indicated that forty-one of the States in the Union had now established government employment offices and that, while much yet remained to be done, very material progress had been made in the direction of a more complete organization of the Service in the United States.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the subject of unemployment, the meeting being under the chairmanship of the Hon. A. L. Urick, Commissioner of Labour, Des Moines, Iowa. A highly instructive paper on the subject of Labour Statistics—Employment and Unemployment, was read by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labour and Statistics, United States Department of Labour. Mr. Stewart laid the problem of unemployment directly at the door of industry, and using the iron and steel industry as an illustration, declared that it was up to that industry to answer the question as to why there should be on its payrolls in January 441,560 names, and in October only 292,469, a difference of employment between the highest and the lowest of 149,091.

Dr. G. Reaman, Educational Director of the Toronto Y.M.C.A., contributed a paper on Education as a Solution for the Problem of Unemployment, which provoked a warm discussion on the subject of specialization of occupations and the decline of craft pride.

The morning session on the 6th instant was presided over by Mr. R. A. Flinn, Chief of the Employment Division, New York State Department of Labour. The subject under discussion was that of rehabilitation. Mr. T. G. Mill, head of the Juvenile and Handicap Section of the Employment Service office in Toronto, read a paper in which he dealt with the problem of the placement of the handicapped worker. The Psychology of Failure was the aspect of the problem of rehabilitation dealt

with by Mr. N. L. Burnette, Welfare Division, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The relation of workmen's compensation to the subject of rehabilitation was the theme of a paper read by Mr. T. N. Dean, Statistician, Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, while Mr. John E. Ransom, Superintendent of the Michael Reese Dispensary, Chicago, contributed a paper on the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped Civilian.

The afternoon session specialized on the subject of migratory labour, under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles J. Boyd, General Superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Offices, Chicago. Two interesting and practical papers were submitted at this session. One dealt with the subject of the migration of negroes in the United States from the southern to the northern states, by Mr. Phillip Brown, United States Department of Labour, Washington, D.C., in which the exodus of nearly 300,000 negroes from their homes in the south to seek new homes in the northern states since the beginning of the present year was very vividly and picturesquely portrayed.

The second paper was submitted by Mr. T. A. MacDonald, Employment Supervisor, Abitibi Power and Pulp Company, Iroquois Falls, Ont., and dealt with the problem of employment in the lumber industry. Mr. MacDonald intimately revealed the difficulties confronting his own and similar companies in obtaining sufficient suitable labour, and paid a high compliment to the Employment Service of Canada for the efficient assistance given in that direction. Mr. MacDonald, in answer to a question, stated that his firm felt obliged at times to seek the assistance of private employment agencies as such private agencies would give preferential treatment when they were remunerated for so doing, but that the offices of the Employment Service of Canada would not give preferred treatment to any employer. Mr. Mac-



Donald took occasion of the opportunity to call to the attention of the United States representatives the fact that the pulp and paper and lumber interests had been very seriously affected and the labour supply considerably reduced as a consequence of the successful efforts made by United States employers to attract from Canada labour suitable for these industries. It was pointed out to Mr. MacDonald that private commercial employment agents in eastern Canada operating in provinces where such agencies had not been made illegal had materially contributed to the exodus of skilled lumber workers to the United States, and that these private agencies had taken this action on the same principle that they gave preferred treatment to certain employers, namely, that it paid them best.

About one hundred and thirty attended the dinner session given in the King Edward Hotel on the evening of September 6. The chairman of this session was Mr. J. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour, Province of Ontario, who contributed a most thoughtful address. Miss Margaret Strong, a former member of the staff of the International Labour Office, Geneva, spoke on the subject of Agriculture and the International Labour Organization. Perhaps the most interesting and instructive contribution made during the conference was contained in the address of Dr. Fred H. Albee, Chairman of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission, who spoke on the subject of the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation and Its Relation to the Public Employment Service. Dr. Albee told a wonderfully romantic story, which was graphically illustrated by lantern slides, of the stupendous contribution which medical and surgical science could make toward the rehabilitation of such as had been handicapped as a result of war or industrial injuries. This work at present was only in its infancy, but in the State of New Jersey the magnitude of the problem and the value of the contribution to be made by surgical science

had been realized to such an extent that ever-increasing provision was being made for the treatment of handicapped men and women, with a view to restoring them as fully as possible to such a state of physical efficiency that they would be self-supporting. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Albee for the address, the whole gathering rising and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow".

At the morning session on the 7th instant a discussion took place on the subject of a proposed amalgamation of the Association with the International Association of Governmental Labour Officials. The two organizations are so very intimately related that it was the opinion of many that they should be united. It was decided, however, to defer further consideration of the matter until the next meeting of the Association, which will be held in Chicago next May, simultaneously with the meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labour Officials.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary, United States Department of Labour, Washington, D. C.; Past President, Bryce M. Stewart, Director Employment Department, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Chicago; First Vice-President, Charles J. Boyd, General Superintendent, Illinois Free Employment Offices, Chicago; Second Vice-President, Hon. A. L. Uriek, Commissioner of Labour, Des Moines, Iowa; Third Vice-president, J. J. Burke, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Connecticut; Secretary-treasurer, Marion Findlay, Department of Labour, Toronto, Ont.; Executive Committee, R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa; Francis I. Jones, Director General, United States Employment Service, Department of Labour, Washington, D.C., and Joseph Ainey, General Superintendent Quebec Offices, Employment Service of Canada, Montreal.



## DISPUTE IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

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**A**N account of the negotiations between the anthracite coal mine operators in the United States and the United Mine Workers of America was given in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, on pages 878 and 879. After the break-off of negotiations between representatives of the operators and the union on July 27, a deadlock continued until August 20, when they met again to resume negotiations. The following day, however, negotiations were again broken off upon the rejection by the mine workers of a proposal made by the operators that the matters in dispute be submitted to arbitration, but that there be no downward revision in wages made by the arbitrators and that there be no suspension of work on September 1.

On August 24, Governor Gifford Pinchot of the State of Pennsylvania undertook to mediate in this controversy, and immediately held conference with the two parties. On August 29 he submitted a proposed basis of settlement at a joint conference. The scheme of settlement suggested by him was on the following basis:

1. Recognition of the basic eight-hour day for all employees. If longer hours are necessary at certain times, or in certain occupations, the overtime to be paid for at the rate for the eight hours.

2. A uniform increase of 10 per cent. to all employees, this increase to take effect September 1.

3. Full recognition of the union by the operators, without the check-off, but with the right to have a Union representative present when the men are paid.

4. Complete recognition of the principle of collective bargaining.

Two days later both parties met Governor Pinchot, but the terms of settlement proposed by him were not entirely acceptable to either side. It was decided, however, to continue negotiations. On September 1, on the expiration of the old agreement, work was suspended by the miners. It was reported that, of the 158,000 men employed in the anthracite coal fields, all but 4,000 walked out, only the maintenance men remaining at work in accordance with the general practice of the union.

Governor Pinchot continued the negotiations and on September 8 the representatives of the miners and operators reached an agreement for a two-year contract on the basis of the proposals of the Governor, subject to ratification by a ballot of the miners on September 17. The agreement being ratified work was resumed on September 19.

## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports by Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) Tobacco Manufacturing Industry, 1921; (b) Pulp and Paper Industry, 1922.

**T**HE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued a report for the calendar year 1921 on the tobacco manufacturing industry in Canada, as well as a preliminary report on the pulp and paper industry for the calendar year 1922. Previous reports in this series relating to the various industries were outlined in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE and in previous issues.

### Tobacco Manufacturing Industry in Canada, 1921.

The report on the tobacco manufacturing industry in Canada during 1921 shows that there were in operation 119 plants, of which 23 were manufacturing tobacco only, 81 cigars only, and one cigarettes only; 4 factories manufactured tobacco and cigars and the remaining 10, tobacco and cigarettes.

The following table shows the plants in operation during 1921, classified by provinces:

	Cigars and cigarettes	Tobacco, smoking etc.	All factories
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	2	2
Nova Scotia .....	1	.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1	.....	1
Quebec .....	43	17	60
Ontario .....	33	5	38
Manitoba .....	2	1	3
Alberta .....	1	.....	1
British Columbia.....	13	.....	13
Total .....	94	25	119

There was a reduction in the number of plants from 1920, as follows,—one less in Quebec, 4 less in Ontario and one less in Alberta.

The following table contains some of the principal statistics for the calendar years 1920 and 1921.

	Cigars and Cigarettes		Tobacco, smoking, etc.		All Factories	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Factories reporting.....	98	94	27	25	125	119
Capital invested.....	\$33,966,154	35,757,047	13,356,437	11,993,028	47,322,591	47,750,075
SALARIED EMPLOYEES—						
Male .....	898	1,091	296	271	1,194	1,362
Female .....	186	260	58	49	244	309
Salaries paid.....	\$1,943,767	2,198,259	833,999	669,234	2,777,766	2,867,543
WAGE EARNERS (average number)—						
Male .....	2,577	2,436	785	1,012	3,362	3,448
Female .....	3,525	3,431	950	1,256	4,475	4,687
Wages paid.....	\$ 4,659,816	3,647,144	1,181,487	1,084,502	5,841,303	4,731,646
Cost of materials.....	\$17,826,151	15,374,366	10,561,596	8,064,946	23,387,747	23,439,332
Value of products.....	\$55,125,617	52,050,244	19,526,571	14,910,006	74,652,188	66,960,250

The following table shows the number of employees by sex and the amount paid in salaries and wages:

Classes of employment	Number of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents and managers .....	213	5	\$ 846,748
Wage earners, average No...	3,448	4,687	5,731,646
Clerks, stenographers, etc...	1,149	304	2,020,795
	4,810	4,996	8,599,189

In a classification of the number of wage earners by months, January is shown to be month of lowest employment for both male and female employees, the number employed being 3,008 males and 4,142 females, while September was the month of greatest employment for both sexes with 3,760 males and 5,299 females employed during the month.

A classification of employees according to age and their weekly wage earnings for all factories is shown in the accompanying table.

#### Pulp and Paper Industry in 1922.

The preliminary report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the pulp and paper industry in Canada during 1922 shows that there were 104 mills in operation as compared with 100 in 1921. Of these mills, 43 manufactured pulp only, 33 manufactured paper only and 28 were combined pulp and paper mills. The total production of pulp in the 71 mills engaged in its

manufacture was 2,150,251 tons valued at \$84,947,598 as compared with 1,549,082 tons valued at \$78,338,278 in 1921, representing an increase of 38.8 per cent in quantity. The 61 mills in 1922 manufacturing paper produced 1,366,815 tons of paper together with certain miscellaneous products, with a total value of \$107,085,766, an increase of 34.1 per cent in quantity over 1921. In 1922, newsprint paper which forms annually about 80 per cent of the paper production in Canada amounted to 1,081,364 tons valued at \$75,971,327, an increase of 34.3 per cent over 1921.

The capital invested in the industry increased from \$379,812,751 in 1921 to \$381,006,324 in 1922.

The total number of employees on salaries and wages in 1922 was 25,830 and their total payroll \$32,918,955.

Groups of weekly wages	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5.....	131	460	28	69	688
\$5 but under \$10....	245	1,299	91	96	1,731
\$10 but under \$15....	405	1,410	10	36	1,861
\$15 but under \$20....	984	600	.....	2	1,586
\$20 but under \$25....	651	308	4	.....	963
\$25 but under \$30....	222	27	.....	.....	249
\$30 but under \$35....	122	4	.....	.....	126
\$35 but under \$40....	50	.....	.....	.....	50
\$40 but under \$45....	24	.....	1	.....	25
\$45 but under \$50....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
\$50 and over.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Totals .....	2,861	4,108	134	203	7,306



## ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN NOVA SCOTIA

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THE activities of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association from month to month are described in *Industrial Safety News*, published by the Association in the interests of safety in the Province. The Workmen's Compensation Act allows certain powers to such an association when properly constituted, allowing it to make rules for the prevention of accidents, these rules, when approved by the Compensation Board, to be binding on all the employers who are included in the classes or groups affected thereby. As in other Provinces the industries of Nova Scotia are divided, for insurance purposes, into classes and sub-classes or groups, each class or group having a separate rate of assessment which is based upon its particular accident record. Each group is thus in the nature of a mutual insurance association, in which the group members are jointly liable for the compensation payments arising out of an accident at a particular plant. Under these conditions, it is pointed out, all employers should be interested in accident prevention throughout their particular industry.

As an example of the work of the Association the following case may be mentioned. The Factories Inspector of Nova Scotia recently brought an action against the operator of a sawmill for failure to comply with certain orders for the safeguarding of saws and other dangerous equipment. The defendant claimed that the orders were not practicable or necessary and that no serious accident had occurred at his mill. As

the inspector's requirements followed the regulations made by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association to govern the lumbering and sawmill group of industries, a representative of that association was subpoenaed as a witness in the case. The defendant was found guilty of violation of the Factories Act and the magistrate imposed upon him a fine of \$25, with costs. *Industrial Safety News*, the organ of the Association, while expressing regret at having to assist in the conviction of a member of the association, points out that an accident resulting from this employer's negligence might have cost the employers in the lumbering group many thousands of dollars.

The association at a recent meeting noted the somewhat unsatisfactory experience of the lumbering group, and a special effort is being made to reduce the accidents in this group during the present year. Some improvement is already evident in the accident record for the second quarter of the present year, when the lumbering industry alone showed a decline as compared with the first quarter. However, the reduction is attributed in part to the fact that lumbering work being largely seasonal fewer men were exposed to the hazard of the industry in the second quarter of the year.

The following table shows the number of accidents reported in the several groups in the first and second quarters of the present year. Medical aid cases, and those involving no loss of working

time, are not included in the figures. in the second as compared with thirteen  
Seventeen fatal accidents were reported in the first quarter.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRIES OF NOVA SCOTIA IN FIRST TWO QUARTERS OF 1923

Class of Industry	First Quarter of 1923		Second Quarter of 1923	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mining .....	667	44.0	720	45.2
Lumbering and Woodworking.....	301	20.2	231	14.4
Metal Trades .....	233	16.3	318	19.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	101	6.7	110	7.0
Building construction .....	33	2.2	34	2.1
Public Utilities .....	24	1.6	36	2.2
Transportation .....	119	7.9	122	7.5
Navigation .....	2	0.1	9	0.9
Highway Board and Power Commission.....	13	0.9	10	0.9
Totals .....	1493	100.0	1590	100.0

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST,  
1923, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE volume of employment as indicated in reports from employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed another small increase at the beginning of August, which brought the index number very slightly above 100 for the first time since the end of 1920. This favourable position as compared with any period of 1921 and 1922 may be seen in the accompanying chart. It will also be observed that the tendency during the greater part of this year has been upward; the only retrogressive movement that has been shown since the end of December reflected the temporary cessation of operations during the Easter holidays at the beginning of April. While the trend during the greater part of 1922 was also favourable, the recovery was made from a very much lower level than in 1923, and the curve failed to attain a position higher than 4 points below the base line of January, 1920. While it is expected that further moderate improvement will be indicated during the next two or three months, it is not anticipated that the

curve during 1923 will reach a point very much above its present position.

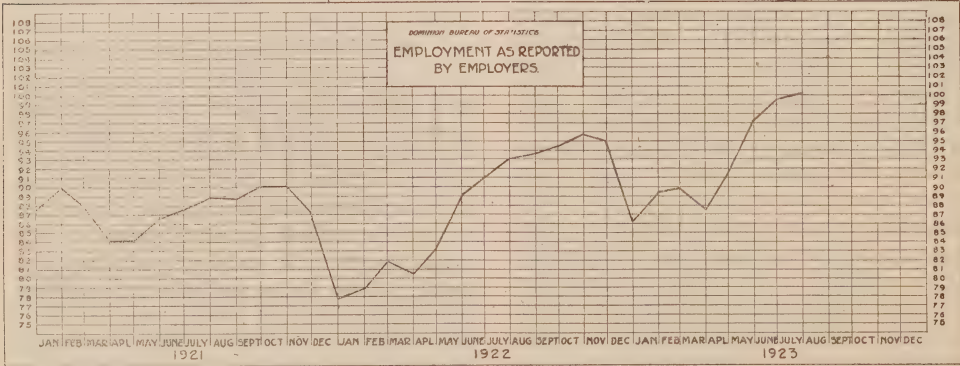
A combined working force of 823,605 persons was recorded by the 5,862 firms making returns for August 1; the same employers reported that they had 818,535 persons working for them at the beginning of July, an expansion of rather better than 5,000 workers during the month. This caused the index number to increase from 99.5 on July 1 to 100.2 for the period under review, whereas at the beginning of August, 1922, and 1921, it had stood at 93.1 and 88.9, respectively. The extension of summer operations in construction and transportation accounted for the greater part of the gain, although there were also additions to staff in summer hotels, in the mining of metallic ores, in communication, saw mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, and electric current plants. In spite of the improvement in the three industries last mentioned, the trend of employment in manufacturing as a whole was downward, chiefly on account of curtailment of

operations in rubber factories, supplemented by smaller losses in leather, edible animal products, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel and mineral products. Logging showed further seasonal contractions and coal mining and trade were less active.

Quebec, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia registered increased employment, but in Ontario and the Maritime district reductions were recorded. In Quebec, the construction industries reported substantial expansion; the railway car shops were decidedly busier and improvement was also indicated in saw mills, railway transportation and sugar refineries. On the other hand, the production of rubber and elastic goods showed considerable curtailment, although active operations were resumed in some footwear works. In addition, textile factories experienced further seasonal dullness, and logging operators continued to report declines, also seasonal in character. General improvement was recorded in the Prairie district, the gains in railway construction and transportation being especially large. In the iron and steel, coal mining and building construction industries, moreover, there were extensive additions to staffs. The increases in British Columbia were widely distributed; fish canneries, saw mills, electric current plants, logging, metallic ore mining, railway and water transportation, railway construction, hotels and retail stores, in particular, register-

ed larger payrolls. The only decline of any importance was that in building construction. Conflicting tendencies in different groups in the Maritime provinces resulted in a 3 per cent reduction in employment. Marked activity was evidenced in highway, building and railway construction, but contractions in rolling and forging mills, in logging, coal mining and trade offset these gains. The shrinkage in Ontario on the whole was slight; leather, furniture, rubber, iron, steel, petroleum factories, logging, railway transportation and retail trade afforded less employment than at the beginning of July. Expansion in canneries, electric current works, metallic ore mining, on street railways, in building, railway and highway construction was not sufficient to counterbalance those losses. The index numbers of employment by districts are shown in the following table, which illustrates the favourable situation indicated in every province as compared with the same period of 1921 and 1922.

District	Relative weight	Aug. 1 1923	July 1 1923	Aug. 1 1922	Aug. 1 1921
Maritime Provinces..	8.9	97.8	101.0	94.0	91.2
Quebec .....	27.3	101.9	100.5	90.3	87.8
Ontario .....	41.8	97.1	97.2	90.8	85.0
Prairie Provinces ...	13.5	104.3	101.4	101.5	97.5
British Columbia....	8.5	107.2	103.9	99.8	96.3
Canada .....	100.	100.2	99.5	93.1	88.9





Four of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, recorded improvement, while in the remaining two, Toronto and Ottawa, reductions were indicated. In Montreal, according to returns compiled from 741 concerns employing 112,249 persons as compared with 111,155 on July 1, the greatest expansion occurred in the railway car and other iron and steel shops, in building construction and sugar refineries. These gains were partly offset by contractions in boot, shoe, rubber and roofing factories, in shipping and stevedoring and retail trade. Statements were tabulated from 807 employers in Toronto, whose staffs, comprising 98,213 persons, were smaller by 496 workers or 5 per cent than at the beginning of July. Textile, rubber, and furniture factories and retail stores reported the bulk of the decline, although nearly all branches of manufacturing were slacker. On the other hand, improvement was recorded in Toronto in building and road construction, by street railway companies and in chocolate works. The changes in Ottawa were slight, the largest losses occurring in trade. Information was received from 127 firms in that city, with an aggregate working force of 11,520 persons as against 11,603 in the month before. In Hamilton considerable recovery was registered in cotton and other textile works which had been closed down in the last report. There was also substantial improvement in building construction and electric current plants were busier. The only large declines in Hamilton took place in electrical appliance, iron and steel works. The working force of the 201 employers making returns at the beginning of August aggregated 28,437 persons as compared with 27,751 workers at the beginning of July. General but moderate improvement was recorded in Winnipeg, where 527 persons were added to the staffs of the 342 concerns reporting; they had 29,241 persons working for them, while in the month before they had employed 28,714 persons. The gains in construction in

Winnipeg were the largest. Many industries shared in the expansion in Vancouver, although in a large number of cases the gains were small. Saw mills, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade registered the largest additions to staffs, while building construction showed the only declines of any size. Returns were tabulated from 223 employers in Vancouver, whose payrolls included 22,425 persons, which was 744 more than in their last report. The following table gives the index numbers of employment in these cities.

City	Relative weight	Aug. 1 1923	July 1 1923	Aug. 1 1922
Montreal .....	13.6	97.3	95.9	88.6
Toronto .....	11.9	89.1	89.5	88.1
Ottawa .....	1.4	109.3	110.2	.....
Hamilton .....	3.4	93.3	91.4	.....
Winnipeg .....	3.5	91.1	87.7	96.5
Vancouver .....	2.7	103.6	100.3	98.3

### The Manufacturing Industries

The trend of employment in the manufacturing industries was slightly unfavourable at the beginning of August. With one exception, which was due to the temporary cessation of operations over the Easter holidays, this is so far the only decline that manufacturing as a whole has shown during 1923. The heaviest contractions occurred in rubber factories, but there were reductions on a smaller scale in fish canneries, fur, furniture, leather, garment, knitting, awning, sail, tent, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron, steel, petroleum and roofing factories. On the other hand, further improvement was reported by saw mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, sugar refineries and in electric current plants. Statements were tabulated from 3,877 manufacturers employing 461,432 persons as compared with 463,127 at the beginning of July. In spite of the fact that there had been marked recovery in employment at the

beginning of August, 1922, the index number then stood nearly 8 points lower than for the period under survey.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS — EDIBLE.** — The completion of the season's operations in many lobster and other fish canneries in the Maritime provinces caused considerable declines in employment in the edible animal products group, which increases in salmon canning in British Columbia were not sufficient to offset. Abattoirs and meat packing plants in Quebec and Ontario were also slightly more fully employed. According to returns from 196 firms, 14,554 persons were engaged in this industry as compared with 14,808 at the beginning of July. Reductions on a somewhat larger scale had been indicated during the corresponding period of last year, when employment was on practically the same level.

**FUR AND ITS PRODUCTS.**—Fur factories mainly in Ontario showed the usual dullness incidental to the midsummer season, 103 persons having been released from the payrolls of the 25 manufacturers reporting. Their staffs included 1,018 persons as compared with 1,121 at the beginning of July. This movement repeats that experienced at the same period of last year.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—Boot, shoe and leather goods manufacturers reported curtailment of operations at the beginning of August, a continuation of the downward trend that has been indicated during the greater part of 1923. This decline was registered almost entirely in Ontario, while the changes elsewhere were slight. Decreases on a somewhat larger scale had been indicated during the same month of last year, but employment then was in very slightly greater volume than at the beginning of August, 1923. Statements were tabulated from 205 firms in the leather industry with a total working force of 16,807 persons as compared with 17,107 in their last report.

**LUMBER AND ITS PRODUCTS.**—Continued activity was indicated in rough

and dressed lumber mills, but these gains were partly offset by declines in furniture factories. The improvement was largely confined to Quebec and British Columbia, while in the Maritime provinces and Ontario curtailment was indicated. The payrolls of the 732 firms making returns included 61,246 persons as compared with 60,654 on July 1. More extensive improvement had been indicated at the same time of last year, but the situation then was considerably less favourable than for the period being surveyed.

**PLANT PRODUCTS — EDIBLE.**—Further seasonal increases were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries while biscuit and sugar factories also were busier. On the other hand, the production of starch and glucose declined to some extent. The employers reporting, 286 in number, had on their payrolls 26,670 persons as compared with 25,744 in the previous month. The greater part of this increase of 3.6 per cent was recorded in Ontario and Quebec, but the tendency everywhere was favourable. Additions to staff on a considerably smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of August, 1922, when the index number stood over four points lower.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.**—Practically no change was indicated in the pulp and paper industry as a whole at the beginning of August, increased activity in paper mills being offset by reductions in personnel in factories making paper goods. The losses were confined largely to Ontario, while in Quebec and British Columbia improvement was recorded. Statements were received from 444 firms in the group with a combined payroll of 53,806 persons as compared with 53,770 workers on July 1. The index number of employment was a good deal higher than during the same period of last year, when curtailment had been indicated.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.**—Varying conditions were manifested by different works.



within this group, but the general tendency was downward. A large footwear factory in Quebec reopened after a shut-down during the preceding month, while plants producing general rubber and elastic goods in that province as well as footwear, tire and miscellaneous rubber goods in Ontario reported shut-downs affecting large numbers of workers. Returns from 31 manufacturers of rubber products showed that their aggregate payroll of 9,404 persons was 1,753 less than on July 1. This decline of between 15 and 16 per cent caused the index number to be lower than during the corresponding period of last year, when a slight increase in employment had been indicated.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**—Employment in this industry continued to show a downward trend, although considerable improvement was indicated in thread, yarn, cloth and headwear factories. The losses in garment and personal furnishing plants were quite large, and in hosiery, knitting, awning, tent and sail works substantial declines were also reported. Quebec firms registered practically all the decline; in Ontario, there was a small reduction in personnel, while in the remaining provinces slightly increased activity was indicated. The aggregate payroll of the 579 concerns making returns included 69,504 persons or 281 less than at the beginning of July. Contractions on a very much larger scale had been reported early in August 1922, when the index number stood very little lower than for the period under review.

**CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.**—The production of chemical and allied products, including soaps, drugs, fertilizers, etc., in the Maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario declined by about 3 per cent, 209 persons having been released from the staffs of the 114 manufacturers making returns. Their payrolls included 6,658 persons as compared with 6,867 at the beginning of July. Practically no change in the situation had been shown during the same period

of last year but the index number then was slightly higher.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.**—The trend of employment in this group continued upward; according to reports received from 82 plants they had increased their staffs by 460 persons to 11,526. All provinces shared to some extent in this expansion of 4 per cent, but the gains in Ontario and British Columbia were much the largest. Improvement had also been recorded in the same period of 1922, and the index number now stands very little above the level indicated at that time.

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.**—Statements were tabulated from 34 manufacturers employing 8,005 persons as compared with 8,195 workers at the beginning of July. This decline of over 2 per cent was reported very largely in Ontario and Quebec. An opposite tendency had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the employment afforded then was in much smaller volume than for the period being surveyed.

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.**—A slight decline in activity was evidenced in the iron and steel industries as a whole, the 631 firms making returns having released 204 persons since their last report. Their staffs included 130,625 persons as against 130,829 on July 1. Varying tendencies were apparent within the group; increases were recorded in general machinery, railway car, iron and steel fabrication works but they were not sufficient to offset declines in the crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, steel shipbuilding, foundry and machine shop divisions. The reductions were confined to the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, while elsewhere improvement was indicated. Substantial recovery from losses registered in the preceding month had been experienced at the beginning of August of last year, but the index number then stood some 14 points lower than for the period under review.



**MINERAL PRODUCTS.**—The manufacture of petroleum products, baking powders, oxygen and acetylene gases in Ontario afforded less employment than in the month before. Reports from 75 concerns in the mineral products group showed that they had reduced their personnel by 205 workers or 2 per cent, their payroll having declined from 9,969 on July 1 to 9,764 on August 1. Lowered activity had also been indicated during the corresponding period of last year, when the situation had been considerably less favourable.

**MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**—Sixty-four employers in this division reported that they employed 3,912 persons as compared with 4,061 employees in the month before. A large share of the decline occurred in roofing material factories in Quebec.

#### Logging

Further severe losses of a seasonal character were recorded in this industry at the beginning of August, 2,169 persons having been released by the 203 firms making returns. They employed 15,805 persons on August 1, that number being 12 per cent smaller than at the beginning of July. Firms in the Maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario registered this decrease, while in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia an upward tendency was evidenced. Seasonal curtailment had also been registered during the same period of last year, but was soon followed by pronounced expansion as men were sent to the bush towards the end of August. The level of employment during the present year is considerably higher than in the same month of 1922.

#### Mining

**COAL MINING.**—Fluctuations were reported in this industry in different parts of the country, but the balance of employment was unfavourable. In the Maritime provinces and British Columbia contractions were recorded, while improvement occurred in the Alberta coal

fields. A total working force of 28,346 persons was indicated by the 93 operators making returns who had employed 28,824 workers at the beginning of July. This reduction caused the index number to be slightly lower than on August 1, 1922, when a small increase in employment had been registered.

**METALLIC ORES.**—Employment in gold, copper, silver, zinc, nickel and other metallic ore mining in Ontario and British Columbia showed a further increase, bringing the index number to 132.4, the highest point reached since this series commenced. Statements were received from 46 concerns employing 11,952 persons as compared with 11,447 at the beginning of July. Moderate improvement had also been shown during the corresponding period of last year.

#### Communication

Telegraph and telephone companies afforded more employment than in the last report, having added 339 persons to their staffs. Returns were furnished by 166 employers in the communication group with an aggregate working force of 21,612 persons as compared with 21,273 at the beginning of July. This increase of 1.6 per cent was fairly generally distributed over the country, the gains on telegraphs being rather larger than on telephones. Rather more pronounced expansion had been indicated early in August of last year, when the index number stood slightly lower than for the period under review.

#### Transportation

**STREET RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE.**—A favourable tendency was again evidenced in this division, repeating the movement indicated at the same time of last year. The index number then, however, stood some 14 points higher than for the period under review. Statements were compiled from 103 firms in this division, whose payrolls, totalling 20,003 workers, were larger by 494 persons or 2.5 per cent than at the beginning of July. Over half this in-

Industry	Relative weight	Aug. 1 1923	July 1 1923	Aug. 1 1922	Aug. 1 1921
<b>Manufacturing .....</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>81.3</b>
Animal products—edible	1.8	94.5	94.9	94.1	94.9
Fur and its products...	1	83.4	91.8	85.7	69.3
Leather and its products	2.0	76.5	78.2	77.6	78.3
Lumber and its products	7.4	123.0	121.0	116.6	105.4
Rough and dressed lumber .....	5.4	156.9	151.0	144.1	125.1
Lumber products.....	2.0	78.5	81.3	80.1	78.3
Musical instruments....	4	66.5	65.0	56.3	57.8
Plant products—edible..	3.2	97.7	94.9	93.4	94.7
Pulp and paper products	6.5	105.5	104.9	95.8	89.8
Pulp and paper.....	3.4	117.1	115.8	100.1	93.0
Paper products.....	7	89.5	90.6	84.4	72.6
Printing and publishing	2.4	97.2	96.9	94.6	91.5
Rubber products.....	1.1	65.7	77.9	77.6	71.2
Textile products.....	8.5	87.2	87.3	86.4	77.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	100.5	97.8	101.3	87.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	93.1	94.4	90.2	71.6
Garments and personal furnishings .....	2.7	72.2	74.3	72.3	71.2
Others .....	1.1	92.2	91.7	87.1	79.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.4	100.5	100.2	100.4	100.8
Wood distillates and extracts .....	1	101.3	101.9	72.3	64.7
Chemicals and allied products .....	8	86.9	89.2	83.0	82.5
Clay, glass and stone products .....	1.2	102.1	102.7	95.7	89.9
Electric current.....	1.4	125.1	123.0	123.7	110.3
Electrical apparatus....	1.0	101.3	103.8	77.3	75.2
Iron and steel products	15.9	84.8	85.0	70.8	70.7
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.9	75.7	77.5	64.8	66.3
Machinery, other than vehicles .....	1.1	78.0	76.6	62.9	67.6
Agricultural implements	8	61.8	65.0	56.2	50.1
Land vehicles.....	7.6	103.1	103.2	84.1	81.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing .....	3	24.9	27.4	21.9	45.9
Heating appliances....	6	94.6	91.9	85.4	78.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	8	97.5	98.5	74.4	85.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	7	87.4	88.9	69.2	58.7
Others .....	2.1	80.2	79.6	71.3	67.1
Non-ferrous metal products .....	1.5	90.4	90.8	72.7	65.5
Mineral products.....	1.2	105.0	107.6	96.7	85.4
Miscellaneous .....	5	87.9	90.2	88.0	81.0
<b>Logging .....</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>32.3</b>
<b>Mining .....</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>91.0</b>
Coal .....	3.4	90.7	92.8	92.8	95.3
Metallic ores.....	1.5	132.4	127.9	101.6	82.8
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	8	106.9	107.3	105.7	87.7
<b>Communication .....</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>107.1</b>
Telegraphs .....	6	109.4	104.6	102.9	98.8
Telephones .....	2.1	104.1	103.1	102.1	109.4
<b>Transportation .....</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>102.7</b>
Street railways and car-tage .....	2.4	119.6	116.8	133.7	111.1
Steam Railways.....	9.8	103.2	102.4	97.0	95.9
Shipping and stevedoring .....	1.8	201.3	209.5	236.7	177.1
<b>Construction and maintenance.....</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>169.1</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>144.6</b>
Building .....	3.4	143.2	127.5	121.0	111.9
Highway .....	1.5	354.8	32766.5	3440.4	2519.4
Railway .....	6.5	171.6	163.2	156.6	138.9
<b>Services .....</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>107.7</b>
Hotel and restaurant...	1.0	135.1	123.7	113.4	118.6
Professional .....	2	103.7	102.3	90.2	74.9
Personal (chiefly laundries) .....	6	100.5	100.6	96.0	99.4
<b>Trade .....</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>91.4</b>
Retail .....	4.1	89.2	90.1	86.8	87.8
Wholesale .....	2.4	96.4	96.2	96.2	98.2
<b>All Industries.....</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>88.9</b>

crease was recorded in Ontario, while the rest was distributed over the country.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—Further large additions to staffs were indicated by steam railways at the beginning of August. Quebec, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia shared in the expansion, while losses were recorded in Ontario and, in less degree, in the Maritime provinces. The payrolls of the 121 concerns and divisional superintendents reporting included 80,030 men as compared with 79,258 at the beginning of July. This increase of 1 per cent was not so extensive as that registered at the same period of last year, when a much smaller number of persons had been employed by the operation departments of the railways.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.**—Some slight expansion in employment was indicated in this industry, British Columbia firms showing considerable increases which were partly offset by declines in Quebec and Ontario. In the Maritime provinces practically no change was recorded. According to reports from 61 concerns, 14,749 persons were employed as compared with 14,594 in the month before. The index number of employment at the beginning of August, 1922, had been somewhat higher, the increases reported in that month exceeding those registered during the period being surveyed.

#### Construction and Maintenance

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.**—The trend of employment in this industry continued to be decidedly upward, an increase of 2,933 persons or 11.8 per cent being recorded by the 315 contractors making returns, whose payrolls included 27,862 persons. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the upward movement, which was, however, most apparent in Quebec and Ontario. Large increases had also been registered at the beginning of August last year, but the index number now stands higher than

at any other period of the record, being over 20 points above last year's level.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.**—State-ments tabulated from 52 concerns engaged on road construction showed that they employed 12,348 persons as compared with 10,575 at the beginning of July. Approximately 73 per cent of this increase of 16.8 per cent occurred in the Maritime provinces; in Ontario and Quebec moderate improvement was also indicated. The tendency at the beginning of August last year had been downward and the index number then stood a good deal lower than for the period under discussion.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.**—Continued large additions to staffs were recorded in railway construction and maintenance, mainly in Ontario and the Prairie provinces, although there was also some expansion in the Maritime provinces and British Columbia. The working force of the 33 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns aggregated 54,067 persons as compared with 51,403 at the beginning of July, the difference representing an increase of 5.2 per cent. Additions to staffs on a somewhat larger scale had been recorded during the same period of last year, when operations were not so extensive as at the beginning of this August.

#### Services

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**—The number of persons employed in hotels and restaurants showed another increase at the beginning of August, when 336 persons were added to the payrolls of the

68 houses reporting. As their staffs aggregated 8,369 persons as compared with 8,033 on July 1, this was an increase of 4.2 per cent, the greater part of which was recorded in Quebec and British Columbia. Improvement on a much smaller scale had been indicated during the same period of last year, and the index number then was nearly 22 points lower.

#### Trade

Summer dullness in trade affected employment in retail stores to a considerable extent, although wholesale establishments generally were slightly busier. The declines in the former division occurred in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces, while slight improvement was indicated in British Columbia and the Prairies districts. Returns were compiled from 545 retail and wholesale establishments, whose sales force of 53,977 persons was smaller by 483 workers or .9 per cent than at the end of July. The tendency during the same period of last year had also been downward and employment then was in somewhat smaller volume than for the period under review.

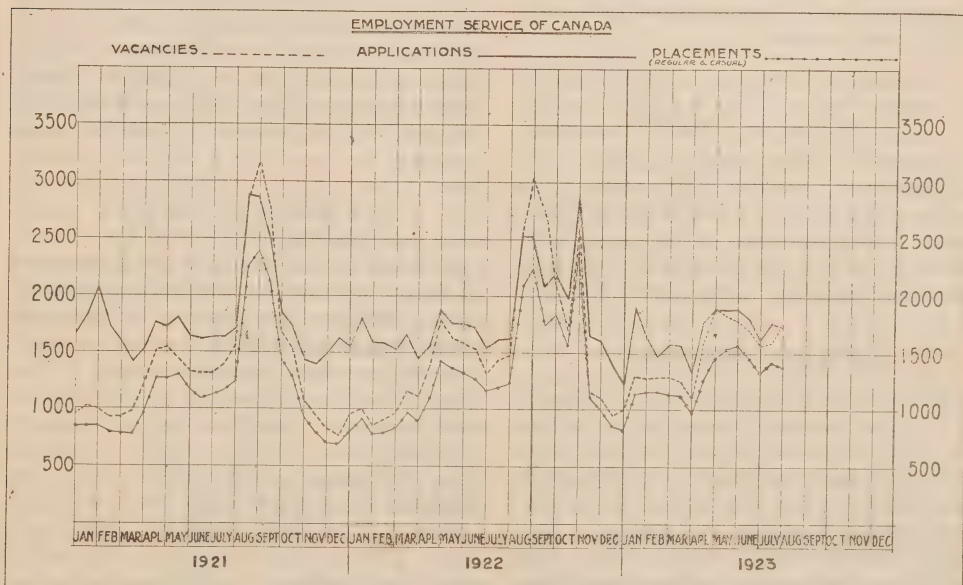
The table on page 1013 shows the index numbers of employment by industries as on August 1 and July 1, 1923, and August 1, 1922 and 1921. As usual, the first column gives the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers reported in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed in January, 1920 equals 100).



## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JULY, 1923

**T**HE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during July, 1923, was very considerably larger than during July of the previous year, while an expansion over June, 1923, is indicated. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows a recovery during the first half of July from the slight depression noted in the curves of applications, vacancies and placements during June. This was followed by a marked rise in the curve of vacancies during the latter half of the month under review, the expansion being due largely to the increased calls for farm labourers in all the provinces and is the beginning of an active demand for harvesters in the Western provinces. The curves of applications and placements declined very slightly during the latter half of July. The reports from the offices show that the average number of applications registered daily at the offices was 1,772

and 1,740 during the first and second half of the month, respectively, as compared with 1,612 and 1,626 during the same periods a year ago. During the latter half of June, 1923, applications averaged 1,629 daily. Employers notified the Service of an average of 1,587 vacancies daily during the first half of July, as compared with 1,585 during the preceding period and with an average of 1,444 during the first part of July, 1922. The average number of vacancies reported daily during the latter part of July was 1,770, as contrasted with 1,483 during the same period a year ago. The offices effected an average of 1,423 placements during the first half of July and 1,389 during the latter half, as compared with 1,192 and 1,218 during the corresponding periods in 1922. The average number of placements made during the latter half of June, 1923, was 1,344. During the period under review the average number of placements in regular employment was 1,139 and 1,110 during the



first and second half of the month, respectively, while placements in casual work averaged 284 and 279, respectively.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)...	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920 .....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921 .....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922 .....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923 (7 months)....	151,658	77,015	228,673

During the month of July the offices made 36,575 references to employment and effected a total of 35,099 placements. Of the latter, the placements in regular work numbered 28,073, of which 24,842 were of men and 3,231 of women, while the placements in casual jobs totalled 7,026. The number of vacancies reported to the offices was 42,244, of which 33,242 were for men and 9,002 for women. Applications for work registered during the month numbered 43,859, of which 34,112 were from men and 9,747 from women.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia, 391 men, 75 women; New Brunswick, 470 men, 89 women; Quebec, 1,365 men, 364 women; Ontario, 9,802 men, 1,144 women; Manitoba, 2,775 men, 495 women; Saskatchewan, 3,761 men, 348 women; Alberta, 3,023 men, 315 women; British Columbia, 3,255 men, 401 women.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES

A shortage of experienced farm hands to fill the increased number of orders for workers for haying and general farm work was reported from Amherst, Sydney, Moncton and St. John. Road improvements, highway construction and bridge repairs, were well under way and from Amherst, Halifax, New Glas-

gow and Chatham, many labourers, carpenters and teamsters were placed. Calls were received for all classes of workmen for the logging and lumbering industries, including pulpwood peelers and cutters, choppers, sawyers and engineers. Housemaids and cook generals were required in all localities but there was a scarcity of experienced workers.

#### QUEBEC.

In this province a fair demand for agricultural workers was reported. There were no heavy calls for workers in the building and construction industries although an increased number of orders was received for bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters. Road work and street repairs gave employment to many labourers at Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers. Longshoremen and marine workers were required at the ports. A few asbestos miners were called for in the Thetford district. The manufacturing industries were active with a few opportunities offering for employment in the metal trades.

#### ONTARIO

The offices reported continued difficulty in securing the necessary supply of general farm labourers and workers for the hay harvest. Placements in this group, however, were very large. Rapid progress was evident in the construction groups and increased activities were reported on road and highway work, power plant, dam and bridge construction, and numbers of labourers, teamsters and graders were called for. Street paving and other civic projects employed many workers in the municipalities, and in addition, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and building tradesmen were required in considerable numbers. Extensions and maintenance work on railway lines gave employment to many labourers near North Bay, Timmins, Fort William, Cobalt, Ottawa and St. Thomas. The demand for river drivers, bushmen and mill workers continued fairly active in North Bay, with sufficient applicants to fill the positions

available. From Ottawa and Cobalt miners and muckers for the lead and metal mines were placed. A fair demand was shown in the manufacturing industries. Experienced operators for woolen mills were required at Oshawa, and moulders, coremakers and machinists were in demand at Hamilton, Oshawa and Sarnia. At Chatham a few canneries were employing numbers of women workers. The offices reported an increased number of orders for domestic workers for hotels and institutions as well as for cooks and housemaids for city and country work.

### MANITOBA

An increased number of orders for general farm labourers was received at all the offices. At Winnipeg experienced tractor operators were in demand and no difficulty was found in securing men. Activities in building and construction showed a marked advance, with many new projects well under way, and although operations were confined largely to residential construction, many were placed on road work and sewer and watermain construction. Carpenters for elevator work were transferred to Port Arthur and Kenora, Ontario, and labourers and teamsters for railway maintenance and extensions were sent to Nakina, Ontario. In the logging industry a few placements were effected, the calls being mainly from South-eastern Manitoba and Western Ontario.

### SASKATCHEWAN

Hay and rye harvesting created an active call for workers in some localities while generally throughout the province farmers were inquiring regarding the supply of harvesters for the coming month. An increased number of orders for married couples was received and filled, although difficulty was found placing couples with children. Labourers and teamsters for road and street work were placed at Yorkton, Saskatoon and Regina, while carpenters for elevator construction and general work were in demand at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and

Regina. Railway maintenance work absorbed a number of labourers near Swift Current, Saskatoon, Regina, Prince Albert and Moose Jaw. A fair demand for domestic workers and housekeepers was reported, with a scarcity of applicants, while the nominal demand for charwomen and casual workers was not sufficient to supply work to the applicants available.

### ALBERTA

The vacancies for agricultural workers were still in excess of the placements made and several applicants were transferred from Vancouver to fill vacancies near Calgary. Improvement was shown in the building industry with few tradesmen and mechanics unemployed. Section men, extra gang hands, bridge workers and teamsters were placed with the railway companies for extensions and maintenance work near Medicine Hat, Calgary, Drumheller and Edmonton. In the logging industry a few millmen, sawyers, cutters, etc., were called for at Edmonton, Lethbridge and Calgary. At Drumheller and Edmonton a few coal miners were required but, on the whole, there was a surplus of workers available in this district. Increased calls for housekeepers and maids for city and country were received at all the offices.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No marked change was reported in the agricultural group in this province. A few placements were made from all the offices, some workers being sent from Vancouver and Victoria to the Prairie Provinces. Numerous opportunities were offered for employment in the building industries, especially for carpenters, labourers and indoor workers, at Vancouver and New Westminster. Dam construction near Prince Rupert, road work in various sections of the province, as well as the usual railway maintenance work, absorbed numbers of labourers and teamsters. Logging operations continued brisk and sawmills and lumber mills were employing many experi-



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1923.

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	893	724	1113	900	466	280	773	475
Amherst .....	79	29	88	74	50	20	38	64
Halifax .....	373	44	492	362	159	181	487	170
New Glasgow.....	196	134	235	203	104	4	143	96
Sydney .....	245	517	298	261	153	75	105	145
New Brunswick.....	918	99	1019	882	559	238	538	397
Chatham .....	107	25	98	87	46	38	94	64
Moncton .....	415	56	479	403	201	170	85	265
St. John .....	396	18	442	392	312	80	359	68
Quebec .....	2109	850	3142	2102	1729	35	775	1595
Hull .....	357	348	285	185	165	0	74	189
Montreal .....	1074	213	2075	1295	1120	32	513	1013
Quebec .....	349	74	388	283	208	3	114	176
Sherbrooke .....	209	121	176	166	158	0	8	180
Three Rivers .....	120	94	218	173	78	0	66	37
Ontario .....	16786	4602	16891	14133	10946	2532	3255	9550
Belleville .....	197	0	196	181	136	45	28	143
Brantford .....	292	69	309	280	204	66	19	258
Chatham .....	313	174	244	233	222	22	0	309
Cobalt .....	413	53	465	439	433	4	16	228
Fort William .....	808	197	680	662	577	23	44	360
Guelph .....	188	81	213	211	118	23	32	111
Hamilton .....	1435	124	1497	1370	743	505	403	697
Kingston .....	262	37	253	217	133	84	46	146
Kitchener .....	225	47	238	195	160	27	74	200
London .....	319	142	378	353	309	26	41	326
Niagara Falls .....	558	195	580	510	299	1	75	52
North Bay .....	728	497	530	530	526	4	0	394
Oshawa .....	229	86	304	187	179	8	53	98
Ottawa .....	726	327	689	773	706	61	194	1083
Pembroke .....	164	107	97	113	113	0	9	114
Peterboro .....	208	108	136	104	128	1	47	115
Port Arthur.....	1659	155	1011	1028	985	26	5	839
St. Catharines.....	683	16	697	647	489	158	76	307
St. Thomas.....	241	87	197	184	165	19	11	141
Barnia .....	272	11	211	211	171	38	31	170
Sault Ste. Marie.....	950	1559	519	282	216	36	119	186
Sudbury .....	1181	0	543	544	544	0	0	461
Timmins .....	418	128	341	324	324	0	19	280
Toronto .....	3639	385	5965	4019	2445	1237	1833	2076
Windsor .....	678	17	743	676	621	53	80	456
Manitoba .....	5678	907	5807	5299	3270	1749	629	2281
Brandon .....	460	148	337	301	276	22	34	310
Dauphin .....	249	68	185	151	94	51	7	103
Portage la Prairie.....	510	51	470	491	405	63	17	351
Winnipeg .....	4459	640	4915	4356	2495	1613	571	2117
Saskatchewan .....	5812	1387	4808	4629	4109	488	554	3016
Restevan .....	89	73	40	37	37	0	1	128
Moose Jaw .....	1523	419	1274	1223	1090	101	155	610
North Battleford.....	146	34	109	107	89	18	2	76
Prince Albert.....	183	58	122	114	80	34	8	102
Regina .....	1290	227	1232	1157	990	167	195	786
Saskatoon .....	1750	337	1478	1341	1264	77	191	880
Swift Current.....	421	126	338	338	331	7	1	239
Weyburn .....	189	54	128	122	112	10	1	106
Yorkton .....	213	59	174	177	103	74	0	89
Melfort .....	14	0	13	13	13	0	0	
Alberta .....	4425	416	4309	3816	3338	450	473	2424
Calgary .....	2221	229	2065	1764	1565	194	185	695
Drumheller .....	214	7	328	207	191	16	36	29
Edmonton .....	1289	135	1245	1178	966	189	200	1065
Lethbridge .....	448	10	435	432	391	41	43	440
Medicine Hat.....	253	35	233	235	225	10	9	165
British Columbia.....	5623	560	6570	4814	3656	1204	1120	3495
Granbrook .....	303	50	295	279	289	0	0	278
Fernie .....	170	69	69	65	67	2	0	89
Kamloops .....	262	46	271	215	130	10	14	138
Penticton .....	66	42	70	30	21	1	48	
Nanaimo .....	106	8	87	17	14	3	15	44
Nelson .....	201	21	234	156	159	5	55	166
New Westminster.....	191	3	293	170	115	57	106	147
Prince George .....	155	25	95	83	98	0	0	115
Prince Rupert .....	352	42	264	255	223	32	3	158
Revelstoke .....	92	32	49	40	41	1	17	56
Vancouver .....	3122	114	4218	3029	2217	926	617	1841
Vernon .....	201	63	154	127	114	12	41	83
Victoria .....	402	44	513	348	168	155	204	380
All offices.....	42244	9545	43859	36575	28073	7026	8117	*23970

\*137 Placements effected by offices since closed.

enced workers. Although development work in the mines was progressing rapidly, few calls for workers were received. A shortage of quartz machine miners was reported. There were continued requests for hotel and restaurant workers with few trained women available, while the calls for housekeepers and casual workers were in the same volume as previously reported.

### Movement of Labour

During July 1923 the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 28,075 placements in regular employment, of which 17,052 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,476 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,817 going to points within the same province as the dispatching office and 659 to other provinces.

Quebec offices issued 228 special reduced rate certificates; 82 to bushmen and mill hands going from Montreal and Quebec to points within the province and 146 to bushmen going from Hull, Montreal and Quebec to Pembroke, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Timmins, Ontario. Ontario offices dispatched 1,016 workers at the reduced rate to points within the province. Of these, about 320 were bushmen, river drivers and mill hands, going to camps near North Bay, Ottawa, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, and approximately 600 were railway construction labourers and maintenance workers going to camps near Port Arthur, Timmins and North Bay. The remainder included bricklayers, blacksmiths, drillers, 1 deck hand, 6 fire fighters and 6 marine firemen, going to various points in the province. From Windsor 2 oil refinery workers were sent to Sarnia, from Sudbury 2 miners were sent to Sault Ste.

Marie, and 1 smelter worker from Timmins to the Ottawa zone. In Manitoba 595 workers benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, of which 207 were going to points within the province. Of these, 165 were farm workers, 15 were teamsters, 2 blacksmiths, several sawmill workers and 16 women domestic workers. The majority of the 48 transfers to Saskatchewan were of farm hands, with a few teamsters, 1 bricklayer and several domestic servants. The 341 persons sent to Ontario included 1 metal miner to Cobalt, 208 construction labourers, 68 bushmen and sawmill men, 26 cooks, 25 teamsters, one hotel clerk and 4 women workers, for points in the vicinity of Port Arthur. Saskatchewan offices granted 131 certificates, of which 124 were to persons travelling to work within the province, 4 to berry pickers from Regina and Saskatoon to London, Ontario, and 1 to a farm hand going to Edmonton, Alberta. The transfers within the province were of farm workers, road teamsters, blacksmiths and elevator carpenters, for various districts. Transportation vouchers issued by the Alberta offices numbered 257, of which 234 were to persons travelling to points within the province, 5 to fruit pickers going to Vancouver, B.C., 17 to farm hands going to Saskatoon and North Battleford, 1 to a road construction worker going to Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Of the provincial transfers, 124 were of farm hands placed from Calgary and Edmonton; about 40 were bushmen and mill hands; approximately 30 were of miners; the remainder being domestic servants. The offices in British Columbia dispatched 249 workers at the reduced rate, 154 to points within the province and 95 to other provinces. A majority of the provincial transfers were berry pickers, farm workers and bushmen with several miners, carpenters, teamsters and general labourers.

From Vancouver 59 farm hands were transferred to Alberta points and 36 farm workers to offices in Saskatchewan.

Of the 2,476 workers who travelled at the Employment Service reduced

rate, 1,200 were carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1,188 by the Canadian National Railways, 87 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 1 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

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### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JULY, 1923

**A**CCORDING to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of prospective building in fifty-six cities showed a further decrease during July, when the building permits issued declined to \$12,544,137 from \$14,345,573 in June. In July of last year they had stood at \$15,447,545. There was, therefore, a reduction of 12.6 per cent in the first comparison and of 18.8 per cent in the latter. Forty-five cities furnished detailed reports showing that they had issued some 1,200 permits for dwellings at an approximate valuation of \$5,300,000, and for nearly 2,800 other buildings estimated to cost over \$6,300,000. Since the erection of several houses, apartments, stores, etc., is very frequently authorized in one permit, the number of buildings to be put up would be somewhat larger.

New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia reported a higher value of permits issued than in June, the increase of \$449,391 or 72.8 per cent in British Columbia and of \$232,256 or 59.7 per cent in New Brunswick being the largest. The remaining provinces recorded declines. In Quebec the value of anticipated building fell from \$3,987,550 in June to \$2,442,017 in July, a decrease of 38.1 per cent. This was the largest loss registered, while the reduction of \$1,149,662 or 14.2 per cent in Ontario was also extensive.

In comparison with the returns for July of last year, New Brunswick and

British Columbia showed increases, but elsewhere the value of the building permits issued declined. The British Columbian cities reporting registered an increase of \$148,105 or 16.1 per cent, Ontario recorded the largest decrease of \$1,582,832 or 18.6 per cent, and Quebec came second with a loss of \$1,088,853 or 30.8 per cent.

Montreal and Toronto registered declines in the value of the permits issued as compared with both June, 1923 and July, 1922; in Winnipeg there was a slight increase in the former and a large decrease in the latter comparison, while Vancouver reported gains in both cases. Of the smaller centres, Fredericton, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Sarnia, St. Boniface, Moosejaw, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, South Vancouver and Victoria showed increases in both comparisons.

The value of the building permits issued from the beginning of the year to the end of July showed a decline as compared with the corresponding months of 1922, but an increase over the same period of 1921, the figures being \$83,598,348 for 1923, \$85,742,989 for 1922 and \$65,451,255 for 1921. The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued during July as compared with June, 1923, and with July, 1922, the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 being marked by asterisks.



ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	July 1923	June 1923	July 1922	City	July 1923	June 1923	July 1922
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
P. E. I.—Charlottetown	3,000	15,500	9,100	*St. Thomas.....	5,348	181,925	44,925
Nova Scotia.....	87,645	147,412	260,024	Sarnia.....	165,327	53,125	83,119
Halifax.....	33,450	38,315	161,059	Sault Ste. Marie.....	32,931	64,810	132,020
New Glasgow.....	7,000	5,440	3,200	*Toronto.....	2,980,105	4,032,530	3,760,035
Sydney.....	47,195	103,657	95,765	York Township.....	717,550	758,900	1,053,400
New Brunswick.....	389,347	157,091	289,875	Welland.....	3,045	1,325	15,035
Fredericton.....	212,875	7,600	35,500	*Windsor.....	321,512	311,705	325,985
Moncton.....	93,640	65,591	73,775	Woodstock.....	9,197	21,761	21,426
St. John.....	82,832	83,900	180,600	Manitoba.....	875,385	695,057	1,051,117
Quebec.....	2,442,017	3,987,550	3,530,870	*Brandon.....	55,400	23,469	7,602
Montreal—Maisonneuve	1,619,370	2,230,820	2,291,190	St. Boniface.....	182,785	43,988	50,915
Quebec.....	505,222	1,220,439	958,745	*Winnipeg.....	637,200	627,600	992,600
Shawinigan Falls.....	13,460	1,500	15,550	Saskatchewan.....	304,910	402,685	401,254
Sherbrooke.....	140,150	128,500	132,000	*Moose Jaw.....	110,600	7,970	42,910
Three Rivers.....	53,385	157,900	35,600	*Regina.....	109,085	221,990	208,199
Westmount.....	110,430	248,391	97,785	*Saskatoon.....	85,225	172,725	150,145
Ontario.....	6,920,931	8,070,597	8,503,763	Alberta.....	453,995	252,165	482,740
Belleville.....	1,300	.....	132,500	*Calgary.....	56,400	108,200	271,800
Brantford.....	46,926	128,745	149,610	*Edmonton.....	316,750	137,305	193,405
Chatham.....	41,050	45,050	26,376	Lethbridge.....	77,275	4,260	16,935
Fort William.....	47,100	61,900	557,985	Medicine Hat.....	3,570	2,400	600
Galt.....	10,695	16,775	63,567	British Columbia.....	1,066,907	617,516	918,802
Guelph.....	42,270	79,605	88,101	Nanaimo.....	6,170	11,150	680
*Hamilton.....	879,320	343,445	521,500	*New Westminster.....	30,370	97,805	54,965
*Kingston.....	35,400	36,832	118,758	Point Grey.....	227,650	194,350	308,950
*Kitchener.....	364,030	262,280	107,026	Prince Rupert.....	6,000	11,200	4,000
*London.....	359,615	566,035	287,555	*South Vancouver.....	59,560	27,220	44,495
Niagara Falls.....	62,625	72,322	50,930	*Vancouver.....	601,342	232,830	451,470
Oshawa.....	328,655	443,690	30,150	*Victoria.....	135,815	42,961	54,242
Ottawa.....	172,150	309,360	782,760				
Owen Sound.....	18,500	31,800	10,675	Total—56 cities.....	12,544,137	14,345,573	15,447,545
Peterborough.....	50,095	53,127	34,570	*Total—35 cities.....	10,353,917	12,511,407	13,338,422
*Port Arthur.....	48,005	85,590	31,428				
*Stratford.....	62,230	55,455	31,157				
*St. Catharines.....	115,950	52,505	43,170				

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1923

DURING August, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to two fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to the supplies ordered by the Post Office

Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging berths at wharves, Fort William, Ont. Name of contractor, O'Brien and Martin, Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, August 1, 1923, Amount of contract, Class "B", 46 cents per cubic yard, place measure.

Cleaning and painting of steel work of Interprovincial Bridge across Restigouche River at village of Matapedia, Que. Name of contractors, J. G. McLean and Russell Mawhinney, Charlo Station, Upper Charlo, N.B. Date of

contract, August 23, 1923. Amount of contract, \$2,749.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in August, 1923, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulation for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order	Amount of order
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	745.40
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	71.21
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	10,472.76
Repairing scales.....	59.20
Repairing boxes and hampers, etc.....	70.50
Supplying ink.....	172.65
New mail boxes.....	373.50
Mail bag fittings.....	1,274.60

### RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

**A** SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

#### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Goods

**THOROLD, ONT. — ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.** Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1924, with thirty days' notice of change.

Permanent employees inside the mill to maintain membership in union,

with assistance of the company. New employees, if not union men, to join union within fifteen days. If men are laid off, the older in point of service to have preference of re-employment.

Mill to operate not over six days per week, 8 a.m. Monday to 8 a.m. Sunday; pulp mills, six to six and one-half days per week when pulp is needed. Certain maintenance work may be performed on paper machines during Sunday shut down.

Strikes or lockouts not to occur during period of this agreement. Parties to agreement to strive for maximum production.

**Mill Rules.** — Grievances to be reported in writing by the organization to the superintendent, who shall adjust the matter, or failing this, shall confer with the president of the company, and the union representative, or failing agreement, matter to be referred to arbitration.

Hours for day workers 8 a.m.-12 noon; 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Overtime, time and one-half, also for Sundays and holidays. Hours for tour workers eight per shift, with time and one-half for overtime.

**Wages, per hour.** — Electricians, 75-91½ cents; helpers, 51-66 cents; ap-

prentices, 40 cents; maintenance men, operators, 75 cents. Groundwood mill: repairmen, 74 cents; oilers, 54 cents; grindermen, 55 cents; cleaners, 45 cents. Sulphite mill: cooks, 80½ cents; acid makers, 75 cents; millwrights, 76 and 89 cents; labourers, 45 cents. Mixing room: beatermen, mixers, 52 cents. Machine room: machine tender, \$1.18-\$1.30; back tender, 98 cents-\$1.17; other machine tenders, 55-82 cents; oilers, 55 cents; cleaners, 49 cents; machine tender on wrapper machine, 78 cents; finishers, 52 cents, loaders, 52 cents, operators on supercalender and winder, 78 cents; firemen in steam plant, 64 and 73 cents; hoist engineers, 85 cents; machinists, 72½ and 89 cents; millwrights, 76 and 89 cents; steamfitters, 71 and 82 cents; painters, 76 cents. Barkers, 52 and 55 cents. Construction: masons, 95 cents; carpenters, 84 cents; iron workers, 82 and 98 cents; labourers, 45 cents.

#### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

ST. JOHN, N.B. — LOCAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND BOOK AND JOB OFFICES, AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 85. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1924.

Only union members to be employed if available.

Overtime and holidays, time and one-half; Sundays, double time.

Hours, book and job offices, 44 per week; on newspapers, eight per day, seven and one-half per night.

No piece work allowed.

Provision made for settling disputes by arbitration.

Minimum wages per week: day work, book and job, foremen, linotype operators and machinists, \$29.35; floor hands and monotype keyboard operators, \$27.50. Newspapers, all foremen, linotype operators and machinists, \$32; floor hands, \$30. Apprentices, third year, two-fifths of journeymen's pay; fourth year, one-half; fifth year, two-

thirds. Night work, foremen, operators and machinists, \$35; floormen, \$33. Apprentices scale, same proportion as for day work.

On newspapers, one apprentice to six journeymen; in job offices, one to every four — not more than three in an office. Apprentices to serve five years. On reaching third year, apprentices to be enrolled in the I.T.U. course in printing, and to make quarterly reports to the local apprentice committee to show proficiency attained.

BRANTFORD, ONT. — CERTAIN LOCAL COMMERCIAL AND JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 378. Agreement to be effective from October 1, 1922, until September 30, 1925.

Agreement is the same as previously effective and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1922, with the exception of the wage scale. The present scale is as follows:

Minimum wages per week: machine operators and floormen, \$31.68 for day work; \$33.68 for night work. Machinist-operators and foremen, \$34.48. Apprentices, per week, third year, \$10.43; fourth year, \$12.43; fifth year, \$14.43.

HAMILTON, ONT. — HAMILTON PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION AND HAMILTON PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 176. Agreement to be effective from July 1, 1922, until July 1, 1924.

Hours of work, eight per day, seven and one-half per night.

Minimum wage per week, journeyman pressman, \$37.50. Apprentice, \$14, with \$2 increase each year, until end of term. Apprentice to take International Pressmen's Union course in fourth year.

Overtime, time and one-half to 10 p.m., thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

If union members are not available, non-union men may be employed.



**SARNIA, ONT. — CERTAIN LOCAL NEWS AND JOB OFFICES, AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 837.** Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1923, to December 31, 1925.

Only union men to be employed.

A joint standing committee to decide questions about agreement and to settle disputes. Failing settlement, disputes to be referred to a board of arbitration.

Hours per week, news offices, 48; book and job offices, 44. Overtime in any one day (over eight hours) time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per week, journeymen printers, February 1-June 30, 1923, \$35; July 1-December 31, 1923, \$36; January 1-December 31, 1924, \$37; January 1-December 31, 1925, \$38.50.

Apprentice scale: third year, three-eighths of journeymen's scale; fourth year, first six months, one-half; second six months, five-eighths; fifth year, first six months, three-quarters; second six months, seven-eighths. Wages of apprentices on machine, one-half of journeymen's scale per day for first ten weeks; three-fifths for next five weeks, and four-fifths for the following five weeks. After twenty weeks, apprentices, if competent, will receive journeymen's scale. One apprentice to four journeymen.

Foreman and local apprentice committee to determine whether applicants for apprenticeship are mentally and physically fitted for the trade. Apprentices to undergo yearly examination. Beginning with third year, apprentices to be enrolled in the I. T. U. course in printing.

This contract to be null and void in case of trouble with an allied craft, provided trouble cannot first be settled by arbitration.

**SASKATCHEWAN. — CERTAIN NEWS-PAPER PUBLISHERS IN REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW, AND THE STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION.** Agreements in effect from June 1, 1923, to May 1, 1925.

Union to supply stereotypers, with exception of machinist. Union members to be given the preference of employment.

Hours per day, eight; per night, seven and one-half.

No pooling of hours to be allowed.

One apprentice to each office and one additional where four journeymen are employed.

Scale for apprentices: Per week, day work, \$17; night work, \$19; \$1.50 increase every six months.

Wages for journeymen, per hour, days, 91  $\frac{2}{3}$  cents; nights, \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Overtime up to four hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Foremen, not less than \$5 per week of six days or six nights in advance of journeymen's scale.

Holidays, time and one-half and double time; on morning papers, a night's work to consist of five hours. Sunday, double time.

The agreement protects the employers against walk outs, strikes, or boycotts; all differences to be submitted to arbitration.

#### **Manufacturing: Foods, Drink and Tobacco**

**LONDON, ONT. — CERTAIN BREWERY PROPRIETORS, AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS No. 381.** Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1923, to April 1, 1924.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Non-union men to join the union within two weeks. Extra help to have a permit card.

Discharge to be issued only by the manager or brewmaster.

Grievances to be submitted to arbitration.

Hours per week, during May-August, fifty; during September-April, forty-five. Overtime, time and one-half.

Wages, per week, bottlers, \$21; machine hands, \$22; cellarmen, \$24; kettlemen, \$23; coopers, \$26; chauffeurs and drivers, \$21; maltsters and labourers, \$21.

Holidays to be granted without deduction of pay. Work on holidays, time and one-half.

#### Construction, Buildings and Structures

QUEBEC, QUE. — CERTAIN LOCAL CONTRACTORS, AND THE NATIONAL UNION OF PLASTERERS. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1923, for the season.

Wage per hour, 90 cents; hours per day, nine.

BRIDGEBURG, ONT. — CONTRACTORS OF BRIDGEBURG, FORT ERIE AND VICINITY, AND CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA No. 1850. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1923, to June 1, 1924, and from year to year unless cancelled by April 1.

Grievances to be submitted to a committee of three of each party.

Hours per day, eight for five days and four on Saturdays.

Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

In shift work, second and third shifts to be eight hours' time for seven hours' work.

Minimum wage per hour, journeymen, 80 cents; foreman, not more than 5 cents per hour extra.

Only union men to be hired if available. Non-union men to have fourteen days' notice to join union.

Business agent of union may visit men on the job at any time.

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONT. — TWIN CITY BUILDING CONTRACTORS, AND BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 25. Agreement to be effective from April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924.

Wages per hour, \$1. Hours per day, eight for five days and four on Saturday. When two shifts are being worked, no member to work more than eight hours in twenty-four. When three shifts are worked, eight hours' pay for seven hours' work.

Overtime and holiday work only in emergencies, and then at double pay.

For work outside the cities, walking time to be allowed, and transportation for out of town work. Board and lodging to be paid when men cannot get home.

Business agent to have access to job by applying to the works officer, and not to interfere with men outside of official duties.

WINDSOR, ONT. — ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS OF THE BORDER CITIES, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 663. Agreement to be in effect from June 18, 1923, until May 31, 1924, unless annulled on ninety days' notice.

No strikes, lockouts or stoppage of work to take place without 48 hours' notice.

No contractor to be given better terms than parties to the agreement. Foremen, journeymen and helpers to be procured from the local union.

A conference committee to be elected by each party each year.

Wages per hour: journeymen, \$1; helpers, 1-2 years 50 cents; 2-3 years, 60 cents; 3-4 years, 75 cents.

Not more than one helper to each three journeymen.

Transportation expenses to be paid for men working outside the city limits.

No union member may make contracts for repairing or installation when he is working under this agreement.

Hours per day, eight for five days and four on Saturdays.

Overtime to 6 p.m., time and one-half; after 6 p.m., and Sundays and holidays, double time.

#### Transportation and Public Utilities

WINNIPEG, MAN. — WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS LOCALS No. 1037 AND 435. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924.

Agreement is same as that previously in effect, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1922.

Hours per day, eight, and four on Saturdays. Overtime, time and one-half, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: linemen journeymen, 89 cents; troublemen, 91 cents; meter installers and meter repairers, 82 cents; apprentice linemen, 1st year, 61½ cents; 2nd year, 70 cents; 3rd year, 78 cents. Linemen hired to do out of town work, 89 cents, or board and 77 cents. Lamp trimmers, 1st six months, 50 cents; 2nd six months, 60 cents; 2nd year, 70 cents.

MANITOBA. — THE MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS Nos. 1037 AND 435. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924, with thirty days' notice of change prior to end of year.

This agreement is similar, with the exception of some minor changes, to that previously in effect, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1922.

Hours per week on city and exchange work, 44; on provincial construction and maintenance, 48. Shift work, 8 hours per day. Overtime, time and one-half. After midnight, and Sundays and holidays, double time.

All employees after twelve months' service, one week's holiday with pay. After two years, two weeks.

Wages per hour: journeymen (city), cable splicers, 94½ cents; linemen, 89 cents; troublemen, 94 cents; journeymen (province), cable splicers, 79½ cents; linemen, 74 cents, apprentices (inside plant), 35-70 cents; linemen (city outside plant), 60-80 cents; splicers, 60-89 cents; linemen (outside plant, province), 45-62 cents; cable splicer helper, 2nd year apprentice, 70 cents.

### PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1923

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the average cost of a weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being slightly higher owing to a seasonal advance in the prices of potatoes, while index numbers of wholesale prices calculated by various authorities showed in the main a slight downward tendency. The Department of Labour special index number of fifty commodities and Professor Michell's index were both up somewhat. These increases were mainly due, however, to

seasonal increases in dairy products and potatoes.

The cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.53 at the beginning of August as compared with \$10.17 for July; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.68 for August, 1914. Potatoes showed the only important change accounting for



34c of the advance. Small increases occurred in eggs, dairy butter, cheese, sirloin steak, beans, coffee, and tea, but these were offset by declines in sugar, milk, lard, salt pork, veal, and mutton. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the budget averaged \$21.03 at the beginning of August as compared with \$20.65 for July: \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel showed little change from the July level but was somewhat under the peak of February, 1923. It was, however, slightly higher than a year ago. Rent showed no change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, was slightly lower in August at 153.3 as compared with 153.6 for July; 149.5 for August, 1922; 165.6 for August, 1921; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak).

In the grouping according to chief component material five of the main groups were lower. The largest decline occurred in the Textile group, due largely to a decrease in the price of cotton, while the Wood and Wood Products group, the Iron group, the Non-Ferrous Metals group and the Chemical group each registered smaller decreases. Increases in the prices of grains caused the Vegetable Products group to rise. The Animals group was also up.

In the grouping according to purpose Producers' Goods were again lower while Consumers' Goods advanced slightly. Increases in foods caused the advance in the latter group. The decline in Producers' Goods was caused mainly by decreases in building and construction materials and in materials for the textile, metal-working, and meat packing industries.

In the grouping according to origin, farm products, vegetable, declined

slightly while animal products advanced. Canadian farm products, however, both animal and vegetable, were higher. Articles of marine origin were up slightly, while articles of forest origin were lower, due to decreases in lumber and timber. Articles of mineral origin also declined.

The index number based upon prices of 271 articles in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, stood at 222.7 for August as compared with 224.7 for July; 222.8 for August, 1922; 236.4 for August, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1923 (the peak); and 136.3 for August, 1914. The most important declines occurred in cattle, sheep and mutton, sugar, raw cotton, raw silk, jutes and hessians, pig iron, coke, raw rubber, linseed oil, and copper wire. The principal advances were in western grains, hogs, dairy products, potatoes, fresh fish, flax, fibre, bar silver, and coal oil.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to January, 1919, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695). Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in its three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown

monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Department list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 153.0 for August as compared with 151.2 for July: 148.3 for August, 1922; 158.0 for August, 1921; 236.9 for August, 1920; and 102.4 for August, 1914. The increase was due mainly to seasonal increases in the prices of dairy products and potatoes.

The index of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 153 for June from 155 in May and 156 in April. In June, 1922, the index stood at 153. All the groups were lower except consumers' goods which advanced slightly.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports stood at 154.84 for August and 154.77 for July. The index of imports was down from 166.67 for July to 164.46 for August, while the combined index of both imports and exports fell from 160.67 for July to 159.65 for August.

Professor Michell's index of wholesale prices based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, advanced to 178.6 for August as compared with 176.4 for July; 175.7 for August, 1922; 289.0 for August, 1920; and 131.1 for August, 1914. Both foods and manufacturers' goods advanced, the movement in foods being entirely seasonal.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistic by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1915	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1919	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1922	July 1923	Aug.
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	49.8	48.8	52.6	62.6	78.6	78.4	83.0	67.4	63.4	59.6	60.0
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	34.4	33.4	34.2	43.4	57.2	58.2	53.4	37.8	34.6	32.0	32.0
Veal, roast shoulder....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.6	17.6	19.1	23.0	28.3	26.6	29.2	21.6	18.7	18.5	18.0
Mutton, roast hind-quarter .....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.3	21.2	23.8	28.8	37.4	37.0	36.0	28.9	28.1	28.2	28.0
Pork, fresh, roast leg....	1 "	12.3	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.9	19.4	22.7	30.6	37.9	42.2	41.6	33.2	32.0	26.6	26.6
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.6	38.8	55.6	70.2	76.2	74.2	60.4	54.4	50.4	50.0
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.7	25.6	29.2	40.4	51.2	58.1	57.9	48.3	42.7	39.1	39.2
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.6	36.0	40.4	62.2	73.6	85.8	76.0	45.2	44.4	44.8	44.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	29.5	26.5	33.3	45.0	53.6	57.6	64.5	42.4	35.0	31.2	32.4
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	24.3	25.7	29.7	41.2	51.0	53.5	56.3	39.7	32.8	27.3	28.6
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.2	50.4	51.0	60.0	72.0	79.8	88.2	79.2	69.0	69.0	68.4
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	53.0	53.0	62.6	80.2	93.4	108.4	121.8	74.8	71.4	68.4	69.0
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	31.9	32.2	35.6	44.9	52.3	62.1	66.8	45.3	43.3	39.3	39.3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	24.5	25.5	33.5	38.4	39.7	40.8	35.9	30.1	\$80.1	\$30.3
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.7	21.6	23.5	30.1	30.8	37.3	38.9	31.7	26.7	\$80.1	\$30.3
Bread, plain, white....	15 "	55.5	58.6	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	73.5	110.0	117.0	118.5	145.5	121.5	105.0	100.5	100.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	37.0	40.0	43.0	69.0	67.0	67.0	84.0	64.0	49.0	\$44.0	\$44.0
Roll'd oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	24.0	25.5	24.0	31.5	40.0	38.5	44.5	30.5	28.0	27.5	27.5
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.0	12.0	13.4	17.2	23.8	27.4	34.0	19.2	18.8	\$20.6	\$20.6
Beans, handpicked....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.2	14.6	19.4	32.6	33.6	22.6	24.4	17.0	17.8	17.4	17.8
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.5	12.0	13.1	16.0	23.3	24.5	29.5	20.7	24.6	19.7	19.7
Prunes, medium size....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.9	13.1	13.1	19.1	18.1	23.1	27.9	17.9	19.9	18.6	18.5
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	24.4	31.0	38.0	40.4	44.8	48.4	100.0	40.0	35.6	50.0	49.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.6	14.4	17.4	18.6	20.6	22.6	46.8	19.0	16.6	23.8	23.6
Tea, black, medium....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.6	9.8	12.0	15.2	15.6	16.5	13.7	14.1	\$16.6	\$16.7
Tea, green, medium....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.4	10.3	11.6	14.5	14.1	17.0	15.4	15.5	\$16.6	\$16.7
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.3	13.6	15.6	13.7	13.4	13.5	13.8
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	50.3	35.3	57.7	97.3	89.7	110.3	126.9	59.3	58.3	52.5	86.8
Vinegar, white wine....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.86	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.68	\$ 7.78	\$ 8.63	\$ 11.63	\$ 13.41	\$ 14.43	\$ 16.42	\$ 11.44	\$ 10.44	\$ 10.17	\$ 10.52
Starch, laundry.....	½ lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 4.1	c. 4.7	c. 5.0	c. 5.0	c. 4.4	c. 4.0	c. 4.0	c. 4.0
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.4	52.3	55.0	67.7	74.9	81.3	110.0	109.1	107.9	107.8	108.8
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.6	36.6	38.5	54.2	59.6	61.9	81.3	75.3	69.4	70.7	70.5
Wood, hard.....	" ed.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.8	42.5	42.5	41.6	42.6	53.2	70.7	76.2	82.0	85.0	77.3	80.2	80.0
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.7	30.5	39.1	51.9	57.8	64.1	61.4	58.5	59.0	59.6
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.8	23.1	23.0	25.8	28.0	29.2	38.3	32.7	31.1	30.2	30.4
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.85	\$ 3.06	\$ 3.76	\$ 3.84	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.48
Sent.....	¼ mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.81	\$ 4.08	\$ 4.08	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.31	\$ 6.37	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.97	\$ 6.97
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.41	\$ 13.75	\$ 14.63	\$ 18.48	\$ 21.20	\$ 22.86	\$ 26.60	\$ 21.98	\$ 20.88	\$ 20.65	\$ 21.03

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.51	7.91	8.51	11.90	13.75	14.73	16.97	11.50	10.41	10.65	10.88	
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.83	6.60	7.39	10.27	12.08	12.83	15.38	10.37	9.32	9.40	9.34	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.59	7.69	8.58	11.51	13.32	13.66	16.25	11.35	10.33	10.29	10.65	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.19	7.23	8.30	11.13	12.50	13.89	15.54	11.16	10.00	9.71	10.01	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.54	7.71	8.69	11.75	13.50	16.44	11.40	10.40	10.41	10.08	10.03	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.76	7.82	8.43	11.22	13.02	13.71	17.24	11.37	10.27	9.53	10.10	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.00	8.10	8.71	11.25	12.63	14.61	16.75	11.29	9.96	10.14	10.28	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.83	7.79	8.72	12.01	13.84	14.69	16.51	11.21	10.26	9.87	9.98	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.08	9.13	9.14	8.72	9.20	12.19	14.17	15.06	17.09	12.33	11.63	11.17	11.00	

(\*)December only. \$Kind most sold.



# RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	8lb. roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (Average),...</b>	cents 30.0	cents 24.6	cents 22.1	cents 16.0	cents 12.1	cents 18.0	cents 28.0	cents 26.6	cents 25.0	cents 39.2	cents 43.4	cents 60.1
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	30.6	25.8	22.7	17.5	14.1	15.9	25.6	28.0	24.9	37.7	42.6	58.7
1-Sydney .....	30.8	25	24	19.3	16.5	18	29	29.9	26.4	37.6	40.5	55.7
2-New Glasgow.....	25.6	24.3	20.5	16	13.4	13	20	26	25.3	37.5	43.6	61.5
3-Amherst .....	25.6	24.6	19.4	15.6	12.6	17.5	22.3	26.5	23	37.1	40.9	61.3
4-Halifax .....	33.1	25.2	25.4	17	13.8	14.6	29	30	23.1	35.2	39.1	52.2
5-Truro .....	25	30	24	19.6	14.2	16.6	27.5	27.6	26.6	41.2	49.1	63
<b>6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>	25.2	24.2	23.1	17.5	13.5	11	24	22.5	22	34.7	39.2	51
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	29.9	25.3	22.2	16.3	12.4	15.6	24.0	28.0	25.0	38.2	42.1	59.0
7-Moncton .....	31.6	25.8	20	16.3	11.3	18.5	30	31.8	27.3	37.3	42.1	61.5
8-St. John .....	37.2	30.2	27	17.4	13.4	15.3	26.3	27.5	23.1	38.5	43.3	62
9-Fredericton .....	30.6	25	25.6	18.4	14.1	14.5	22.5	28.1	24.4	37.5	41	62.5
10-Bathurst .....	20	20	16.2	13.2	10.6	13.9	17	24.4	25	39.6	42	50
<b>Quebec (Average).....</b>	25.3	24.2	22.2	15.1	10.9	12.4	25.4	22.7	22.6	35.7	37.6	58.6
11-Quebec .....	24.8	25.5	22.5	16.8	11.8	16.6	27.7	23.8	24.5	33	38.3	58.3
12-Three Rivers .....	26.6	24.5	25.4	15.2	10.2	11	21.6	22.6	23.3	40	40	59
13-Sherbrooke .....	25.5	27.4	30.2	20	12.3	11.7	27.5	26.7	23.3	39	40	65
14-Sorel .....	19	20	16	12.5	10	12	25	19	22	.....	40	55
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	20.4	20	17.6	11.6	.....	11	22.5	19.2	19.4	38.5	35	56.5
16-St. John's .....	23.4	24.9	22.1	14.6	10	9.1	30	21.5	21	37.7	.....	62.5
17-Theftord Mines .....	22.5	25	16.5	16	13	16.5	19.5	20.5	23.8	30	30	51
18-Montreal .....	32.3	27.8	27.6	14	10.2	10.1	29.5	25.9	23.6	37.8	40.6	60.1
19-Hull .....	26.3	23	21.6	14.9	9.6	14	25	24.7	22.9	34.7	36.6	59.6
<b>Ontario (Average).....</b>	31.8	25.8	22.8	16.6	12.5	20.5	27.3	27.3	25.8	36.4	40.4	60.3
20-Ottawa .....	30.4	25.6	22.1	15.4	10.4	18.2	28.7	25.8	24.6	37	41.9	59.7
21-Brockville .....	32.7	26.7	24.3	18.8	10.5	16.7	25.3	29.3	23	36.5	41	55.6
22-Kingston .....	29	23.4	22	14.5	10.1	12.9	23	25.5	23.6	34	37.5	56.8
23-Bellefleur .....	30	22.5	23.2	16.9	10.5	18.7	30.8	26.2	23.5	42.2	44.5	60.7
24-Peterborough .....	31	25.9	22	16.6	13.9	20.4	26.2	27.7	25	41.8	45.6	57.6
25-Oshawa .....	32	26.7	25	17.3	12.5	22.7	25	27.1	23	33.7	36.7	58.5
26-Orillia .....	31.3	24.8	22	16.2	11.9	18.8	25.4	26	25.2	36.5	39.2	61.7
27-Toronto .....	33.6	25.5	24.5	14.7	12.7	20.5	26.7	26.7	26.1	38.3	42.6	60.1
28-Niagara Falls .....	33.3	27.1	23.8	17.6	11.1	23.6	29	28.5	25.7	33.5	36.4	61.4
29-St. Catharines .....	30.6	26	22	15.9	10.9	22.6	31	28.6	26	34.4	37.8	61
30-Hamilton .....	34.7	27.6	25.9	17.6	13.6	20.5	27.6	28.4	30	37.2	41.1	61.8
31-Brantford .....	32.7	26	23.9	17.5	12.5	20.3	30	29.1	26.7	34.7	38.3	59.4
32-Galt .....	33.7	29.2	25	17.9	14	23.3	32.5	30	27.5	35.2	40	62.3
33-Cuelph .....	33.5	27	23.2	17.2	14.1	23	26.5	25.5	25	36.6	40.3	58.3
34-Kitchener .....	29.8	25.8	21	18.3	14.8	24.6	.....	27.1	.....	34	39.1	59.4
35-Woodstock .....	32.8	26.3	25.4	16.7	13	19.6	26	26.7	24	35.9	39.1	59.9
36-Stratford .....	29.5	24.5	19.6	16.2	12.3	20.8	26.6	27.7	25	34.4	41	58
37-London .....	31.5	25.9	25.2	16.9	11.7	20.3	27.2	28.1	25	35	36.1	61.9
38-St. Thomas .....	30.4	25.7	21.1	15.9	12.1	18.3	24.2	28.5	21.7	35.1	39	60.5
39-Chatham .....	30	24.5	21.6	16.4	12.3	22.3	25	27.2	23.6	36.3	39.7	62.3
40-Windsor .....	30	23.5	20.4	15.4	11.4	21.2	31.3	25.4	24	34	37.5	59.9
41-Owen Sound .....	29	23.5	21.2	17	12.5	20.2	22.5	25.7	26.3	34.3	40	57.5
42-Cobalt .....	33	29.3	24	16	16.5	22.6	.....	29.7	26.7	37.7	41.7	62.3
43-Sault Ste. Marie .....	35	29	24	19	12.9	21.5	25	29	27.1	38	40	60.6
44-Port Arthur .....	34.4	24.4	21.2	17.6	13.7	21	30	28.5	31.2	41.4	48.5	66.2
45-Port William .....	32	23.1	19.7	15.7	13.5	19.2	28.7	26	30	39.4	45.6	64.1
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	27.0	20.6	19.5	12.8	9.1	15.3	27.8	24.2	23.3	40.0	45.5	62.2
46-Winnipeg .....	29.9	21.8	21.7	12.4	9.6	14.7	27.3	24.7	26.6	38.5	43.7	60.8
47-Brandon .....	24.1	19.3	17.3	13.1	8.6	15.9	28.3	23.7	20	41.4	47.3	63.6
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	29.1	21.1	19.2	13.5	8.4	15.9	28.8	24.9	23.4	47.2	53.0	61.7
48-Regina .....	30	21.6	20	13.6	10.4	15	29.6	24.5	20	49.3	59	68.1
49-Prince Albert .....	25	17.5	17.5	12.2	9.6	16.5	25	25	22.5	47.5	51.2	52.5
50-Saskatoon .....	27.2	20.8	18.7	13.7	8.3	14	30	24.3	23.6	43.9	46.3	58.3
51-Moose Jaw .....	34	24.4	20.5	14.4	9.2	18.2	30.5	25.7	27.5	48	55.5	68
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	27.0	19.4	17.5	12.9	9.3	13.7	30.4	23.5	24.6	43.0	48.9	58.0
52-Medicine Hat .....	28.8	19.4	19	14.3	8.4	13.8	30	25	28	45.3	50.6	58.3
53-Edmonton .....	26.7	18.5	17.9	13.5	9.2	15.3	31.7	23.4	22.5	42.4	48.2	.....
54-Calgary .....	25.8	19	17	11.1	9.1	12.4	29.3	24.2	26	42	47.9	59
55-Lethbridge .....	26.5	20.5	16.2	12.8	10.4	13.2	30.5	21.2	22	42.1	48.7	56.7
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	32.4	25.4	23.5	17.3	13.8	23.4	35.8	30.7	27.8	47.8	52.9	63.5
56-Fernie .....	32.5	26.5	24.2	18	13.5	19.5	35	30.3	30	46.6	51	62.5
57-Nelson .....	32	25	23.5	19.5	13.7	25	38.5	30	25	55	60	61.7
58-Trail .....	32	25	21.5	18.2	14	25	38.7	31.2	28.3	54.6	61.2	68.3
59-New Westminster .....	32	25	23.5	19.5	13.7	25	38.5	30	30.6	44.6	50.3	61.2
60-Vancouver .....	33.8	25.2	22.7	14.4	12.7	21.8	38.5	29.9	25.3	44.3	49.2	62.1
61-Victoria .....	32.1	22.8	22.7	14.6	12.2	23.6	33.1	28	24.6	42.6	48.1	62.5
62-Nanaimo .....	31.3	25.5	24	18.8	16.9	28.5	33.8	31.7	22.5	45.9	48.5	61.7
63-Prince Rupert .....	33.7	28.1	25.9	15.4	13.4	19.1	35.6	34.4	36	48.7	55	63.3

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1923.

Fish										Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Flunan haddle, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb, tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.			Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents 17.4	cents 29.1	cents 19.1	cents 14.4	cents 56.8	cents 21.0	cents 19.6	cents 35.7	cents 22.1	cents 32.4	cents 28.6	cents 11.4	cents 34.5	cents 39.3		
12.0	25.0			50.0	17.5	16.4	26.7	23.1	36.1	33.6	11.6	35.4	42.3		
12	30			60	17.4	15.5	28.1	24.1	41.9	37.8	b12-14	39.8	45.1	1	
12	23			50	17	16.5	27.7	21.3	34.7		13	35.7	44.1	2	
12	22			45	18	20	26	22	32.5	30	9	32.8	40.2	3	
				45	16.4	15	24.5	23.1	35.6	33	12	34	40.5	4	
				50	18.6	15	27	25	35.8		11	34.5	41.7	5	
8				55	16	20	39.4	22.6	26	23.4	8-9	31.4	38.3	6	
13.0	35.0			52.5	17.9	16.8	32.2	22.7	33.6	30.4	11.3	33.7	40.3		
12	35			60	18.2	18	33.9	21.4	32.3		11-13	33.2	38.6	7	
5	35		10	60	17.6	14.8	35.5	22.3	40	34	13	35.4	42.4	8	
12	35			50	18.2	18.5	33.1	22	37.1	32.2	10	35.2	40	9	
				40	17.5	16	26.2	25	25	25	10	31	40	10	
13.7	26.5	20.5	9.0	59.2	20.1	20.8	30.7	22.0	34.6	30.8	10.0	33.8	36.6		
10	20	20		50	20	22.5	27.9	23.3	35.7	28.6	12	31.8	26.3	11	
12-15	25			50	20	17.5	26.2	22.7	35.3	31.4	12	30.5	26	12	
		18		25	25		34	22.7	36	35	a10	33.2	27.2	13	
		15					28.2	21.8	32.5	33	8		31	14	
		25					22.7	20.1	29.2	25	6		36	15	
		15	10	60			47.5	20.5	34	33	10	35	36	16	
15-20	30-32	30	8	55	15	18	26.7	22.7	33.7	31.3	10	33.7	37	17	
	30			60-100	20.7	20.9	35.4	21.1	38.6	30.4	12	36.4	37.8	18	
				60	20	25	28	23	36.2	29.2	10	35.8	38.3	19	
19.1	31.0	20.2	11.8	66.3	20.2	19.0	38.6	21.2	32.0	29.4	11.4	35.3	38.2		
18	35	22		17.5	16		41.1	22.6	35.6	30.9	10	37.2	39.8	20	
	30	20		18.2			42.2	20.7	30.2		10-11		36.7	21	
15	35	20			17.6		31.8	18.5	29	27	10	33	36.7	22	
15	35	22			25		31.5	21.9	24.7	23.5	a9	40	38.2	23	
20	30	20			20	24.5	33	22.4	27.1		10	33.9	35.6	24	
		20			18		35	20.8	32.2		12	35.7	38.2	25	
18-20	22-30	16-20			20		29.5	22.7	27.8	28	10-11.5	35.6	37.3	26	
22	35	23			21.7	16.5	40.8	21.5	35.5	31.3	a12.5	35.3	39.5	27	
	35	25			20		50.2	20.4	37.1		12	37	30.6	28	
20	35	25			15		42.5	19.7	36	35	12	35.8	37.3	29	
	28	23			17.7	15	45.3	20.7	37.8	34	12	34.6	38.7	30	
	30	20	12		25	20	34.9	20.6	30.5	26.5	11	35	36.4	31	
	30	20			20	22.5	38.5	20	31.8	30	a11.8	35	36.6	32	
		22			20		45.6	21.4	31.2	30.7	10	33.1	36.5	33	
20		15			20		31	18.8	29.4	29	a11.8	34	36.5	34	
20	35	25			20		34.3	20	28	24.1	10	32.7	35.9	35	
20	28	18			22.5	16	37.1	20.3	28.5	28	12	36.6	37.5	36	
20-25	30	25	10	50	20	18	38.3	20.5	30.2	25.3	10	34.9	37	37	
18	30	18	12		20	21.5	45.3	21.4	28.9	25	12	36.5	38	38	
	25	20			17		33.7	22.5	24.8	23.5	12	36.2	39.2	39	
		16			17		46.9	20.2	31.2	25.7	c12	38.7	39.6	40	
		15			17	15	31.4	21.7	26.3		a11	38.8	35.3	41	
		15		70	19.2	20	36.3	24.9	42.4	40	15		41.8	42	
		20					44.2	19.8	38	35.5	13	33	38.5	43	
17-20	25-30	18		70	22.5	17.5	40.9	24.1	37.8		a12.5	32.5	42.2	44	
					25	17	48.4	24.3	37.6	35	a12.5	37.5	43.3	45	
	30.0	14.4				16.5	40.3	22.6	29.0	25.1	10.5	32.4	40.2		
	15				25	16.9	42.9	23.6	31.6	27.1	11	33.4	40.5	46	
	30	12.5-15				16	37.6	22.6	26.3	23.1	10	31.3	39.9	47	
	30.0	15.0			27.5	20.2	33.9	23.7	24.3	20.0	12.5	28.8	39.2		
	30				25	20	38	25	24.5	20	12	31.6	39.1	48	
	30	15			25	20	25.3	26.3	24	20	10	27.1	39.2	49	
	30	15			30	20.6	33.8	23	23.6		13	26.9	38.5	50	
	30	15			30	20	38.4	23.6	25.1	20	15	29.4	42	51	
21.7	25.3	14.2	17.6		23.8	21.9	37.4	22.8	36.4	29.9	13.2	39.5	43.7		
25	25	15	17.5		25	25	37.3	24.2	24.6	20	10	29.3	46.3	52	
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15		23.1	21	33	24.1	27.7	25.6	10	27.3	39.8	53	
25	30		18		25	20	41.6	23.2	30.8	24	10	30	38.8	54	
18	22	15	20		22	21.7	39.6	20.3	26.1	20	10	25.5	37.2	55	
19.1	26.3		16.9		23.0	22.6	37.4	22.8	37.4	29.9	13.2	39.5	43.7		
20-22			18		26.6	23.8	45.5	25	39.4	32.5	15	35	40.0	56	
25	30		20		25	27.5	41.6	22.5	37.5		a14.3	35	40	57	
25	30		20		25	25	27.5	24.7	38.7		15	35	40	58	
15	20				18.1	25	33	21.1	30.9	25	9	40	44.2	59	
17.5	25		16		21.1	19.5	32.7	20.2	34.3	31	a9	39.3	43.4	60	
15	25		12.5		18.1	18.7	33.2	21.1	32.4		10	44	51.8	61	
15	25				20		47.7	24.3	31.8	25	13	45	45.5	62	
	25		15		30	21.5	33.3	23.3	46.4	36	20	42.5	44	63	

a. Prices per single-quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c to 18c per quart. c. Nineteen cents for non-pasteurized, guaranteed pure.



# RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can	Peas, standard 2 s, per can	Corn, 2 s, per can
<b>Dominion (Average)...</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>
1-Sydney .....	30	30.7	8	18.8	5.3	6.1	10.5	15.9	20.5	19.6	18.2
2-New Glasgow .....	28.8	29.8	8	17.1	4.8	5.5	10.4	15.9	19.7	19.1	18.1
3-Amherst .....	29.9	29.9	8	18.2	4.8	5.8	10	14.5	16.1	18.4	15.4
4-Halifax .....	31.2	29	7.3	15.8	4.8	5.6	8.8	15.6	18.6	17.7	17.2
5-Truro .....	30	30	7.3	18	5.3	6	10.9	15	19.7	19.7	18.4
<b>6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.</b>		<b>28.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>
7-Moncton .....	31.4	7.3-8.7	17.7	5.0	6.2	11.9	18	18.6	18.6	16.4	16.4
8-St. John .....	25.8	31	8	19.2	4.8	6.2	9.1	15.4	16.5	16.6	14.7
9-Fredericton .....	25.7	29.4	8	16.4	4.8	5.5	10	14.7	17.5	17.9	15
10-Bathurst .....	33	8	18	5.2	5.5	10	15	20	17.6	16.2	16.2
<b>Quebec (Average)....</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>
11-Quebec .....	25.7	28.7	7.5	18	4.9	5.9	10	14.4	15.3	18.4	16
12-Three Rivers .....	31.6	29.6	6	19.8	4.8	4.3	9.4	14.3	15.6	19.9	14.6
13-Sherbrooke .....	25	36	7.3	18.9	4.6	6.3	9.8	13.1	16	20	15.2
14-Sorel .....	25	25.6	5.3	19.1	4.5	6.5	8.7	15	15	18.5	14
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	25	23	5.3	17.6	4.9	6	10.2	15.2	15.6	21	15
16-St. John's .....	29	32.5	4.7	17.6	4.8	6	9.9	15	13.6	16.8	15
17-Thetford Mines .....	25	25.8	6	18.4	5.1	6.7	9.4	14.6	16	19	15
18-Montreal .....	26.1	31.8	6.7-7	17.9	4.9	5.3	10.3	14.6	15.1	16.3	14.7
19-Hull .....	27	29	6	17.5	4.8	5.4	7.5	15.8	14.8	16.5	13.7
<b>Ontario (Average)....</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>
20-Ottawa .....	28.4	30.3	6.7	17.4	5.1	6	11.2	14.7	15.5	15.9	14.6
21-Brockville .....	27.7	29.1	6	17.2	4.3	5	9.9	12.5	17	15	13.7
22-Kingston .....	24.5	26.1	6	15.4	4.5	4.9	9.9	13.6	14.8	15	12.9
23-Bellefleur .....	25	26.7	5.7	17.2	4.3	5	10.3	14.5	15.6	15.6	15
24-Peterborough .....	25.6	29.7	6.7	18.7	3.7	5.1	10.5	14	15.1	15.1	14.2
25-Oshawa .....	29	32	6	17.5	4.1	5	12.3	14	15.4	14.5	13.2
26-Orillia .....	25.4	28.6	6	17.8	4.1	5	11.7	14.4	17.2	16.8	14.8
27-Toronto .....	26.2	30.9	6	17.8	4.4	5.3	10.3	13.6	15.3	15.7	14.2
28-Niagara Falls .....	28	29.8	6.7	17.2	4.3	5	11.8	13.9	16.4	15.8	13.4
29-St. Catharines .....	25.1	27.4	6.7	15.6	4.3	5.1	11.7	14.5	16.5	17	15.1
30-Hamilton .....	25.6	30.6	5.3	17	4.0	4.8	10.5	13.3	15.8	15.9	14.5
31-Brantford .....	25.1	28.4	6	17.4	3.9	5.2	12.1	15.1	15.8	14.9	14.2
32-Galt .....	29	29.2	6.7	17.7	3.9	5.3	10.9	14.8	16.4	15.5	13.5
33-Guelph .....	26.7	30.9	6	17.4	3.9	5.4	11.4	13.8	15	15	14.0
34-Kitchener .....	26.3	32.3	6	17.5	3.7	5.1	12.9	15.9	16.4	15.1	15.2
35-Woodstock .....	26.5	27.7	6	17.4	3.8	5	11.2	13.1	15.2	15.2	13.0
36-Stratford .....		28.1	6.7	16.7	3.9	5.6	12	14.3	16	16.1	14.6
37-London .....	26	30.3	6	17.3	4.0	5	10.7	13.7	15.9	15.3	14.5
38-St. Thomas .....	27.1	28.4	6	17.7	4.2	5.1	11.8	13.1	17.2	16.5	14.6
39-Chatham .....	26	30.7	6.7	18.3	4.3	5.5	10.3	13.2	15.8	16.3	13.7
40-Windsor .....	29.5	29.4	6.7	17.6	4.2	5.2	10.5	13.7	16.3	15.4	14.3
41-Owen Sound .....	26.6	30.5	5.3	17.6	4.0	5.2	10	13.7	15	15.1	14.7
42-Cobalt .....	27.9	33.3	7.4	17.6	5.0	7.4	11.2	14.2	13.6	13.8	17.7
43-Sault Ste. Marie .....	25	32.1	6.7	18.3	4.6	5.9	10.6	14.2	16.1	15.9	14.3
44-Fort Arthur .....	30	29.4	6.7	17.3	4.3	4.7	9.7	14.2	16.8	17.1	15.2
45-Fort William .....	30	29.6	6.7	17.7	4.5	5.2	9.9	14.4	17.7	16.6	14.6
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>
46-Winnipeg .....	30.3	29.9	6	20.8	4.3	5.7	11.4	13.8	18.7	18	17.2
47-Brandon .....	30	29	5.7	20	4.5	5.6	11.3	16.3	20.4	20.9	18.3
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>
48-Regina .....		29.5	7.2		4.3	5	10.1	14.1	19.3	17.6	16.6
49-Prince Albert .....	35	33.3	6.7	19.6	4.0	5.3	9.4	13.8	21.4	21.3	19.2
50-Saskatoon .....	30	31.1	6.7	15	4.1	5.4	9.4	11.2	20.2	20.8	19.5
51-Moose Jaw .....		31.6	6	20	4.6	5.2	10.2	12.4	19.7	20.7	17.1
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>
52-Medicine Hat .....	55	32.5	5.7-6.7	15.8	4.0	5	10	12.9	19.2	20	16.8
53-Edmonton .....	28	32.3	7.2	17	4.1	5	9.2	11.9	18.3	17.9	17.1
54-Calgary .....	25	30.4	7.2	17.3	4.1	4.5	10.3	13.4	17.8	19.1	19
55-Lethbridge .....	30	29.1	8	15.7	4.1	5.2	9.9	11.8	18	18.6	16.7
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>
56-Fernie .....	37.5	35	7.7	16	4.7	5.2	11.2	11.2	20	20	22.5
57-Nelson .....	30	35	8.3	20	4.9		9.1	12.5	17.5	20	18.7
58-Trail .....	30	32.5	7.7	16.7	4.2	5.1	10	11.9	15	19.4	18.1
59-New Westminster .....	28.2	30	8.3	22.4	4.3	5.5	8.3	12.1	17.9	19.2	15.7
60-Vancouver .....	28.8	29.7	6-6.7	21.9	4.5	5.8	8.4	11.5	17.9	13.8	16.2
61-Victoria .....	28.3	32	7.4	15	4.4	5.3	8.9	11.6	19.1	18.7	17.7
62-Nanaimo .....		34.4	7.4	21.3	4.2	6	9.2	11.6	19.4	20	19.3
63-Prince Rupert .....	30	35	8.3	20	4.7	7	10	12.5	20.5	19.4	18.1



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1923—(Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents 8.9	cents 8.3	\$ 2.603	cents 55.1	cents 39.5	cents 19.7	cents 18.5	cents 20.2	cents 23.6	\$ .980	cents 31.6	\$ .813	cents 49.7
8.3	8.4	2.152	39.3	47.5	18.9	20.5	20.4	24.9	.995	32.8	.949	50.0
9.5	8.9	2.21	41.7	.....	22.2	20.6	23.2	26.3	1.03	32.5	.92	1
8.9	8.7	a1.68	a30.7	.....	19	17.5	19.8	24.7	1.01	33	.997	2
9.	9.	a1.68	a31.6	50	18.2	20.6	19.7	25.6	.95	31	1.08	3
10.8	7.4	2.26	39	45	16	24	19.1	22.2	.883	32.5	.797	4
8.3	8	2.93	53.3	.....	19	20	20.2	25.7	1.05	34	.95	5
8.1	9.4	a1.25	a23	.....	.....	19	19.5	23.6	1.03	29	.783	6
9.8	8.1	2.163	39.9	.....	18.2	18.8	19.0	23.3	91.3	32.8	.867	47.3
9.4	7.7	a1.43	a28	.....	19.3	17.5	20	24	.80	32.5	.80	50
11.1	7.5	3.55	57.5	.....	17	20.2	17	20.5	.85	30.8	.816	45
10.2	7.6	2.16	47	45	17.3	18.2	18.2	23.6	.94	32.2	.85	46.2
8.6	9.6	a1.50	a27	.....	19	19.3	20.6	25	1.06	35.8	1.00	50
8.4	6.9	2.646	57.6	42.2	17.9	18.5	22.2	23.0	1.045	32.4	.881	47.0
9.6	7.5	3.30	64	42.5	20.1	19.5	21.1	22.9	1.03	36.1	.925	43.8
8.1	8.3	2.55	65	35	18.5	18.2	25	23.3	1.11	30	.95	47.5
8.1	7.8	2.95	64	.....	18.9	19.4	25	25	1.11	37	.90	51.2
7.9	8	a1.00	a26.7	.....	15	18.2	23.7	26.7	1.03	23.7	.875	45
9.3	5	2.75	65	.....	20	18	23.3	20	.925	31.6	.....	44
8	6.5	3.00	65	50	15	17.5	23.3	20	1.00	35	1.00	.....
7.7	7	.....	.....	.....	18.3	20	22.2	23.2	1.20	37.5	.....	50
8.7	5.8	2.62	56.2	43.3	18.7	17.9	21	24	1.11	26.6	.741	47.4
8.6	6.6	3.00	55	40	17	17.5	19.4	22	.887	29	.775	47.1
9.0	8.8	3.030	67.4	34.9	18.9	18.3	19.6	23.1	.961	29.6	.769	45.5
9.4	9.4	3.03	66.2	43	19	18.3	19.3	24.5	1.00	31	.749	45.2
9.2	.....	3.15	60	25	.....	18.7	19	23.7	.75	30	.75	45
7.3	7.6	3.66	75	25	19	18.8	18.9	22	.943	27.8	.725	43.6
8.7	8	.....	79	25	.....	18.2	20	24	.90	26.2	.727	45.2
9.1	8.2	4.00	75.6	.....	18.3	15.6	18	21.4	1.01	23	.777	43.6
8.1	7.5	a1.35	66.7	35	16.5	19	20	24	.90	30	.695	49
9.2	10.3	a1.17	71.7	22.5	.....	18.8	19.7	22.1	.957	27.5	.73	47.5
9.4	8.7	3.28	65.6	52.7	17	16.6	19	22.3	.918	26.7	.70	42.5
9.4	10.9	3.69	72.2	45.6	.....	21	21	22	1.18	31	.92	47
9.3	10.2	3.61	70	40	.....	17.7	19.8	22.8	.945	26.4	.744	44.1
9.2	8.9	2.25	52.1	42.7	16.4	15.5	18.7	21.2	.93	24.7	.762	43.4
8.4	11.5	2.87	58.6	30	18	18.7	18	20.8	.896	26.2	.727	44.7
9.4	9.5	3.00	70	25	.....	16.7	19.5	23.3	.914	23.3	.75	45
8.9	8.1	.....	53.7	.....	20	16	18.5	23.1	.932	29.2	.679	44.1
8.3	8.3	3.00	64.4	.....	25	19.5	19.9	23.2	.875	32	.867	42.4
8.6	10	2.58	53.6	25	15	20.6	19.6	22.1	.908	25	.723	44
8.3	7.1	3.60	78	45	20	19.6	20.4	22	1.02	30.6	.843	48.6
8.3	8.3	3.25	57	37	.....	18.2	18.6	21.2	.972	30.2	.744	46.7
9.7	8.3	3.02	57.7	27.5	.....	21	19.7	21.7	1.03	31.1	.745	47.2
8.7	5	2.20	43.6	27.5	.....	18.5	19.7	20.9	1.07	36.2	.80	44.2
9.1	9.2	2.69	48.6	42.9	22.5	17.9	19.7	22.7	1.05	31.4	.825	47.5
8.5	8.6	4.00	73.3	.....	18	16.2	19.8	23.1	.78	37.5	.712	44.3
10.7	9.1	4.54	98.3	.....	20.1	19.1	23.6	25.7	1.05	31.7	.936	50.2
9.9	9.6	3.13	66.2	50	.....	20.2	17.6	20.1	1.00	30	.783	45
8.9	9.1	4.08	80	.....	19.5	18.7	20	25.3	1.01	31.1	.793	48.6
10.1	9.8	a1.58	94.8	32.5	17.5	18.7	19.5	29.5	1.04	33.6	.79	47.5
9.6	7.5	2.740	47.2	.....	19.2	19.5	21.3	24.6	.991	30.6	.763	48.8
9.4	8.2	2.90	49.3	.....	20.4	19	18.8	23.1	.971	30.1	.735	47.5
9.8	6.7	2.58	45	60	18	19.9	23.8	26	1.01	31	.79	50
9.0	9.1	2.390	59.2	.....	23.7	18.4	20.9	25.8	1.013	33.8	.770	54.5
8.6	8.3	2.12	75	.....	.....	18.3	21.6	25	1.00	30.8	.75	53.3
9.9	10.6	2.92	57.5	.....	25	20.6	22.5	28.3	1.03	38	.812	51.2
9.3	8.9	2.27	45.8	.....	21.2	18	20.6	27	1.01	31.3	.80	57.5
8	8.4	2.25	58.3	.....	25	16.5	19	22.8	1.01	35	.716	56
8.4	9.1	2.208	44.9	57.5	21.8	17.3	19.8	24.8	.975	34.1	.785	55.8
8.7	10	1.95	43.1	.....	23.8	15.4	20.7	25.8	.958	32.5	.838	57.5
8.5	7.5	2.20	47.8	60	19.4	17.6	19.9	25	.978	34.6	.783	54.8
8.4	9	2.35	50	55	20.3	18	18.6	23.6	1.01	35.6	.763	57
8.1	9.7	2.33	38.7	.....	23.7	18.2	19.8	24.6	.955	33.6	.755	54
8.5	7.1	2.171	46.9	.....	22.4	18.2	19.8	23.1	.974	34.5	.841	58.3
8.8	8	3.15	60	.....	20	17.5	20	25.8	1.15	35	.963	67.5
8.3	6.6	.....	63.7	.....	.....	20	20	25	1.00	35	.80	57.5
8.6	7.7	2.50	55	.....	22.5	20	18.7	25	1.00	35	.812	60
7.5	6.3	a1.32	a26.7	.....	21	16.7	19.6	20.3	.859	34.4	.825	55.7
7.7	6.1	1.63	30.4	.....	20.6	17.1	18.5	21	.896	33.4	.822	56.4
9.1	7.7	2.24	47.2	.....	25	16.7	19.7	21.7	.95	34.6	.765	55
8.3	6.7	2.08	42.4	.....	22.5	17.6	19.1	23.2	.934	36.4	.819	61.7
10	7.9	2.28	50	.....	25	20	22.5	22.5	1.00	32.5	.90	52.5

\*Formerly per bag of 90 lbs. and per peck of 15 lbs. a. Old potatoes.

# RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
Dominion (Average)...	12.3	11.8	54.3	66.9	27.8	15.0	3.8	43.6	.680	12.1	.cents 8.5
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b>	12.7	11.9	59.3	64.7	29.5	12.6	4.4	44.8	.493	12.9	8.7
1-Sydney	13.2	12.6	59.1	64.8	30.2	16	4.9	54	.594	12.6	8.6
2-New Glasgow	12.8	12.1	60.1	65.2	27	12.3	3.9	44.7	.436	13	8.8
3-Amherst	12.5	11.8	61	64.6	31	10.6	4.3	42.5	.42	13.4	8.2
4-Halifax	11.8	11.2	52.5	63.8	30	13.1	4.3	42.5	.575	12.1	8.3
5-Truro	13	11.7	64	65	29.2	11	4.5	40	.44	13.2	9.5
<b>P.E.I. —Charlott'tn.</b>	12	11.3	58.5	60.9	28.3	16.1	3.6	45.1	.504	13.4	8
<b>New Bruns. (Aver.) ..</b>	12.4	11.8	59.1	64.1	27.3	11.9	4.0	44.9	.466	12.5	8.2
7-Moncton	12.4	11.9	62.5	64	29.4	11.4	3.6	60	.462	14.1	9
8-St. John	12.2	11.4	59	61.9	25	11.2	4.3	40.4	.494	11.9	7.8
9-Fredericton	12.3	11.7	55	65.6	26.1	11.6	4.5	39.1	.441	12	8.1
10-Bathurst	12.5	12	60	65.5	28.6	13.3	3.6	40	.466	12	8
<b>Quebec (Average).....</b>	11.9	11.2	55.9	66.3	27.6	13.6	3.9	45.6	.784	11.1	8.3
11-Quebec	11.8	11	53.3	67.8	26.9	14	3	34.5	.76	10.5	8.3
12-Three Rivers	12.1	11.5	57.1	66.3	28	14.5	4.8	45	.84	9.5	8.4
13-Sherbrooke	12.1	11.4	56	69	28.2	15.6	3.6	44	.65	10.7	8.2
14-Sorel	11.9	11.4	52.5	52.1	28.7	12.5	4.3	45	1.05	11.3	9
15-St. Hyacinthe	11.4	10.9	55	66.5	28.3	12.7	4.5	53.3	1.00	10	.....
16-St. John's	12	10.9	61.6	70	25	13	3.5	55	.70	15	8.7
17-Thetford Mines	12.7	11.9	60	66.5	28	13.6	4.1	45	.75	11.7	8.1
18-Montreal	11.6	11.1	53.6	70.1	26.7	14.9	3.8	47.1	.693	10.7	7.7
19-Hull	11.2	10.7	54.3	68	28.7	11.8	3.2	41.4	.616	10.6	7.7
<b>Ontario (Average).....</b>	12.3	11.9	54.0	67.4	26.5	12.9	3.5	40.7	.646	10.9	8.6
20-Ottawa	11.8	11.4	52.2	69.6	27.1	12.4	3.5	47.6	.714	10.7	7.9
21-Brockville	12.7	12.2	58.3	73.2	24.2	12.9	4.7	40	.60	10	8.3
22-Kingston	11.9	11.4	48.1	61.9	26.8	11.6	3.1	37.1	.55	10	8.1
23-Belleville	12.1	11.7	53	67.5	24.6	12	3.9	38	.56	10.6	8.1
24-Peterborough	11.9	11.6	56.2	67.3	26.3	13.7	2.6	38.9	.586	11.3	8.2
25-Oshawa	12.5	12.2	60	71.2	27.5	12.2	4.5	40	.60	12.2	8.6
26-Orillia	12.7	12.7	58.1	64.7	27.5	13.4	3.7	35.4	.65	10.9	9.2
27-Toronto	11.8	11.5	55.5	69.1	25.7	12	3.6	41.2	.627	10.1	8
28-Niagara Falls	12.6	12.1	57	77.1	27.7	13.7	3.8	44.1	.625	10.3	9
29-St. Catharines	12.4	12.1	55.5	72.4	25.6	12.1	4	38.5	.667	10.5	8.4
30-Hamilton	11.6	11.2	55	69.3	25.7	11.6	3.5	29.3	.634	10.5	8.4
31-Brantford	12.1	11.7	52.7	68.7	25.3	11.6	3	40.2	.719	10.5	8.6
32-Galt	11.9	11.6	55	68.6	25	13.2	3.6	46.9	.61	10.5	8.5
33-Guelph	12	11.7	51.7	69.4	25.5	14.3	3.5	40	.70	11.2	8.8
34-Kitchener	12	11.9	45.6	63.9	25.2	12.4	2.3	41	.675	10.8	8.7
35-Woodstock	12.2	11.6	56.4	69.6	25	11.4	3.2	38.6	.58	10.7	8.4
36-Stratford	12.1	11.8	46.2	68.4	25.8	13.1	3.1	37.5	.607	11.2	8.9
37-London	12.5	11.8	55.3	72.7	26.2	14	3.5	43.6	.571	10.6	8.8
38-St. Thomas	12.7	12.4	57.9	72.1	25.4	13.8	3.5	45	.711	10.7	9
39-Chatham	12.1	11.7	50.5	64.7	26.3	12.4	3.4	38.3	.71	10	8.5
40-Windsor	12.3	11.8	52.2	69.6	27.2	12.1	3.1	43	.717	10.3	8.4
41-Owen Sound	12.3	11.8	56.4	64.8	27	12.1	2.8	36.6	.55	11.8	9.5
42-Cobalt	13	12.6	58.7	69.3	30.7	14.2	4.2	46	.80	14.5	8.7
43-Sault Ste. Marie	12.7	12.3	52.8	73.4	30	14.1	4.3	40	.71	12.2	9.8
44-Port Arthur	12.2	11.5	46.2	69.7	27.1	14.3	3	40	.75	11.2	8.7
45-Port William	12.6	12.5	56.8	69.6	29.5	14.5	3.2	45	.662	11.2	8.8
<b>Manitoba (Average)...</b>	13.0	12.6	51.2	69.2	28.7	13.6	3.8	42.7	.682	13.2	8.2
46-Winnipeg	12.7	12.3	51.3	66.4	28.3	12.1	3.9	45.4	.689	12.4	8
47-Brandon	13.3	12.9	51	72	29	15	3.7	40	.675	13.9	8.4
<b>Saskatchewan (Aver.)</b>	12.6	12.0	51.3	70.8	30.1	18.2	4.3	44.2	.925	14.6	8.4
48-Regina	12.3	12	55	66.1	28.3	15	3.8	40	1.00	13.5	7.7
49-Prince Albert	12.6	11.7	49.1	76.6	31.6	22.2	4.4	50	.975	15	9.1
50-Saskatoon	12.6	11.9	48.1	70	30.7	220.8	4	43.3	.825	14.8	8.7
51-Moose Jaw	13	12.5	53	70.6	29.8	15	4.8	43.3	.90	15	8
<b>Alberta (Average)....</b>	12.8	12.1	49.4	66.2	28.6	19.4	4.2	42.8	.757	14.2	8.1
52-Medicine Hat	12.7	11.8	45	66.1	30	228	4.3	42.5	.817	14.2	8.3
53-Edmonton	12.7	12.2	52.8	65.6	30.2	19.5	4.2	45.7	.70	14	7.7
54-Calgary	12.3	11.8	56	65.4	28.5	15	4.1	39	.80	14.1	8.4
55-Lethbridge	13.4	12.6	43.7	67.8	25.8	15	4.3	44	.712	14.6	n8
<b>British Colum. (Aver.)</b>	12.1	11.5	52.3	67.0	29.7	23.2	4.1	49.8	.837	13.2	8.4
56-Fernie	12.9	12	56.6	70.8	26.6	15	3.6	55	.775	15	.....
57-Nelson	13.2	13	58.7	69.5	30	230	4.1	40	1.00	15	9
58-Trail	12.7	11.9	45.7	65.5	28.7	228.7	4.5	41.2	.833	14.4	n10
59-New Westminster	11.1	10.8	48.7	63.4	30	220.6	4.5	57.1	.908	12	n6.3
60-Vancouver	11.4	11	49.6	63.5	28.3	225.6	4.2	48.3	.738	10.6	n10
61-Victoria	11.3	10.8	51	63.2	29.7	219.8	4.1	49	.825	11.3	n7
62-Nanaimo	11.8	11.1	58.1	67.8	31.4	220.7	3.3	47.9	.767	13.7	8.2
63-Prince Rupert	12.2	11.7	50	71.9	32.5	225	4.6	60	.85	13.7	8.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c to 15c more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar at 5c \*Welsh coal. \$New houses as high as \$40.00 per month.



# AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1923—(Continued).

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500) per box	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	6-roomed house with modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$ 17.402	\$ 11.279	\$ 12.796	\$ 14.898	\$ 9.543	\$ 11.597	\$ 10.207	c 30.4	c 14.5	\$ 27.869	\$ 19.411
17.750	9.415	9.200	10.400	7.200	7.750	9.143	33.1	14.8	22.300	15.200
.....	a7.00	b8.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
.....	a7.20	6.00	b8.00	8.00	b8.00	b11.43	30-33	14	25.00	18.00
*18.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	30	15	10.00-15.00	5.00-10.00
*17.50	11.75-13.00	15.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	35.00	20.00-30.00
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	35	15	16.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.50	11.50-12.00	15.00	16.00	9.00	10.00	b9.75	29-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
18.667	11.219	11.000	13.000	7.250	9.333	7.800	31.8	14.5	27.000	19.250
.....	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
17.00	10.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
20.00	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-64.0	30	13	25.00	18.00
19.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	.....	32	15	18.00	15.00
16.403	11.125	13.239	15.539	9.083	11.073	11.100	29.3	14.6	23.056	15.313
17.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	14	25.00-30.00	.....
16.00	9.50	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
16.50	14.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20.00-22.00	17.00-19.00
15.00-15.50	11.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
15.00	.....	.....	b17.383	.....	b18.383	.....	25-28	15	22.00	12.00
16.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	27-28	15	\$23.00-33.00	15.00-25.00
18.50	.....	.....	b13.50	.....	b9.75	.....	27	15	15.00	11.00
16.25-16.50	7.50-12.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-16.00	30-35	15	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
16.50	.....	b16.00	b17.846	7.50	9.00	.....	25-35	15	22.00-27.00	15.00-22.00
16.844	12.198	14.213	16.384	10.895	13.391	11.845	26.3	14.1	29.471	20.635
16.50	13.00-13.50	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	10.00-10.50	b9.00-12.00	21-27	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.50	10.50	.....	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b14.400	23	15	25.00	16.00
16.50	9.00-10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
16.50	11.00	12.75	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	13	22.50-35.00	16.00-25.00
17.50	17.00	18.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b14.00	25-28	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00-16.50	10.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	11.50	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	28	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
14.50	12.50	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
16.00	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	13.50	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.50	.....	27-30	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
17.00	11.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	28	13	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00
17.00	9.00-12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	25	15	25.00	16.00-20.00
16.00-17.00	14.00-16.00	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
17.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	23	12.5	40.00	30.00
17.00	13.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	25	15	20.00	15.00
17.00	13.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	13	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00
18.00	15.00-17.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	25	13	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
18.00	15.00	15.00-16.00	19.00	.....	17.00	b18.667	25	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
18.00	14.00	20.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	10.00-15.00	.....	15.00	10.00	10.50	5.00-10.00	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-55.00
16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	10.00	b12.00-15.00	.....	30	15-18	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
20.00	12.00	11.00	b15.00	12.00	10.50	b7.00	27-30	15	22.00	14.00
18.50	10.00-13.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	.....	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
.....	9.75	.....	10.00	10.00	12.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-50.00
.....	11.50	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
22.000	12.625	12.000	13.250	9.000	10.250	.....	33.8	15.0	35.000	24.500
19.00	d12.00-12.50	11.00	12.50	9.00	10.50	.....	30-35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
25.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
.....	10.406	10.500	13.333	9.167	11.250	12.167	35.4	14.6	35.625	22.500
.....	12.00-12.50	f13.00	f14.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	33	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
.....	d10.00-11.00	f6.50	f8.00	5.50	7.00	.....	32-35	13.3	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
26.00	d7.00-10.75	.....	.....	.....	10.00	9.00-10.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	10.00	f12.00	f&b18.00	b11.00	16.00	b14.00	35	15	35.00	20.00
.....	7.833	.....	.....	10.000	9.500	8.500	35.0	15.0	30.625	20.125
.....	d5.50-6.50	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00-8.00	5.00	35	15	25.00	17.50
.....	d8.50-9.50	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	12.00	35	15	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00	18.00
.....	11.163	.....	.....	9.500	11.309	5.032	b37.9	15.3	25.500	19.813
.....	7.75-8.25	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	b4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00
.....	10.50-13.00	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	45	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.50-12.50	.....	.....	9.00	11.25	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	30.35	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
.....	11.75-12.25	.....	.....	.....	7.00	4.50	30.35	17	29.00	25.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b4.491	28	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
.....	d8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	b4.667	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk.



prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine

staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR AUGUST 1923 JULY 1923, AUGUST 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913.  
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100)

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100)													
Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS											
		1923 Aug.	1923 July	1922 Aug.	1921 Aug.	1920 Aug.	1919 Aug.	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1915	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1913
I.—Grains & Fodder.....	15	169.6	173.4	174.3	208.4	372.4	333.1	311.9	296.2	187.9	179.4	161.3	138.2
II.—Animals & Meats.....	17	225.2	228.4	247.5	256.8	366.2	388.3	359.3	289.4	228.1	201.3	199.9	172.3
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	198.0	182.7	184.3	219.0	305.5	292.0	255.2	226.5	169.4	141.6	140.5	139.7
IV.—Fish .....	9	181.5	178.2	182.9	160.0	241.3	240.6	249.2	201.5	157.7	143.8	154.8	150.7
V.—(a) Fruits & Vegetables.....	20	190.7	203.2	186.9	217.7	258.8	251.6	259.0	255.5	155.6	111.4	116.7	115.8
(b) Miscellaneous Foods.....	25	186.8	188.8	175.3	199.3	319.3	257.9	246.8	221.9	157.0	140.1	119.3	115.2
VI.—Textiles .....	20	241.7	245.9	236.2	236.2	392.8	362.0	372.0	274.7	195.6	156.8	138.7	132.0
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.....	11	153.3	157.0	171.7	166.1	282.8	425.7	285.7	279.7	234.8	179.0	171.3	166.1
VIII.—(a) Iron & Steel.....	11	200.8	205.2	192.1	202.7	282.9	201.0	278.8	235.1	150.5	108.8	100.5	103.0
(b) Other Metals.....	12	165.7	166.3	147.2	144.4	218.0	203.9	282.7	271.9	215.4	195.6	124.7	130.1
(c) Implements.....	10	226.7	227.1	227.8	250.5	256.8	240.7	232.1	199.5	136.7	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	195.9	197.7	186.5	196.0	251.4	214.2	266.1	254.3	169.9	156.8	111.5	113.9
IX.—Fuel & Lighting.....	10	238.8	239.9	303.8	242.9	352.7	235.3	242.4	218.2	126.1	105.8	108.6	117.8
X.—Building Materials													
(a) Lumber.....	14	345.6	346.1	324.4	348.5	516.2	308.4	275.5	225.5	182.2	174.1	182.1	182.6
(b) Miscellaneous.....	20	221.2	222.4	207.9	231.0	273.3	221.7	233.6	217.3	154.0	120.0	109.8	112.5
(c) Paints, Oils & Glass.....	14	278.3	276.8	273.2	301.0	449.3	417.7	318.6	267.2	100.9	161.6	140.4	142.9
All.....	48	274.0	274.4	260.9	285.7	393.3	304.2	271.6	234.2	175.6	147.9	139.8	141.9
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	271.2	273.1	276.0	322.3	383.2	325.4	274.9	212.8	162.3	138.7	128.8	126.4
XII.—Drugs & Chemicals.....	16	180.0	176.7	182.0	199.6	247.1	222.0	283.4	261.3	249.4	175.2	121.4	113.3
XIII.—Miscellaneous													
(a) Raw Furs.....	4	638.3	638.3	652.1	510.5	868.2	1034.2	581.0	388.4	292.3	159.2	208.6	302.0
(b) Liquors & Tobacco.....	6	264.4	263.3	267.4	269.0	315.1	286.5	221.7	163.9	139.0	134.7	128.3	134.4
(c) Sundries.....	7	156.4	160.0	157.0	185.3	215.2	211.6	218.9	197.6	142.6	116.0	106.5	111.1
All.....	17	307.9	309.0	312.4	291.3	404.1	431.6	305.1	230.6	176.6	130.6	138.2	164.3
All Commodities.....	266	222.7	224.7	223.0	236.4	330.2	301.1	234.3	247.3	180.7	151.5	136.3	134.1

†Five commodities off the market, fruits vegetables etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and

canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Retail Prices

Sirloin steak was again slightly higher averaging 30c per pound in August and 29.8c in July. Prices in all provinces averaged higher except Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia which were lower. Round steak and shoulder roast showed little change. Veal, roast, averaged slightly lower at 18c per pound but prices averaged higher in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Alberta. Mutton was down somewhat in the average at 28c per pound as compared with 28.3c in July. Fresh pork, roast, was steady while pork, salt, declined slightly averaging 25c per pound in August and 25.2c in July. Bacon showed little change. Boiled ham was up from an average of 59.1c per pound in July to 60.1c in August. In fresh fish cod, halibut, and whitefish were higher. Salt herrings averaged slightly higher but finnan haddie was down somewhat. Lard was steady.

Fresh eggs advanced from 31.2c per dozen in July to 32.4c in August. Increases were general in all provinces. Cooking eggs also showed about the same general advance as fresh from an average of 27.3c per dozen in July to 28.6c in August. Milk advanced in Fredericton and Quebec but declined in Medicine Hat and Nelson. Dairy butter advanced in the average from 34.2c per pound in July to 34.5c in August. Prices averaged higher in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Creamery butter was unchanged in the average.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Com- modi- ties	Av'ge 1922	Jan. 1923	Feb. 1923	Mar. 1923	Apr. 1923	May 1923	June 1923	July 1923	Aug. 1923
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	150.4	150.9	152.9	155.4	156.3	155.0	155.1	153.6	153.3
<i>Classified according to chief component material:</i>										
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc)	67	148.3	136.8	142.3	144.3	150.9	152.5	150.6	146.7	147.2
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.1	141.0	138.6	139.4	136.0	126.9	126.4	125.7	126.9
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	178.2	188.2	198.7	205.3	202.1	198.4	202.1	198.7	195.9
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7
V.—Iron and Its Products.....	26	149.7	157.3	160.5	163.3	166.3	170.7	171.5	169.9	168.3
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products..	15	99.0	99.9	97.8	102.5	102.3	102.7	101.7	99.0	97.9
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals & their Products.	17	189.3	186.4	185.1	186.8	187.0	183.1	183.1	184.0	184.0
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.7	166.7	166.6	164.7	164.8	164.7	164.4	165.7	165.4
<i>Classified according to origin:</i>										
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	139.2	128.2	128.5	127.2	132.3	132.4	128.3	123.9	123.6
II.—Marine .....	6	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.7	130.1	130.5
III.—Forest .....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7
IV.—Mineral .....	68	155.5	156.4	155.9	158.3	159.0	157.8	157.7	157.5	153.9
All Raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	145.5	142.7	144.2	145.2	148.0	147.9	147.2	144.4	144.0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	154.9	156.5	160.0	164.2	164.3	160.0	158.4	157.7	156.3
<i>Classified according to purpose:</i>										
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A & B)	98	153.5	150.4	150.4	152.6	154.4	149.0	148.5	148.2	148.7
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	145.9	148.1	148.5	150.6	150.0	144.9	143.9	143.3	144.3
Beverages .....	4	193.9	208.6	221.8	222.8	220.2	220.2	218.8	218.8	219.0
Breadstuffs .....	8	149.0	139.4	139.3	139.1	142.3	142.2	136.2	136.1	136.2
Chocolate .....	1	98.8	96.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fish .....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.8	131.7	130.5
Fruits .....	8	216.1	180.8	179.4	179.7	187.2	209.3	209.4	216.4	204.8
Meats, Poultry & Lard.....	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	129.2	137.0	129.4	136.8	136.8	135.4
Milk & Milk Products.....	11	136.0	148.9	154.3	166.3	157.3	132.8	126.6	128.2	132.5
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	185.2	216.1	233.2	238.9	243.5	243.5	238.9	216.1
Vegetables .....	10	143.1	126.8	131.8	135.4	151.4	163.3	170.0	164.3	158.4
Eggs .....	2	133.9	160.9	138.7	122.0	108.2	104.5	98.1	92.2	99.1
Tobacco .....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5
Miscellaneous .....	6	173.6	167.1	167.0	161.7	162.8	162.7	161.4	161.5	163.0
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	163.8	159.2	157.2	159.8	159.8	154.1	154.3	154.3	153.9
Clothing, (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery & underwear) .....	11	161.8	164.1	164.1	165.1	165.3	165.6	166.1	164.7	160.9
Household Equipment.....	13	163.5	157.6	155.0	158.1	158.1	150.5	150.5	151.0	151.7
Furniture .....	3	220.5	219.6	219.6	219.6	219.6	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.1
Glassware & Pottery.....	3	381.0	325.3	318.6	317.3	322.1	317.1	317.1	302.9	274.2
Miscellaneous .....	7	161.9	156.2	153.6	156.8	156.8	149.0	149.0	149.6	150.5
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C & D)	48	146.5	143.3	146.4	148.6	151.2	151.6	150.2	147.3	145.5
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.3	187.0	188.8	188.8	184.5	184.5	184.4	184.5
Tools .....	4	199.5	209.6	209.6	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0
Light, Heat, & Power Equipment & Supplies .....	8	189.2	187.9	186.5	188.2	188.2	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.7
Miscellaneous .....	4	180.8	193.9	197.1	199.5	199.5	197.1	197.1	183.2	172.4
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.0	138.6	142.1	144.4	147.2	148.1	146.6	143.4	141.3
Building & Construction Materials.....	32	162.0	163.7	164.6	166.3	166.1	167.3	171.0	169.8	167.9
Lumber .....	14	160.3	163.2	163.9	165.9	163.9	165.7	170.6	168.9	167.5
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	189.6	193.8	195.8	215.9	215.3	215.9	200.9	195.0
Miscellaneous .....	14	165.1	162.8	163.6	164.6	167.3	167.3	168.0	164.9	166.7
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.5	132.9	137.1	139.4	143.0	143.8	141.1	137.5	135.4
For Textile & Clothing Industries.....	21	182.0	193.4	206.3	213.8	210.0	206.1	210.6	206.6	204.3
For Fur Industry.....	2	194.2	169.4	199.2	169.4	199.2	203.2	194.3	206.7	209.2
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	110.6	109.6	106.4	107.0	103.3	98.7	95.9	95.3
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	111.2	115.1	115.2	119.6	120.2	122.9	122.6	119.9	118.6
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	192.1	182.2	180.7	181.4	181.4	181.4	174.4	177.7	177.8
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	100.3	100.1	103.9	113.1	110.0	105.1	103.4
For Milling & Other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	127.6	128.9	137.9	134.8	131.9	124.4	127.6
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	155.0	157.8	160.4	161.3	155.6	155.1	147.3



Cheese advanced slightly, averaging 30.3c per pound in August.

No changes were reported in bread. Flour and rolled oats were steady. Rice was practically unchanged. Tapioca averaged slightly higher at 14c per pound as compared with 13.8c in July. Canned vegetables were steady. Onions were down from an average of 8.5c per pound in July to 8.3c in August. New crop potatoes averaged \$2.60 per ninety pounds as compared with \$1.58 for old potatoes in July. Evaporated apples and prunes were steady. Raisins and currants showed little change. Marmalade was up from an average of 79.5c per four pound tin in July to 81.3c in August. Corn syrup declined from 50.3c per five pound tin in July to 49.7c in August. Granulated sugar averaged slightly lower at 12.3c per pound in August as compared with 12.5c in July. Coffee and tea both advanced, the former from 53.8c per pound to 54.3c and the latter from 66.3c per pound to 66.9c. Cocoa was unchanged. Cream of tartar averaged slightly higher at 69c per pound.

Anthracite coal averaged \$17.40 per ton in August as compared with \$17.20 in July. Prices were higher in Three Rivers, St. Catharines, Brantford, London, and St. Thomas. Bituminous coal showed little change averaging \$11.28 per ton in August as compared with \$11.30 in July. Hard wood, four feet long, averaged \$12.80 per cord in August and \$12.83 in July. Very few changes occurred. Soft wood advanced from \$9.43 per cord in July to \$9.54 in August.

Rent was unchanged.

### Wholesale Prices

The following statement as to the changes in the prices of important commodities during August has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A prominent feature of the prices movement during August was the improvement in grain prices. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat was \$1.07 per bushel on August 4th but had risen to \$1.22  $\frac{3}{8}$  by August 25th. The average for the month was \$1.13. Oats, No. 2 C.W., were 42 $\frac{3}{4}$  on August 8th but were 48  $\frac{5}{8}$ c on August 24th, the monthly average being 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. This improvement in grain prices is explained by the unfavourable crop conditions which developed in the West during August. Rust, sawfly, cool wet weather, and frost tended to produce less optimistic crop reports both as to quantity and quality, with a consequent bulling of prices. The hog market showed a considerable improvement during August; the smaller supplies marketed after the low level of prices prevailing in July caused a rise in prices. The average for thick, smooth hogs for the month of August was \$10.23 per cwt., as compared with \$8.65 in July. The cattle and sheep market was at times subject to heavy runs during the month which were in a large measure due to drought conditions. The consequence was a falling off in the price of choice steers at Toronto from \$7.60 to \$7.10 per cwt., and of sheep, choice, from \$5.60 to \$5.38 per cwt. Eggs, as is to be expected at this season, showed rising tendencies. The Montreal price of Specials and Extras at the 15th of August being 35c and 40c per dozen as compared with 31c and 36c in July. Butter also revealed an upward sea-

sonal trend, creamery finest being 32½c per pound in Montreal, as compared with 31c in July. Sugar continued its downward movement. The British market was said to be overstocked on account of supplies of Java sugar, some shipments of Cuban raws even being turned back to the United States. A decline in the price of raws resulted, which was reflected in the price of granulated. This latter movement appears to have been accentuated by the competition of American refined sugars shipped into Canada. Raw sugar 96° centrifugal was about \$5.60 per cwt., on August 15th as compared with \$7.15 on July 15th. Granulated declined from \$9.98 to \$9.03 per cwt. The average price of raw cotton, Upland Middling, declined in August to about 25c per pound as compared with 26½c in July. Towards the end of July cotton had slumped considerably but after the beginning of August, owing to unfavourable official crop estimates, adverse weather conditions in some cotton sections, reports of boll-weevil damage, and the small carry-over from the previous crop year in evidence August 1st, the price of cotton began to rise again. The spot price of Upland Middling at New York was about 22½c on August 1st but from the middle of the month onward it ranged around 25¼c to 25½c. The average price was prevented from rising to the level of

the previous month by claims that the official figures were an under estimate, the falling off in demand on account of high prices and the critical conditions in Europe. Reductions in certain lines of cotton goods were in part the result of cheaper raw material. Cotton yarns, 10s, hoisery cops were reduced from 50c to 44c per pound. Increased acreage and favourable crop conditions, giving promise of a good supply, brought raw jute prices from \$7.94 in July to \$6.98 in August. Lack of activity in the market for broad silks had brought about a condition of cautious buying in the raw silk market with the consequence that this commodity declined in value. The price of raw silk, Japanese Filature, Kansai, No. 1, was \$7.10 per pound on August 15th as compared with \$7.80 on July 15th. Metal markets on the whole experienced a quiet month with the result that pig iron basic declined \$1.00 being \$29.00 per ton as compared with \$30.00 in July. Steel rails were \$51.00 as compared with \$52.00. Electrolytic copper fell from \$17.25 per cwt. to \$16.40 and tin ingots from 45c to 44c per pound. One or two lines of wood were easier. Hemlock, No. 1, log run, at Toronto, dropped to \$30.00 from \$35.00 per M., and shingles were \$6.00 as compared with \$6.25 in July. Cedar flooring at Victoria was \$48.00 in August and \$50.00 in July.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

In the countries in Europe in which prices were on the decline during the second quarter of 1923 there are indications of an upward tendency. The latest information available shows this to be the case in Great Britain, Belgium and France. In countries where the latest information is for earlier in the summer, prices were falling; for example, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, and in Austria both wholesale prices and the cost of living have shown declines. The price rise has continued in Poland and most of all in Germany. In America according to the most recent information, prices in the United States have shown a slight increase, but the same has not been noticed in Canada. Increases in the cost of living are for the most part due to seasonal increases in retail prices of food.

## Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The Board of Trade index number (1913=100) fell 2.8 points or 1.8 per cent in July as compared with June, reaching 156.6,

which was 2.3 per cent lower than the level of a year earlier. Foods advanced 1.2 per cent during the month, cereals declining 1.6 per cent and other foods showing an advance of 5.1 per cent owing to the seasonal increase in the price of potatoes. Industrial materials declined 3.4 per cent, all groups showing considerable declines.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 124.8 at the end of July, a decrease of 2.4 per cent as compared with the previous month. All groups contributed to the decrease except vegetable foods, in which group English wheat, American maize, English potatoes and Rangoon rice were the commodities to advance.

The *Economist* index number at the end of August showed a slight rise for the first time since April, increasing 0.3 points, or 0.15 per cent, on the level at the end of July. A decline of 1.4 per cent in minerals was offset by an advance of 1.1 per cent in cereals and meat and slight advances in other foods and in textiles.

COST OF LIVING. — The index number of cost of living compiled by the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 171 at August 1, an increase of 2 points on the level at the end of June. Foods rose 3 points to 165, fuel and light declined 2½ points to 180 and rent, clothing and sundries showed no change. At the beginning of September the cost of living index num-



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada						Great Britain				
Authority	Labour Dept. (c)	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce		U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board
No. of Commodities	271(b)	238	40	24 exports	24 imp'ts	70	150	44	45	60	65-70
Base Period	1890- 1899	1913	1900- 1909	1909- 1913	1909- 1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913
			(h)				(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)	
1900 .....	108.2							110.5	75		
1905 .....	113.8							103.3	72		
1910 .....	124.2			97.02	100.88			113.3	78		
1913 .....	135.5	100		102.77	107.81	100	100	122.3	85	100	100
1914-Jan .....	136.5			103.96	99.05			119.0	83.5		
July .....	134.6			105.86	97.18			116.6	82.4		
1915-Jan .....	138.9			100.90	101.29			136.5	96.4		
July .....	150.2			115.41	114.77			149.1	106.4		
1916-Jan .....	172.1			123.75	128.07			174.5	123.6		
July .....	180.9			131.52	141.26			191.1	130.5		
1917-Jan .....	212.7			162.40	166.07			225.1	159.3		
July .....	248.7			187.26	210.52			254.4	176.9		
1918-Jan .....	258.1			199.13	202.98			262.9	186.2		
July .....	284.0			207.16	221.14			278.5	193.1		
1919-Jan .....	286.5	205.3	223.2	188.91	217.54	196		265.9	190.7		227
July .....	294.0	202.3	245.7	222.14	221.08	207		293.2	206.4		242
1920-Jan .....	338.4	232.8	265.1	239.98	233.23	239	296.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	305
July .....	346.8	256.1	269.4	270.12	271.96	274	316.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	326
1921-Jan .....	281.3	201.7	214.2	199.02	186.69	199	245.9	255.3	197.2	228.9	244
July .....	238.6	163.4	174.3	158.47	150.25	163	194.1	218.1	158.2	186.5	196
1922-Jan .....	227.7	149.8	165.2	147.17	147.88	144	164.0	194.7	132.5	158.6	170
July .....	225.3	151.8	165.3	154.23	161.68	154	160.3	199.8	134.0	158.8	171
1923-Jan .....	223.0	150.9	171.9	151.97	165.29	148	157.1	196.5	130.2	159.7	167
April .....	227.4	156.3	176.2	152.57	167.05	156	161.4	201.8	134.0	164.8	177
May .....	228.5	155.0	179.1	153.83	167.92	155	159.8	200.5	132.2	162.5	175
June .....	225.9	155.1	177.2	153.78	167.53	153	159.4	195.5	127.9	158.8	174
July .....	224.7	153.6	176.4	154.77	166.57	153	156.6	190.1	124.8	155.6	170
Aug .....	222.7	153.3	178.6	154.84	164.46			190.4		156.6	

ber was 173, foods having risen 3 points to 168 other items showing no change.

## Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The new index number of wholesale prices compiled by Statistische Nachrichten on the base prices in the first half of 1914=1 was 17,376 for June, a decrease of 3 per cent from the level for the previous month. Grains, fodder, milled products, coal and coke showed declines, while beef,

sole-leather and cotton advanced in price.

COST OF LIVING. — The index number of the Paritätische Kommission (July, 1914 = 1) showed a decrease in July, 1923, from the previous month's level for the first time since December, 1922. The total cost of living decreased 5 per cent for the month. Foods, the main item in the budget, decreased 9 per cent, although there was a seasonal increase in the price of potatoes. Cloth-

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
except where noted)

1a

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho Slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Min. of Ind. and Labour	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans- tidende	Bank of Finland		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfur- ter Zeitung
130		126	83	Imports	Exports	45	70	88	93
April, 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1, 1912 J'ne 30 1914	Eight mos., 1913		1901-10	1913	1913	1914
			(n)			(h)		(j)	(g)
						93.3		88	
						108.1		91	
	100			100	100	115.6	100	100	
	(b)121	100				(a)115.4			(b)100
			134			(a)116.8		(b)106	
	(b)185					(a)143.9			
			149			(a)163.7		(b)142	
						(a)206.7			
	(c)268		206			(a)215.5		(b)153	
						(a)258.2			
	(c)667		284			309.8		(b)179	
						361.6			
	(c)830		202			389.9		(b)217	
						401.8		262	
						403.0		339	
	1739		340			562.7	417	1256	1965
	1947		383			572.9	485	1366	
	2392		341	1475	1626	470.0	387	1439	2130
(d)947	1721		253	1311	1235	381.6	312	1423	
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	362.7	236	3665	4217
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	375.8	307	10059	9102
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	447.3	324	278476	205417
480	2757	1029	200			479.4	364	521160	642500
474	2613	1900	204			469.9	363	817000	823700
484	2545	967	202			272.3	372	1938500	1463900
504			207			470.1	370		3989800
			207			476.6			28024800

ing and heating and lighting each increased 2 per cent. Rents remained at the level of the previous month.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour rose 10 points to 484 in June (April, 1914 = 100). Foods increased 8 per cent, resin products 5 per cent and construction materials, raw rubber and fertilizer 3 per cent. Other groups showed slight variations or no change.

RETAIL PRICES. — The index number for the Kingdom (April, 1914 = 100) rose 10 points to 429 during the month June 15-July 15. This is the highest level reached by the index since February, 1921. The weighted index of 30 foods rose 31 points or 7.4 per cent to 448.

Denmark

COST OF LIVING. — The index number of cost of living published half-yearly by the Department of Statistics on the

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Holland	Italy		Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa	
Authority	Central Bureau Statistics	Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Økonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz.	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914	1913	July 1 1913 June 30 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913-- July 31 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					(c)				
1900.....											
1905.....											1000
1910.....											1125
1913.....	100	100	100	100		100		100			
1914-Jan.....		102			100						
July.....	(b)109	93				(b)101			100		(b)1090
1915-Jan.....		105		(c)115							
July.....	(b)146	131				(b)119	(b)145			(b)102	(b)1204
1916-Jan.....		184		(c)159							
July.....	(b)226	193				(b)141	(b)185			(b)124	(b)1379
1917-Jan.....		230		(c)233							
July.....	(b)276	304				(b)166	(b)244			(b)168	(b)1583
1918-Jan.....		363		(c)341							
July.....	(b)373	429				(b)207	(b)339			(b)207	(b)1723
1919-Jan.....		326		339			369				
July.....	(b)304	362		(c)314		(b)204	320			(b)225	(b)1854
1920-Jan.....		507		333			319	347	326	318	
July.....	292	604		409		(b)221	364	374		282	(b)2512
1921-Jan.....		642		344		219	267	274	238.0	214	2064
July.....	182	520	466.06	300		186	211	215	178.6	164	1688
1922-Jan.....	163	577	549.94	260	59,231	180	170	181	175.6	168	1472
July.....	164	558	524.54	232	101,587	174	165	173	161.3	138	1423
1923-Jan.....	157	575	523.52	220	551,904	170	156	163	175.0	141	1470
April.....	156	588	549.68	231	1058,900	174	159	168	186.0	133	1420
May.....	149	580	542.82	233	1125,400	171	158	166	186.5	134	
June.....	149	568	539.24	230	1881,410	170	160	164	186.0	128	
July.....				235			157	162			
Aug.....											

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month.  
 (g) First of month. (h) End of month. (j) Monthly average. (k) New index number is joined to old index and from January, 1922, 100 quotations.

base July, 1914 = 100, was 204 in July, 1923, an increase of 6 points or 3 per cent on the level in January. Foods rose 8 points to 188; clothing rose 19 points to 239; rent, 5 points to 160; fuel and lighting, 5 points to 282; and sundries, 3 points to 206. Taxes and dues fell 15 points to 254.

## France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Statistique Générale (1901-10=100) fell from 472.3 (revised

figure) for June to 470.1 for July. All foods declined about one per cent, the only group to show an increase being sugar, coffee and cocoa. All industrial materials declined about 0.1 per cent, owing to a decline of 3 per cent in textiles, the minerals and metals group and the miscellaneous group showing slight advances.

## Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The price rise in July far exceeded all previous



## CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

2a

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Common-wealth Statis-tician	N.S.W. Statis-tician	Govern-ment Statis-tician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Brad-street	Dun	Gibson	Annalist
75	43		56	62	92	100		404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct. 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909=1000	1913	1913				1890-1899
(j)			(j)		(h)			(j)	(j)	(g)	(g)		(e)
					910					\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.355	44.2	99.388
					1003		984			8.0987	99.315	47.3	110.652
					(a)1185		(a)1045	98		8.9881	121.301	59.3	137.172
			(b)132.2	100	1088		1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576	58.1	139.980
					(a)1085		(a)1073	97		8.8857	124.523	58.2	142.452
100	100		(b)126.3		(a)1185		(a)1221	97		8.6566	119.708	58.9	144.879
					(a)1387		(a)1221	98		9.1431	124.168	64.7	150.95
(b)112			(b)127.8		(a)1822		(a)1304	100		9.8698	124.958	64.4	147.29
					(a)1502		(a)1323	113		10.9163	137.666	65.6	153.68
(b)125			(b)154.9		(a)1505		(a)1403	123		11.5294	145.142	71.9	170.11
					(a)1525		(a)1450	153		13.7277	169.562	87.4	213.410
(b)142			(b)196.4		(a)1715		(a)1593	188		16.0680	211.950	116.4	267.114
					(a)1877		1677	184		17.9436	222.175	118.9	278.696
(b)178	(b)237		(b)259.0		(a)1954		1808	196		19.1624	232.575	123.3	285.474
			283.2		1959		1888	199	201	18.5348	230.146	119.7	299.142
(b)198	(b)222	(b)132.7	326.8		2008		1788	212	216	18.8964	233.707	127.9	307.763
218	231		398.0		2311	2359	1999	233	248	20.3638	247.390	130.4	304.935
209	220	(b)140.0	316.6		2671	2700	2262	241	254	19.3528	260.414	141.9	307.680
178	191		265.8	176	2233	2255	2233	170	168	12.6631	198.600	81.9	199.867
183	199	144.9	259.8	178	1813	1903	2065	141	145	10.7284	159.833	71.6	167.719
178	190	148.5	272.5	191	1673	1771	1913	188	142	11.3725	164.444	64.3	164.311
181	188	143.9	266.0	192	1789	1833	1828	155	165	12.1069	173.743	72.9	193.672
179	177	152.3	243.7	176	1855	1829	1763	156	165	13.6665	192.944	75.6	181.030
178	175	157.3	259.0	185	(a)1857		1798	159	169	13.9304	193.087	77.6	184.898
177		158.2	263.0	187			1813	156	167	13.7011	185.637	72.0	184.463
175		157.3	261.2	186			1826	153	164	13.3841	191.414	72.1	172.435
				182				151	159	13.0895	188.711	72.5	170.954
										12.8201	186.675	73.1	171.420

(d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) 230 commodities, 1890-1899; 272, 1910-1914; from 1915, 271. number (38 commodities and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included.

records, prices rising over seven-fold. The Frankfurter Zeitung index number for 98 commodities on the base prices at the middle of 1914=1 rose from 39,898 at July 1 to 286,248 at August 1. Foods increased nearly seven-fold, textiles and leather over seven-fold, minerals nine-fold, the miscellaneous group over six-fold, and industrial products over seven-fold. The dollar exchange during July rose 563 per cent so that gold prices which

were at July 1 almost exactly the same as in 1914 were higher at August 1.

**COST OF LIVING.** — The official index number of cost of living (food, rent, heat, light and clothing) compiled by the Federal Statistical Office, was 37,651 for July (1913-14=1), an increase of nearly 400 per cent on the June level. The largest increases were in food and clothing, which were five times as great in July as in June. Heat and light was

## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100

8

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods Vienna	Cost of living Vienna	56 articles Brussels	Foods, fuel sundries	Foods fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910.....	(d) \$ 6.95	(d)94	(e)96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913.....	7.84	99	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-Jan. ....	7.73	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	7.42	100	100	100	1	1	.....	(b)139.2	100
1915-Jan. ....	7.97	107	118	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	7.74	104	132	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916-Jan. ....	8.28	112	145	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	8.46	114	161	148	.....	.....	.....	(b)250.2	.....
1917-Jan. ....	10.27	138	187	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	11.62	157	204	180	.....	.....	.....	(b)453.5	.....
1918-Jan. ....	12.42	167	206	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	13.00	175	210	203	.....	.....	.....	(b)863.5	.....
1919-Jan. ....	13.78	186	230	220	.....	.....	639	.....	.....
July .....	13.77	186	209	208	.....	.....	354	(b)1866.3	.....
1920-Jan. ....	15.30	206	236	225	.....	.....	410	.....	.....
July .....	16.84	227	258	252	.....	.....	479	(b)2334.2	.....
1921-Jan. ....	14.48	195	278	265	.....	.....	477	.....	1830
July .....	10.96	148	220	219	.....	.....	393	(b)2491.4	1303
1922-Jan. ....	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409	3191.8	1467
July .....	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	3437.1	1430
1923-Jan. ....	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	406	3678.7	941
April .....	10.64	143	168	174	12935	10897	429	3816.1	927
May .....	10.36	140	162	170	13910	11440	431	.....	928
June .....	10.23	138	160	169	14132	11513	436	.....	933
July .....	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	.....	.....
Aug. ....	19.53	142	165	171	12335	10496	.....	.....	.....

more than three times as high and rents more than double.

## Holland

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The official index number of wholesale prices in Holland compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics has been revised and the number of articles reduced from 53 to 48, foods being reduced in number from 33 to 28. The index is now published both on the base 1901-10 = 100 and 1913 = 100. The latter index is the one contained in the accompanying table. In June foods declined one point to 137, and "all articles" showed no change from the previous month.

## India

COST OF LIVING. — The official index number compiled by the Bombay Labour Office showed a rise in July of 2 points, to 153 (July, 1914 = 100). All foods rose 2 points owing to seasonal changes, cereals rising one point, and other foods 5 points, while pulses showed no change. Fuel and lighting, clothing and house rent showed no change.

## United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed that wholesale prices in July declined 1 1/3 per cent to 151, being

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.  
except where noted)

3a

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Holland		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles Paris	Cost of living Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living The Hague (c)	Foods Rome	Cost of living Rome
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1st half 1914	
				1000				113			
								114			
								(b)116		100	100
100	100	100	100	1075	100						
				1295				128			
128	116			1288				148			
				1439				153		(a)107.75	(a)108.63
146	136			1387				170			
				1491				186		(a)115.64	(a)122.21
166	155			1971				212			
				2056						(a)156.99	(a)162.74
187	182			2210				(b)228		203	197
186	190			2665	238					(a)254.20	241.48
212	211			2811				(b)230			188.32
								258	100.2	274.86	263.45
251	242	898.2	819.4	3119	295	12.7	10.7	275	101.8	318.07	312.55
253	262	981.8	911.0	4006	368	14.2	11.8	236	95.3	366.80	374.08
276	264	1173.9	1065.4	4404	338	14.9	12.5	192	94.8	402.34	387.28
236	237	1277.8	1139.0	3292	295	24.6	20.4	187	91.3	468.63	429.69
197	212	1123.2	1055.1	3424	291	68.4	53.9	177	82.4	459.00	428.97
184	199	1105.4	1118.4	3188	289	1366.	1120.3	167	79.8	479.85	441.22
180	198	1079.5	1132.8	3321	324	3500.	2954.	168			
		1012.1	1095.6	3439		4620.	3816.	166			
		979.9	1074.8	3496		9347.	7650.				
		968.4	1087.4	3562		46510.	37651.				
188	204			3446							
				3524							

153 in June, and 155 in July last year. The largest decrease for the month under review was one of 2.5 per cent in cloths and clothing, due to declines in cotton goods and silk. Chemicals and drugs declined 2¼ per cent. In farm products, advances in corn, cattle, hogs, eggs, timothy and clover hay, hops, onions and potatoes were more than offset by declines in wheat, oats, rye, lambs, cotton, beans, alfalfa hay and hides. Metals and metal products, building materials, foods, fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous commodities showed smaller decreases.

House furnishing goods showed no change.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices was \$12.9143 at September 1 as compared with \$12.8201 at August 1. This was the first upward turn in the index number since March 1, and was an increase of 0.7 per cent for the month. Eight groups showed advances, the chief articles to show increases being meats and other animal products. The live-stock and provisions groups showed increases of 8.2 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively and smaller increases were shown by breadstuffs,



## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100)

Country	Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland			
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Madrid food, fuel, sundries	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods Federal Labour Office	Food neat light Cooper- ative Stores
Base period	July 1914	1914	1914	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910 .....								
1913 .....								
1914-Jan .....								
July .....	100	(b)100	(b)100	(b)100	100		(a)100	(a)100
1915-Jan .....					(c)113			(a)107
July .....				(b)108	(c)124			(a)119
1916-Jan .....	143				(c)130			(a)126
July .....	160			(b)116	(c)142			(a)140
1917-Jan .....					169	(a)139		(a)149
July .....	261			(b)125	177			(a)180
1918-Jan .....					221	192		(a)197
July .....	279			(b)155	268	219		(a)229
1919-Jan .....	279				339	267		(a)252
July .....	289			(b)175	310	257		238
1920-Jan .....	295				298	259		244
July .....	319			(b)191	297	270		246
1921-Jan .....	334	25140	14084		238	271	226	243
July .....	292	45655	25709	(b)189	232	236	203	214
1922-Jan .....	257	73598	46883	179	190	216	185	189
July .....	235	129811	78798	179	179	190	157	158
1923-Jan .....	214	493132	352695	180	166	183	154	161
April .....	212	1247800	835100	180	163	177	157	161
May .....	214	1378831	946657	178	161		150	164
June .....	213	1636650	1277967	170	161		163	166
July .....	215				160	174	163	168
Aug .....								167

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of capital towns. (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods.

textiles, metals, coal and coke, naval stores, and the miscellaneous group. Slight declines were seen in fruits, hides and leather, oils, building materials and chemicals and drugs.

Dun's index number of wholesale prices at September 1, like Bradstreet's, exhibited its first upward trend since early in the year, increasing in the same degree, 0.7 per cent, for the month, to \$187.981. Meats increased 6.3 per cent, dairy and garden products 10 per cent, and clothing 0.5 per cent. Slight decreases were shown by the other four groups.

The index number of the Federal Reserve Board showed for July a decline of 5 points or 3 per cent from the June level. Goods produced fell 4 points; goods imported, 7 points, and goods exported 8 points. Raw materials declined 8 points to 163; producers' goods fell 4 points to 160 and consumers' goods fell 1 point to 156.

**COST OF LIVING.** — The official index number for Massachusetts compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life showed an increase for July over the June level of 0.7 per cent, reaching 160.1 on the base average

## IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

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South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods 9 towns	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	50 foods 25 towns	Foods Bureau Lab'r Stat.	Cost of living Bureau of Lab'r Stat.	Cost of living Nat. Ind. Conf. Bd.	Cost of living Mass
1910=1000	July 1914		1911=1000	1909-13	1913	1913	July	1913
			(f)	(g)	(g)	(i)		
1000				(h)991	98			
1163			1106	(h)1037	100	100		100
(b)1148			1099		104			101.8
	100	100	1164	1070	102		100	102.1
(b)1228			1240	1177	103	(a)103.0		102.9
			1522	1200	100		100.5	101.7
(b)1275			1504	1236	107	(a)105.1		105.1
			1510	1276	111		108.7	106.9
(b)1418			1453	1359	128	(a)118.3		119.6
			1470	1357	146		131.3	129.3
(b)1437			1505	1423	160	(a)142.4		144.6
			1523	1491	167		(a)152.2	155.1
(b)1559			1627	1553	185	(a)174.4		167.5
	187	186	1714	1539	190		172.2	171.5
(b)2049		183	1862	1688	201	(a)199.3	190	192.0
	188	190	2260	1791	219	(a)216.5	205	202.6
(c)1900	163	169	2167	1906	172	(a)200.4	181	179.6
(c)1556	174	177	1876	1752	148		163	160.8
1391	169	178	(a)1666	1574	142	(a)174.3	161	157.3
1335	160	165	(a)1700	1537	142	(a)166.6	155.6	156.2
1348	151	156	(a)1666	1483	144	(a)169.5	159	157.1
1344	150	155	(a)1684	1516	143		159.1	158.5
1355	148	153		1525	143		160.3	159.1
1352	146	151			144	169.7	160.1	158.9
	148	153			147			160.1

month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six. (k) Cost of food budget.

retail price in 1913 = 100. Foods increased from 140 to 143.4 and fuel from 200.3 to 203.6. Clothing dropped from 184.1 to 182.1, and light from 131.6 to 127.5. Shelter and sundries showed no change, remaining at 167 and 170.5 respectively.

The retail food index of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed an increase of 2 per cent in July as compared with

June, being 147 in July and 144 in June. The chief change was a seasonal increase of 31 per cent in potatoes. Strictly fresh eggs advanced 5 per cent and pork chops 4 per cent. Cabbage decreased 13 per cent, onions 9 per cent and granulated sugar 5 per cent. Other foods varied less during the month or showed no change. During the year period following July 15, 1922, the increase in all foods was 4 per cent.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISION AFFECTING LABOUR

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**T**HE legal decision which is summarized below refers to the question of responsibility for injuries sustained by a workman.

**A proprietor is not responsible for injuries sustained by an electrician repairing his elevator**

An electrician who was injured when repairing the elevator in a building brought an action in the Superior Court of Quebec against the proprietor of the building, claiming damages of \$1,940. It appeared that the electrician had been sent by an electrical contractor on the request of the proprietor. After examining the mechanism he instructed the proprietor's engineer to rotate the motor by hand. To do this the engineer fixed a pipe wrench on the shaft of the motor. When the power was turned on later, on the electrician's instructions,

this wrench which had been left on the shaft flew off and struck him. The action was dismissed by the Superior Court on the grounds that under the circumstances the electrician was in charge of the work of repairing the elevator, and was responsible to see that due care was taken in its execution, and that he was himself to blame for what had happened by reason of the fact that he had not taken such care as to prevent the accident.

*(Quebec — Gordon vs. The Crescent Turkish Bath Company).*



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.

DEPUTY MINISTER—H. H. WARD.

Volume 23

OCTOBER 1923

Number 10

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

IN addition to the regular monthly articles this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains an account of the Federal-Provincial Conference which met at Ottawa to consider the obligations arising out of the labour sections of the Peace Treaties; articles on legislation in Canada bearing on proposals of the International Labour Conference, and on hours of labour in Canada and other countries; and a report of the annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as well as reports of annual meeting of various other labour organizations. There is also given the text of a judgment recently delivered by Mr. Justice Orde respecting the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

### Monthly summary.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a further increase in employment during August largely owing to harvesting in the prairie provinces. There was also a great increase in the number of applications, vacancies and placements during August as compared with the same month last year.

At the beginning of September, the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 2.2 as compared with 2.9 at the beginning of August and with 3.6 at the beginning of September, 1922.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was

\$10.46 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$10.53 for August; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the highest point reached), and \$7.83 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, stood at 154.7 for September, as compared with 153.3 for August; 145.4 for September, 1922, and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak).

The time loss due to industrial disputes during September was less than in the previous month and than in September, 1922. Seventeen disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 1,844 employees and a time loss estimated at 35,237 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were 18 disputes involving 3,655 employees and a time loss of 37,257 working days, and for September, 1922, 23 disputes involving 17,736 employees and a time loss of 99,732 working days. At the end of September there were 13 disputes in progress involving 978 employees.

### Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Two reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received by the Department in September, and one Board was established.

**Increased demand for Government Annuities.**

That there is increasing interest throughout Canada in the Dominion Government annuities plan is definitely indicated by the large increase in applications for this form of protective investment made to the Government Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour. During the first six months of the present fiscal year which began on April 1, the amount of money invested has been over \$567,000, which is an increase of \$125,000 in excess of the value of the annuities issued in the same period last year. The Act establishing the Branch was passed in 1908, but in the first few years of operation the business done was not extensive. In the past 10 years, however, it has grown steadily. A particularly striking augmentation of annuities written has been evidenced since the Annuities Branch came under the operation of the Department of Labour. Judged by the actual number of applications received this year and the increasing number of inquiries to the Department, it is probable that the amount of business written in 1923 will be considerably in excess of last year's total, which represented an investment of over a million dollars.

Various plans of annuities are operated. The most popular, gauged by the number of applications received, is that which gives a life income to the annuitant for the payment of a stated capital sum. He or she will be paid a sum for life equivalent at or beyond the age of 55 years to about eight per cent of the amount invested. The rate of interest increases according to the length of the period of survival until at the age of 85 the rate is nearly 27 per cent. The next most popular plan is the deferred annuity system, which as its name implies, becomes effective at the end of a given number of years. This form is particularly appropriate for those who wish to make provision for their old age whilst still in active employment. The cost depends on the age of the annuitant

and the period for which the annuity is to be deferred.

**Commission to enquire into industrial unrest at Sydney, N.S.**

On September 22, an order-in-council was passed appointing a Royal Commission under the Inquiries Act to make an inquiry into the cause of industrial unrest among the steel workers at Sydney, N.S., and the circumstances which occasioned the calling out and the retention of the Militia in aid of the civil power in connection with the same. The Commission is composed of Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G. of Ottawa, chairman, and Messrs. J. J. Johnson, K.C., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Fred Baneroff, Toronto. The Commission is empowered to make all necessary enquiries and investigation concerning the relations between the employers and employees concerned with a view to making such recommendations as in their opinion may serve to promote amicable relations between the parties and remove or lessen the unrest. They are also empowered to treat as private any testimony, books, papers documents or statements given or exhibited to them.

**Mine rescue work in Canada.**

The annual mine rescue and first-aid competition of the East Kootenay Mine Safety Association was held at Michel, B.C., on August 25, and those of the Vancouver Island Mine Safety Association and of the Province of Alberta on Labour Day, September 3, the former being held at Ladysmith, B.C. and the latter at Edmonton, Alta.

Seven mine rescue and ten first-aid teams took part in the East Kootenay Mine Rescue Association competition, two of the mine rescue and three of the first-aid teams coming in from Alberta. There were four separate contests, mine rescue, senior and junior first aid, and ladies' first-aid. Three of the mine rescue teams representing the Coal Creek Colliery of British Columbia

used the Gibb rescue apparatus, two representing the Michel Colliery used the Draegar apparatus, and the Alberta teams, one from Lethbridge and one from Bellevue, used the Proto rescue type. The winner of the first prize for mine rescue work was a Coal Creek team under Captain J. Caulfield. This team also received a trophy donated by the Honourable J. H. King, Minister of Public Works in the Federal Government, for efficiency in mine rescue training. The preparation of the grounds was under the direction of Mr. F. Herney, Mine Safety Inspector at Michel. A Fernie first-aid team in addition to receiving the first prize for first-aid work was presented with the British Columbia Mine Department Cup for efficiency in first-aid.

At the competition under the auspices of the Vancouver Island Mine Safety Association teams were in attendance from the most important of the coal mining centres of the province including Cumberland, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Cassidy, South Wellington and Fernie. The Paul apparatus and the Gibbs apparatus were used in these competitions. The Honourable William Sloan, Minister of Mines, Mr. Geo. Wilkinson, Chief Inspector of Mines, and Mr. Thomas Graham, General Manager of the Canadian Collieries (D) Limited, were among those who attended the meet. The Cumberland team came first in the mine rescue work, the Fernie team came second, and Nanaimo third. In the first-aid work Captain Beveridge's team, Cumberland, was the winner of the Coulson cup, and Mrs. Hudson, of Cumberland, was captain of the winning team for the Ladies' Cup. In this competition there was also the "One Man Event", "Two Men Event" and "Juvenile Event", the winners in these events representing the districts of Nanaimo, Cassidy and Nanaimo respectively.

The competition in Alberta was held under the joint auspices of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Workmen's Compensation

Board. Eight teams were entered for the mine rescue competition. The Humblerstone team carried off the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy challenge shield awarded in the northern section of the province, winning out in competition with five other teams, with an aggregate of 671 marks, 750 marks being the maximum. It was, however, three points behind the Hy-Grade team from Drumheller, which latter team therefore become Alberta champions for 1923. The rescue contests were staged in a specially built tunnel framework at the Exhibition grounds, and it is stated they will now be given a permanent home there. Two mine rescue cars supplied the equipment for the various tests. For the "Gorman Challenge Cup" offered for competition in men's senior first-aid, there were four entries, and the Blue Diamond team was the winner with 251½ marks. In the ladies' contest Beverly "B" team got 254½ marks out of a possible 300, Beverly "A" team got 235½ marks while a girls' team entered in the contest won 186 marks. Among the junior class competitors, all were Edmonton boys, the winners being Third Troop Boy Scouts with 262 marks. Five silver and five bronze medals were awarded in this class.

The "Mecco" type of rescue breathing apparatus was selected as the most suitable for the Nova Scotia collieries, at a recent meeting at Cape Breton. It was, however, openly admitted that each type of apparatus had its own advantages which under different conditions might make it commendable. The "Mecco" is of British design, and like all other types is being constantly improved. All the colliery districts of Nova Scotia will be equipped with the same type, enabling the rescue corps of one district to render effective aid in any other district should an accident occur necessitating outside help. The subject of standardization of mine rescue apparatus has lately been receiving the attention of mine officials both in Canada and the United States.



**Report on  
safety in  
bituminous  
coal  
mines.**

The United States Coal Commission has issued a summary report of its investigation of Safety in Bituminous Coal Mining.

The report states that the principal bituminous coal mine hazards are first, falls of roof and coal; second, underground transportation; third, explosions. There was no positive evidence to show that bituminous miners were subject to special and marked occupational diseases. The occupation was considered, however, more hazardous than the average occupation; using the comparative occupational rates of Ohio and Pennsylvania as a basis, ten per cent of all occupations listed take a higher rate than bituminous coal mining, and ninety per cent a lower rate. State mining laws and compensation insurance inspection were claimed to be the two great factors for mine safety. Competitive insurance under State control, as in Pennsylvania, with schedule and experience rating to evaluate individual mine hazards appeared to give the best results from a safety view point. While the majority of the committee felt that certification of miners was sound in theory and, if properly conducted, an aid to safety, the operators' representative held that in practice this law had given control of all miners to the Union, and where in effect had not reduced accidents. Inability to read and understand printed and written instructions and lack of sufficient knowledge of English to understand even the spoken language was claimed to be among the indirect causes of accidents, and it was stated that insistence on ability at least to understand spoken English should be made a condition of employment in so dangerous an industry as coal mining, or the employee should work under the direction of a foreman who understands his language. The Commission believed in the idea of having a safety committee of men at each mine. Unification of basic points in the various State laws, it was claimed, would increase safety and do

away with unfair conditions that create competition based on the difference in the cost of mining under the different safety standards in neighbouring States. It was recommended that all States should have safety service organizations in connection with compensation insurance, and that the Bureau of Mines should conduct more safety service inspection work in the mines as an accident-prevention measure, and their reports should be furnished to the state departments of mines as well as to the operators.

**Workmen's  
Compensation  
Commission  
appointed  
in Quebec.**

Early in the present month the Government of the Province of Quebec, in fulfilment of the requirements of an act passed at the last session of the legislature, created a commission to inquire into the labour conditions in the Province with special reference to Workmen's Compensation. The Act (Statutes of Quebec, second session, 1922, chapter 38) provided that "the Lieutenant Governor in Council may create a commission composed of five persons, chosen by him, of whom one representing the government presides *ex officio*, two representing the employers and two representing the labourers, to inquire into the labour conditions in this Province, with regard to the system or systems it would be expedient to establish in order to fix and determine indemnities or compensation in cases of accidents to workmen in the course of or occasioned by their work" (LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1923, page 265). The Commission will be composed as follows:

Chairman: Ernest Roy, K.C., of Quebec.

Representing the employers: Joseph Alexandre Bothwell, manager of the Brompton Pulp Company, East Angus; and E. Gaudiose Brousseau, president of the Builders' Exchange, Quebec.

Representing the employees: Gustave Francq, of Montreal (for the International Unions), and Pierre Beaulé, of Quebec (for the National Unions).

Secretary, Alfred Crowe.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec, enacted in 1909, and amended subsequently, instituted the existing system under which workmen injured in the course of their employment may obtain compensation from their individual employers by means of actions in the civil courts or through private insurance companies. Starting in 1914, other provinces in Canada established "state" systems of workmen's compensation, the employers in each group of industries being collectively liable for the payment of compensation for industrial accidents to employees, the claims of the workmen being adjudicated by special boards appointed by the several provincial governments. In recent years many labour delegations have waited on the government of Quebec to ask that a Workmen's Compensation Board should be created on the plan which is in effect in the other provinces. It is understood that the Commission will begin its sessions at the end of October.

#### Minimum wages in Alberta.

His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, chairman of the Alberta Utilities Commission, has been appointed chairman of the Minimum Wage Board of the same province, in succession to Mr. A. G. Browning, whose resignation from that position was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August. The other members of the Board continue to serve, namely Mrs. Harriet J. Ingram, of the Garment Workers' Union, Edmonton, employees' representative, and Mr. James Kellas, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, employers' representative.

#### Yukon Territory ordinances of 1923.

The ordinances passed by the Yukon Council during the present year comprise no enactments having special reference to the employment of labour, with the exception of a redrafted subsection of the Yukon Game Ordinance declaring it to be an offence to act as

guide or assistant guide without a license. The subsection provides that "any person who acts as guide or camp helper to any non-resident hunter without first having procured a license as required by this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance. No Indian shall act as assistant guide or camp helper without having first procured a license to so act, and any Indian so acting without license shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance". It is also provided that no Indian shall be licensed as a chief guide.

#### Fire prevention week.

By proclamation dated September 18, the week from October 7 to 13 was appointed by the Governor General to be observed through Canada as "Fire Prevention Week". The proclamation states that during the last ten years more than 4,000 persons in Canada lost their lives and insurable property having a value in excess of \$300,000,000 was destroyed by fire. During 1922 the loss from this cause reached the unprecedented total of \$54,390,600, and the losses are stated to be rapidly increasing despite the praiseworthy efforts of numerous agencies for its prevention. It was further stated in the proclamation that at least 90 per cent of the fires are due to inexcusable ignorance or neglect, and that the exercise of reasonable prudence and proper carefulness on the part of individuals would reduce losses by fire in Canada to the comparatively insignificant proportions of losses in other countries. The public were asked to take special measures during the week, including the careful inspection of private and public dwellings, stores, warehouses, factories, hotels, hospitals and other institutions; the removal of rubbish from the neighbourhood of building; fire drills and instruction for school children and others; instruction of persons entering the park and forest areas, and full publicity for all laws and regulations on the subject of fire protection.

**Technical  
training  
in pulp  
and paper  
industry.**

Mr. J. N. Stephenson, editor of the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*, published at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, has been appointed principal of the technical school for the pulp and paper industry which was recently established at the same place by the Institute of Industrial and Domestic Arts. Some account of the special courses and text books offered to students of this industry was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923, page 577. The faculty of the school consists of well known experts in paper manufacture and technology. Six of the faculty are superintendents of mills, three are managers, two are chief chemists, three are engineers, three are consulting technologists and others are specialists in other departments. A committee of executives in the industry supervises the school. After ten months' operation the number of students is now 350, representing over sixty occupations, from general manager to labourer, the age of the students ranging from 18 to 60 years.

**Teaching  
councils  
for hospital  
nurses.**

Revised regulations governing hospitals in Saskatchewan, issued during September, make provision for the technical training of nurses in every hospital which receives aid from the Provincial Government. A training school must be maintained capable of providing a complete course in nursing, and a teaching council is to be established, composed of a nominee of the medical staff on the hospital board, the principal of a local educational institution to be named by the Board, the hospital superintendent, the superintendent of nurses, and such staff nurses as are engaged in teaching, together with such members of the medical staff as are appointed teachers by the board of governors upon the recommendation of the medical staff. Teaching councils are to elect their officers at their first meeting in each year. There is also to be an executive committee composed of various officials of the hospital and of the teaching council. The duties of the teaching council are, to decide upon a curriculum for the training school; arrange for keeping a complete record of all pupil nurses; arrange for examination in theoretical work; prepare reports of examinations; make recommendations to the board of governors for the issuing of diplomas, and make rules for the conduct of the school. Such rules are subject to approval of the board of governors. The course of studies outlined by the council must have the approval of the Minister of Public Health of the Province.

**Industrial  
training of  
mental  
defectives.**

Mention was made in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE of the success reached at the Ontario Hospital, Orillia, in teaching mental defectives useful occupations. Commencing October 1922, the patients of the Mental Hospital, Weyburn, Saskatchewan, have been taking lessons in rug weaving, needlework of many sorts, tapestry and basket weaving, and toy making. A collection of samples of their handiwork was shown at the recent Exhibition at Regina which called forth expressions of amazement that the mentally ill can be persuaded to bend their minds toward learning to make articles of such perfection. Mrs. E. Pirt, the teacher of occupational therapy in this hospital, states that the making of these articles is an important factor in coaxing the deranged minds back to a natural condition and for that reason the hospital staff endeavours to find sale for them. The money from the articles sold is used in buying comforts for the patients. There was also an exhibit from the Battleford Hospital which was chiefly remarkable for the very beautiful hammered copper and brass, and the woodwork, and the extraordinary display of appliqué embroidery and needlework.



**Conditions  
in British  
Civil Service,  
Army and  
Navy.**

In March last, the British Government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E., "to enquire into the present standard of remuneration and other conditions of employment of the various classes of State servants employed in the Civil Service and in the three Fighting Services" and to include in their report a classified statement of increase in the number and cost of personnel in these services consequent on duties imposed on them since July 1914, and the expansion of duties then existing. A summary of the findings of the committee is given in *The Ministry of Labour Gazette* for September, 1923. The committee express the view that "there is only one principle in which all the factors of responsibility, cost of living, marriage, children, social position, etc., are included—the employer should pay what is necessary to recruit and retain an efficient staff". They advise two general considerations in regard to the pay of State servants; (1) that the State should hold the scales even between its own servants and those through whose enterprise its servants are paid; (2) that employees of the Crown would have a real ground for complaint if their pay were related to wages in industry only in the time of low wages. It was the opinion of the Committee: "If they do not get pay relative to the boom, they must be spared the full severity of the slump. The State as a model employer offers security, a pension, a dignified service, and moderate wage, in exchange for the excitement and possibilities of private employment". The committee found that in the competitive trades or industries subject to world competition (cotton, coal mining, iron and steel, mercantile marine and agriculture) the level of wages showed a reduction ranging from 10 per cent to 40 per cent, on the amounts paid in 1919; while in the sheltered trades, the trades not exposed to world competition (bricklayers, dock labourers, gas stokers, and labour-

ers employed in the non-trading services of local authorities) the reduction is only from 5 to 15 per cent. The increase in staff in the civil service generally was accounted for by the extra work which had been thrown on the Civil Service since 1914, it being found that the average individual output is not less than in 1914. Among the recommendations of the Committee were: that the Government should limit as much as possible the number of Ministries which have to interfere with each industry, in view of the indirect, as well as the direct, burdens of inspections upon industry; that for the routine clerical classes the normal attendance should be eight hours, with three-quarters of an hour off for lunch; that the Post Office should consider whether such high maximum rates as are now paid (to postmen and other "manipulative" grades) are necessary; and that young women should be recruited for administrative, executive and clerical grades at a lower rate than young men; a woman's value being regarded as lower owing to the prospect of marriage, and the consequent doubt whether the woman will be able to give continuity of employment. With regard to the Fighting Services, the Committee favoured a scheme for a reduction in pay for the non-commissioned officers and men of the army. They considered that the pay of naval ratings was now too high, and should be reduced parallel with reduction in the pay of the rank and file of the army. They also suggested certain reductions in the pay of junior officers in the Army and the Navy, and the junior officers and men in the Air Force, but they were not in favour of reductions for the higher officers in the Army and Navy.

**Labour  
turnover  
and  
industrial  
accidents.**

A close relationship between the number of new employees and the number of industrial accidents is shown as the result of a survey of the records of about 30,000 accidents

in various kinds of industry in the United States. The survey is described in the July issue of the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, the organ of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons. Its conclusions support those which were reached a year ago by an observer of the accident records of the United States iron and steel industry during a ten-year period, and published in Bulletin 298, of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1922. In the latter publication it was stated that the accident rate for employees with less than six months' service was 37.1 per million hours exposure to risk, compared with 14.1 for those with 3 to 5 years' service, and with 2.8 per cent for those with 10 to 15 years' service. The new survey proves that while the fluctuations in accidents follow to a slight degree the fluctuations in average working force, they follow with a far closer correspondence the fluctuations in the number of new employees. A study of data supplied by four large industrial concerns covering the year 1921 shows that the number of accidents was approximately equal to the number of new men hired. It is found, further, that the number of accidents varies somewhat from month to month, and that the number of new employees varies likewise, this correspondence being observed both for the total figures and for the separate establishments. No factors considered by investigators of industrial accident records have been found to bear so close a correlation. In view of these conclusions the practical steps suggested by the writers for the reduction of industrial accidents are: first, to reduce labour turnover for if the number of new employees could be reduced to zero the number of accidents would probably be reduced by 75 per cent; second, in calculating the cost of turnover, a percentage of compensation expenses should be included with the cost of spoiled work, damaged machinery, etc.; third, more instruction should be given to new employees.

#### Experiment in unemployment insurance.

Reference was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 978) to the Unemployment Insurance bill which is being considered by the Wisconsin State Legislature at its fall session. Professor John R. Commons is said to be responsible for the drafting of many of the provisions of the "Huber Bill", as it is called. The bill is framed upon the principle that unemployment is a disease of industry and that the burden of responsibility for unemployment should be placed upon the managers of industry rather than upon the community or upon labour. The bill provides that all employers in Wisconsin with a few exceptions, shall form themselves into a statewide mutual insurance company and pay premiums in proportion to the regularity with which each keeps his labour force working. The employer who hires and fires indiscriminately will pay a high premium. The employer who exhausts all means at his command to keep his normal force working on full time will have his reward in the smaller premium assessed against him. Thus there will be a steady incentive to keep continuous the employment of all labour, regardless of whether any individual employer is out of sympathy with the plan or not. In spite of all these efforts, industry is bound to suffer some seasonal and periodic dislocation from which a certain amount of unemployment will be the result. To take care of these unemployed the state insurance company will pay benefits at the rate of \$1 a day for adult men and women and 50 cents a day for boys and girls between 16 and 18 years. The unemployed, provided they have worked six months for one or more employers, will be entitled to benefits for a maximum period of six weeks, with the limit increased to thirteen weeks after the third year. Workers idle as the result of a strike or lockout are not entitled to benefits. The Huber bill does not apply to employers who hire less than six workmen, or to farm labourers or employees of the State or of



cities, towns, villages or school districts. No new commissions or state machinery is called for in the bill since administration is provided for through the State Industrial Commission with the co-operation of an unpaid advisory board of employers and employees.

The Huber bill is being watched with interest in the United States. The *New York Times* observes that "if it proves half as efficacious in reducing unemployment as compensation laws have been in reducing the number and severity of accidents, it will have amply earned its right to live".

**Employment  
guarantee of  
Proctor and  
Gamble  
Company.**

A guarantee of regular employment has been issued by the Proctor and Gamble Company. Company, soap manufacturers, to its employees at Ivorydale, Ohio, who participate in the Company's profit-sharing plan. The guarantee secures to each profit-sharing employee full pay for forty-eight weeks of the calendar year less any time lost by reason of the customary holiday closings, or through fire, flood, strike, or other extreme emergency. If an employee enters the profit-sharing plan after the beginning of the year it is the intent of the company to secure him full pay for such of the forty-eight weeks as remain in that calendar year. The company reserves the right to transfer any employee to work other than that at which he is regularly employed at the same regular wage rate per hour, the right to discharge any employee at any time and for any cause, and the right to terminate or modify this guarantee after serving six months' notice to that effect.

**Employees'  
benefit plan  
to stabilize  
employment.**

An employees' benefit plan which has been in successful operation since January 1, 1919, in the Hood Rubber Company's establishment at Boston, Mass., is described in an article in the September issue of the *American Management Review*. Three classes of bene-

fit are provided, sickness, non-industrial accident and death. Industrial accidents, being covered by Workmen's Compensation, are not included. All factory employees of three months standing or more are eligible for benefits, but the amount paid, and the number of payments made, increase with the length of employment. Thus, employees who have served three months to one year receive \$8 a week for seven weeks; those who have served one to three years receive \$9 a week for 13 weeks; from three to five years \$10 for 26 weeks; from 5 to 15 years \$12 for 39 weeks, and 15 years and over \$12 for 52 weeks. In cases of death the dependants of deceased employees who had served from three to six months receive \$200, from six months to one year, \$300, increasing by regular increments until \$1,000 is paid on the death of employees of five years' service or more. Experience is said to have shown that the death benefits are the weak features of the scheme, the direct returns not being commensurate with the expenditure. The schedule of benefits above enumerated is based on continued or unbroken service without reference to earnings. A waiting period of seven days provides against malingering in short time disabilities.

The factory employs about 7,000 workers, of whom about 35 per cent are female, about 50 per cent are foreign born, and about 50 per cent are married. The effect of the plan has been, it is stated, a reduction of unnecessary absenteeism. "During the last several years our total time loss has been about 5 per cent working time, of which about two-thirds was due to personal reasons, and one-third to sickness and accident. Except during periods of unusual epidemics the time lost for sickness does not exceed six days a year per employee. Women lost about twice as much time from both personal and sickness absence as men. These rates appear very favourable in comparison with those of any other group of industrial employees under similar conditions of employ-



ment, and composed of a similar personnel as regards sex distribution." The company assumes full financial responsibility and deals directly with its employees. "We expend a considerable amount of money annually in the payment of benefits. We do this because we believe that we thereby improve the employment relationship and attract and hold a more desirable personnel."

**The co-operative movement in Denmark.**

An article on The Co-operative Movement in Denmark, contributed by Mr. F. Dalgaard, secretary of the "Ko-operative Foellesforbund" of Denmark appeared in a recent issue of "*Industrial and Labour Information*" published by the International Labour Office (League of Nations). The writer states that the co-operative movement among the workers and poorer classes has not been so important in Denmark as in Great Britain and Germany but agricultural cooperation has had consequences of the greatest importance. Out of a total population in 1911 of 2,700,000, about 1,000,000 derived their living directly or indirectly from agriculture. Since the forming of the first co-operative dairy in 1882 that movement has developed so greatly that in 1909 out of a total of 180,000 farms and estates that had milch cows, 100,000 which owned 1,174,000 cows out of a total of 1,272,000, delivered all their milk to co-operative societies, so that only about 8 per cent of the farms were outside of the co-operative movement. In 1921, the total turnover of all Danish agricultural societies was 1,248,000,000 kr. of which 535,000,000 represented the turnover of the dairies, 330,000,000 kr. that of the slaughter houses and 174,000,000 that of the wholesale society. In the whole country there are about 1,800 co-operative distributive societies founded with Rochdale principles. In 1886 the first Workers' Co-operative Bakery was founded at Copenhagen.

There is now a workers' bakery in all the larger Danish towns. Of these 35 have formed a federation for the purchase of wheat and they have also their own mill. It was only about the beginning of this century that consumers' co-operative societies came to be generally established in the towns although the first one was established in 1866, and a second one which still exists was founded in 1872. The Metropolitan Consumers' Society, an amalgamation of sixteen societies has now 30,000 members and more than 100 distributive departments. This Society has formed a federation of workers' societies which have a yearly turnover of 30,000,000 kr. Another form of co-operation is found in the building societies, which have built, altogether about 7,000 dwellings. The Workers' Cooperative Bank of Denmark, which was founded in 1919 to take charge of the finances of Danish workers, has an annual turnover of about 400,000,000 kr. Last year all the workers co-operative societies in Denmark united to form a Danish Co-operative union, its function being to promote the co-operative movement, to remove causes of friction and overlapping and to act as a link between the Danish movement and foreign co-operative organizations.

An effort is being made in Manitoba to have prison labour utilized in connection with certain non-competitive industries, that is, industries, which are not carried on in the province. Among these industries the manufacture of binder twine and automobile license plates is mentioned. Many men serving terms are said to have no regular occupation in the Provincial gaol, and on their discharge are practically without resources. Short term prisoners are given a chance to go on the prison farm, where they earn 25 cents a day, but long term convicts are not trusted to that extent.

Sixty-six miners and employees of the Cedar Creek Mining Company, of Bri-

tish Columbia, succeeded in an application made before Judge Williams at Williams Lake, B.C., in September, for the establishment of mechanics' liens against the company's gold mine at Cedar Creek to the amount of \$18,000. The claims were for wages to April 30 last, including amounts which were due for several months previous to that date. The lien holders may sell the mine after ninety days in order to realize the amount involved in the judgment.

The Granby Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company of Anyox, B.C., recently offered a prize of \$50 for the best essay or scheme submitted by their employees on "What we should do to protect our property from fire." Out of thirty-four essays and schemes, the Company selected an essay submitted jointly by Messrs. W. J. Reeves and Thomas Allan and it was published as a supplement to the September 8 issue of *The Granby News*. It is stated that undoubtedly some of the suggestions contained in these schemes will be embodied in any scheme to be put into effect providing for the future safety of Anyox and its people.

Members of the Workmen's Compensation Boards of the various provinces met in annual conference during September at Halifax, N.S. The Boards of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario were represented at the conference. Mr. V. J. Paton, K.C., chairman of the Nova Scotia board was elected president of the organization for the ensuing year; Mr. H. G. Wilson, chairman of the Manitoba board was elected first vice-president, and Mr. F. W. Armstrong of the Nova Scotia board, secretary-treasurer. The next meeting will be held in Winnipeg in September, 1924.

At the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers which was held in Toronto, Ont., in June last, a resolution

was adopted requesting that pressure be brought to bear on the Stationary Engineers' Board, to secure better enforcement of the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act, by the appointment of inspectors, who are not to be members of the Board. It was also decided that all motions or resolutions covering infractions of the Act should be dealt with by the new executive. It was decided to hold the next convention in Montreal. Mr. J. J. Sullivan of Ottawa was elected Grand Lodge president; Mr. R. McLaren of Toronto, vice-president; Mr. H. E. J. Groom of Kingston, treasurer; and Mr. George J. Soucy of Toronto, secretary.

Messrs. Austin and Nicholson, Limited, of Chapleau, Ont. who have lumber mills at Dalton, Nicholson and Devon, recently erected a number of four roomed cottages and storey and a half houses containing six rooms for their married employees. A 100-roomed sleeping or lodging house has also been constructed by the firm, which contains in addition to the one hundred bedrooms, smoking or rest rooms, writing and reading rooms, a barber shop, wash room and lavatory. Each bedroom is equipped with one two-deck unit steel camp bed with spring and mattress and necessary bedclothes, a table and bench. The houses are erected so as to provide a baseball diamond for the use of the employees.

It is announced that the University of Toronto has consented, at the request of the Department of Trade and Commerce, to hold a second Extension Course in Export Trade, which will begin in the latter part of January, 1924. It is stated that this course will more or less follow the lines of the first one which was held last January, mention of which was made in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1922, although some changes will be made in the practical part of the course, and there will be lectures in public speaking. The course is fully endorsed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Orders recently issued by the President of the Federal Department of Labour, Germany, require that public employment exchanges must make systematic arrangements for the vocational guidance of young persons and for supplying the public with information on vocational questions; must supply vocational advice and information to anyone who requires it; and must find positions for apprentices and learners which are satisfactory from the vocational, moral and health point of view. The head of each such exchange is charged also with the duty of supervising all private employment exchanges in the locality and must inspect them at least twice a year without previous notice.

It is announced that the Government of India has again taken up the question of the advisability of prohibiting the employment of women in mines. The Department of Industries and Labour of the central governments has sent a letter to each of the provincial governments, asking for advice with regard to possible legislation against the employment of women in mines. At present about one-third of the mine workers in India are women.

The United States Department of the Interior is testing the use of air planes as aids in mine rescue work. At the testing station in Alabama planes are equipped with oxygen breathing apparatus and held in readiness for flights to mining towns within reasonable range. The air service will supplement the railway cars and automobile trucks already used for mine-rescue work, and will be of special service for more remote camps.

Experiments with radio telephony in the work of colliery rescue parties are being conducted at the Ashington Colliery in England. As the rescuers carry out their duties, constant communication is kept up with those directing operations from the base. Experiments have already been carried out to depths of 300 yards, and it is expected to test reception at depths of 1,000 yards.

In an effort to stimulate an interest in the study of economics, Mr. Alvan T. Simonds, president of the Simonds Saw and Steel Company of Fitchburg, Mass., has offered prizes, during the past two years, of \$1,000 and \$500 for the best two essays on a given subject. The subject of the essay for 1923 was "The Lack of Economic Intelligence." The contest was open to students in the high schools, trade schools, and normal schools throughout Canada and the United States. Both prizes were won by pupils of the Commercial High Schools in Brooklyn, N.Y., who have recently graduated from the schools. The winner of the first prize was 18 years old, and of the second, 17 years.

On September 7 last, an alliance of workers in the needle trades was effected at a conference in New York, N.Y., which was held by representatives of the five principal international unions of the needle industry. This is the culmination of a movement launched over two years ago. The five unions forming the alliance are: The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, The International Fur Workers Union, and the Journeymen Tailors' Union.

A scheme for the establishment of an entertainments federation has been accepted by the British Actors' Association. The Musicians' Union and the National Association of Theatrical Employees will also be members of the proposed federation. It is intended to form a federal executive of 15 members with equal representation for each of the three societies. All questions of wages and working conditions are to be dealt with through the federation, and the constitution provides for joint action if any one of the three bodies is attacked.



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices.

#### The Labour Situation

THE volume of employment at the beginning of September as indicated by firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a very slightly downward movement as compared with the month before, but conditions continued to be much more favourable than at the same period of last year. At the beginning of September the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions was 2.2 per cent as compared with 2.9 per cent at the beginning of August and with 3.6 per cent at the beginning of September, 1922.

A further increase in employment was reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during August, the gain largely on account of harvesting activities in the prairie provinces. Applications, vacancies, and placements, exceeded greatly the number reported during the same period a year ago.

The following is a brief summary of employment conditions, as reported at the end of September, 1923, by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

In the Maritime provinces a slight decline was noticeable in the demand for construction workers, due to the completion of several road jobs. Numerous labourers, carpenters, painters, plasterers and concrete workers, were called for and placed without difficulty from the majority of the offices. Some sewer construction and street paving was underway in one or two localities. The offices at Chatham, Moncton, Amherst and New Glasgow, reported a number of vacancies offered for woodsmen, sawyers and choppers for the lumber camps.

In the province of Quebec a slight decrease was reported in the demand

for agricultural workers. The building industry was very active, with requirements for bricklayers, plasterers, stone-masons and building labourers at all the offices. The summer programme of work on highways and roads was nearing completion with a consequent falling off in the demand for this class of labour. Difficulty was experienced in filling all orders for workers in the lumbering and logging industries, the demand being felt chiefly at Quebec, Hull and Montreal. A keen demand was felt for household workers, with a number of orders unfilled for cooks, general servants and waitresses, but experienced applicants were hard to secure.

In Ontario general farm labour was still in great demand, with calls for peach and apple pickers for the districts near St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Toronto. Construction work was very active and labourers were readily placed on highway work, railway maintenance, dam and power house and transmission line construction work. Vacancies were available in considerable numbers for masons, bricklayers, carpenters and interior finishers. Many sawyers, tiemakers and general bushmen, were in demand at the northern offices. The mining group was active, with a fair demand for miners and labourers. In the manufacturing industries vacancies were reported at Kingston for woollen weavers, and at Oshawa, Toronto and Hamilton, orders were received for colour varnishers, diemakers, moulders and metal workers.

With threshing and harvesting operations nearly completed, the activities in the farm group in Manitoba were confined mainly to the fall demand for men for ploughing and cultivating. Calls for building labourers and tradesmen were numerous, while railway

construction and telegraph pole erection continued to absorb numbers of section workers, teamsters, groundsmen and labourers. The office at Winnipeg reported that several bushmen had been sent to fill the demand at the lumber camps in Western Ontario.

In Saskatchewan the peak of the harvest demand had passed, although the number of calls for thresher hands was still very great. Rainy weather had delayed threshing operations in some localities. A fair demand was reported in the construction group, elevator carpenters, building labourers and masons, being called for. Many teamsters, graders and section men were required for road construction, telegraph work and railway maintenance. There was a falling off in the demand for housekeepers and domestics, although the number of applicants available was not sufficient to meet the demand.

In Alberta the calls for harvesters had fallen off considerably and farmers had begun to place their orders for workers for fall ploughing. There were numerous requests for labourers and tradesmen for road construction, railway maintenance, and the erection of homes and public buildings. The offices continued to receive orders for experienced bushmen for the camps in the northern parts of the province.

With the continued fine weather in British Columbia the demand for fruit pickers and packers was very brisk, although few vacancies for general farm help were received. Bridge repair work, road paving and highway construction, absorbed a number of workers throughout the province. Building tradesmen and mechanics were well employed, with an increased call for carpenters, plasterers and painters. The rising demand for bushmen, sawyers, tiemakers and teamsters, for the logging camp was met without difficulty from the larger offices. The mining group was quiet with a few vacancies available for miners and labourers. The demand for permanent

household help was very great, with a scarcity of experienced workers.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment at the beginning of September as indicated in reports from employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, remained on practically the same level as at the first of August. There was, however, a very slightly downward tendency in evidence, partly due to men leaving their regular occupations to work in the harvest. Declines were most apparent in railway and highway construction and in water transportation. On the other hand, mining was decidedly more active, railway operation, trade, services, building construction and communication afforded increased employment and logging showed some seasonal revival. The Maritime provinces and Ontario reported considerable improvement, but in the remaining provinces contractions were indicated. Firms in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver recorded moderately increased activity, while in Montreal, Ottawa and Hamilton decreases were registered. In Montreal there were declines in the employment afforded around the harbour and in tobacco and textile factories; there was some recovery in rubber and other branches of manufacturing, but the gains were not sufficient to counterbalance those declines. The expansion in Toronto was fairly general, the most important increases occurring in textiles. Small reductions in personnel were registered by a large number of Ottawa employers. The decreases in saw and paper mills and in car works were the largest. Improvement was recorded in Hamilton by manufacturers of electric current, electrical appliances and agricultural implements, while textile works were decidedly slacker. The changes in Winnipeg were slight; the largest additions were reported in iron and steel and building construction. In Vancouver small increases were registered in a number of industries. The largest



expansion in that city took place in steel shipyards, but these gains were partly offset by contractions in saw mills and in building construction. Employment in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, declined slightly. Saw mills showed the first falling off they had recorded since the beginning of the year, and textile and tobacco works were further affected by shut-downs. On the other hand, marked improvement was registered in rubber, iron and steel. Though comparatively slight, the increases in logging are interesting since they mark the reopening of the active season. Coal, other non-metallic minerals and metallic ore mining showed expansion and further gains were indicated in communication, services and trade. Railway operation and building construction also afforded more employment. These gains, however, were counteracted by contractions in water transportation, on railway and highway construction and maintenance.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the first of September.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The volume of unemployment at the end of August as reported by 1,440 labour organizations with a combined membership of 152,505 persons was slightly less than that reported at the end of July, 2.2 per cent of the members being out of work, as compared with 2.9 per cent at the close of July and with 3.6 per cent on August 31, 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have

reference only to the organizations reporting.) All provinces registered improvement over July with the exception of Ontario and Manitoba where slight decreases in employment were shown. As compared with August of last year more work was afforded in every province except in Alberta where the same level of employment was maintained, and in Manitoba where the situation was not so favourable due largely to less activity for workers in the building trades. Returns received from 396 unions in the manufacturing industries with an aggregate membership of 45,982 persons showed that 1,316 of their members were out of work, a percentage of 2.9 as compared with 4.3 per cent in July and with 5.8 per cent in August of last year. Bakers, paper makers, textile and iron and steel workers were all more fully engaged than in July. Garment workers, owing to seasonal activity in the trade, reported considerable improvement. Within the iron and steel group boilermakers, carmen and sheet metal workers reported smaller percentages of unemployment but the situation was not so favourable for blacksmiths, moulders and patternmakers. Machinists reported the same percentage of idleness as in July. Employment for furniture and leather workers was in slightly lesser volume. Glass workers reported considerable inactivity. Nova Scotia and British Columbia coal miners reported no idle members and in the Alberta mines considerable improvement was shown. No unemployment was recorded by quarry workers in Nova Scotia. Workers in the building trades, as indicated by returns received from 174 unions with a membership of 16,199 persons, were not as fully engaged as in July. Bridge and structural iron workers and plumbers and steamfitters were better employed, but bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paper hangers and tile layers, lathers and roofers were not so active. No



unemployment was registered by steam shovel and dredgemen and hod carriers and building labourers. In comparison with August of last year, employment was on a lower level in the building group, as a whole. More employment than in July was afforded transportation workers owing to greater activity for steam and electric railway employees. A slightly larger percentage of idleness was shown by workers in the shipping and stevedoring division. In the steam railway division, conductors, firemen and trainmen were more fully engaged, but engineers and maintenance of way employees reported the same number of idle members in July. Practically no change was registered by express employees. Fishermen reported no inactivity. Retail shop clerks were hardly as fully employed as in July and hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen also reported larger percentage of unemployment. Theatre and stage employees and barbers, however, were slightly more active.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.** During the month of August, 1923, the offices of the employment Service of Canada

made 66,273 references to positions and effected a total of 64,702 placements. Of the latter the number in regular employment was 57,481, of which 53,645 were of men and 3,836 of women workers. The placements in casual work numbered 7,221. Employers notified the Service of 74,440 vacancies, of which 64,357 were for men and 10,083 for women. Applications for work during the period totalled 73,033, of which 62,953 were for men and 10,000 for women. Compared with the preceding period this indicates a substantial gain in positions offered and placements made, the marked expansion being due to the seasonal call for harvesters and thresher hands. A corresponding increase in the registration of applicants was reported. A comparison with the same period for 1922

shows a very considerable increase in volume of business during this year. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of August may be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.** According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during August declined to \$12,541,593 from \$13,544,137 in the previous month, and from \$17,946,228 in August 1922.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during September amounted to \$23,382,100, compared with \$27,488,700 in August and with \$29,313,500 in September, 1922. Business building amounted to \$5,374,200 or 22.6 per cent of the September total; industrial building, \$816,700, or 3.8 per cent; and public works and utilities, \$9,099,900 or 38.9 per cent. Of the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada during September, \$11,986,600 was to be spent in Ontario, \$6,733,000 in Quebec, \$3,393,800 in the Western provinces and \$1,268,700 in the Maritime provinces.

**PRODUCTION REPORTS.** According to the monthly reports of the Dominion Bureau of

Statistics the production of pig iron during August showed an increase of 13 per cent over the record for July. A tonnage of 92,587 gross tons was reported for the month under review as compared with a production of 81,647 tons in the previous month. The production was less than 700 tons below the highest output obtained in the corresponding month in other years and was only exceeded in August 1920. The amount of basic pig iron manufactured for further use by the reporting firms increased from 45,716 tons in July to 64,286 tons in August. The production of foundry iron was maintained while malleable iron dropped to 3,339 tons, a decline of 70 per cent from the

July output. During the eight months ending August 31 last, there was a total production of 609,380 tons, all grades, as compared with 251,015 tons produced during the corresponding period of 1922. In August the production of ferro-alloys was 2,258 tons compared with 2,342 tons in July. The whole production consisted of ferro-silicon of from 15 to 50 per cent grades produced in electric furnaces. At the end of the month there were in operation two furnaces at Hamilton, Ont., one at Port Colborne, Ont., three at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and three at Sydney, N.S.

The production of steel in August amounted to 105,056 long tons as compared with 73,532 tons in July. The August output was the greatest monthly output since November, 1920, when about 111,000 tons was produced. The output of basic open-hearth steel ingots for August was 100,817 tons, an increase of 45 per cent over the output for July when 69,722 tons was produced. The output of steel castings was 4,239 tons as compared with 3,810 in July. Basic open-hearth castings showed a small improvement, while bessemer and electric castings declined slightly. Acid open-hearth steel castings advanced to 523 tons, an increase of 221 per cent over July when 163 tons was produced.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that 24 cars of silver ore were shipped during the month from the Cobalt camp, containing approximately 1,795,535 pounds of ore, as compared with 29 cars of silver ore containing 2,200,792 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing mine shipped 397 bars containing 452,047.02 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 264 bars containing 264,908.57 ounces of silver, making a total of 661 bars containing 716,955.59 ounces of silver for the month as compared with 493 bars

containing 526,868.93 ounces for the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 299,961,575 feet board measure of timber was scaled in the province during August. The total includes Douglas fir, 137,752,275 feet; red cedar, 65,674,544 feet; spruce, 23,374,029 feet; hemlock, 38,994,584 feet; balsam, 9,205,313 feet; yellow pine, 7,917,336 feet; white pine, 5,037,686 feet; jack pine, 5,308,470 feet; larch, 5,733,139 feet; cottonwood, 919,540 feet; other species 44,659 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$21,953,169 in August as compared with \$20,976,770 in July. The gross earnings for the first eight months of 1923 amounted to \$159,739,066 as compared with \$142,163,951 for the same period in 1922.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for August were given in a preliminary statement as \$16,417,124 in comparison with \$15,918,050 in the same month of the previous year; and for the eight months ending August 31, 1923, as \$112,940,453, while for the same period in 1922 they amounted to \$106,677,243.

### Strikes

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during September was less than during either August, 1923, or September, 1922. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 17 disputes, involving 1,844 employees and a time loss of 35,237 working days, as compared with 18 strikes in August, involving 3,655 employees and a time loss of 37,257 working days. In September, 1922, there were recorded 23 disputes

involving 17,736 employees and a time loss of 99,732 working days. At the beginning of September there were on record 16 disputes involving 1,814 employees. One new dispute commenced during September, involving 30 employees with a time loss of 60 working days. This strike and three of the strikes commencing prior to September terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 13 disputes involving 978 employees.

### Prices

Retail prices of foods averaged slightly lower owing chiefly to a seasonal decline in the price of potatoes and in spite of seasonal increases in the prices of dairy products. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.46 at the beginning of September as compared with \$10.53 for August; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.83 for September, 1914. Potatoes showed the greatest decline, but sugar, beef, and coffee were also lower. Eggs, butter, and cheese were substantially higher while there were smaller increases in pork, lard, bread, and tea. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the budget averaged \$20.97 at the beginning of September as compared with \$21.03 for August; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel showed little change from the level in August but was somewhat lower than a year ago. Rent was practically unchanged.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada constructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a slight advance in September over the level in August. Based upon average prices in 1913 as 100 the index stood at 154.7 for September as compared with 153.3 for August; 145.4 for September, 1922; 161.8 for September, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 213.3 for September, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material six of the eight groups were up, the other two, the Iron group and the Non-Metallic minerals group were lower. In the classification according to purpose Consumers' Goods were up, due mostly to increases in foods, while Producers' Goods were slightly lower.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 was lower at 221.3 for September as compared with 222.7 for August; 220.5 for September, 1922; 232.7 for September, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 141.3 for September, 1914. The most important advances occurred in fodder, dairy products, and textiles, while grains, animals and meats, fish, metals, paints, oil, and glass, and raw furs showed the principal declines.

The index number calculated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce based on prices 1909 to 1913 as 100 was lower at 158.44 for September as compared with 159.65 for August. Both imports and exports were down. Professor Michell's index of forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, based on prices 1900 to 1909 as 100 was slightly higher at 178.8 for September as compared with 178.6 for August. Foods were higher while manufacturers' goods were lower.



## CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING AUGUST, 1923

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of August, 1922 and 1923, and for the five months ending August of these years, and the exports, domestic

and foreign, of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports free and dutiable, and the exports domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of August, 1923:

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods..	2,029,814	8,998,109	20,797,519	123,342
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods .....	1,536,366	2,194,991	3,145,542	99,794
Animal and animal products.....	1,711,214	1,916,629	14,177,445	187,968
Fibres, textiles, and textile products.....	4,694,203	10,596,581	744,136	146,040
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,518,133	2,027,648	26,301,638	45,652
Iron and its products.....	3,081,326	13,854,191	4,510,421	353,488
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	813,039	2,463,788	5,453,877	101,522
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	7,968,631	7,229,359	2,306,239	61,914
Chemicals and allied products.....	768,578	1,100,448	1,150,636	14,076
Miscellaneous commodities.....	2,080,461	2,232,165	1,433,956	169,831
Totals .....	26,201,768	52,623,909	80,021,409	1,308,027

In August, 1923, the duty collected amounted to \$11,850,806 as compared with \$11,759,792 in 1922.

The following comparative table shows the value of merchandise entered

for consumption, and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of August, 1922 and 1923, and in the five months ending August of these years respectively:

	Month of August		Five months ending August	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	67,354,750	78,825,677	303,597,326	392,979,117
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	73,386,199	80,021,409	316,640,668	386,226,799
Total .....	140,740,949	158,847,086	620,237,994	779,205,916
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	1,100,220	1,308,627	5,884,195	6,046,363
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	141,841,169	160,155,713	626,122,189	785,252,279

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1923.

**D**URING the month of September the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) The Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; and (2) The British Columbia Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Local Divisions No. 101, 109 and 134.

### Other Proceedings under the Act

In the case of a dispute between various railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, including the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway, and certain of their employees being maintenance of way employees and railway shop

labourers, a Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. R. T. Riley, Winnipeg, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of the employers and employees respectively.

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, train despatchers, traffic supervisors and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, a Board was established and the following members appointed: Colonel O. M. Biggar, K.C., Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. J. B. Coyne, K. C., Winnipeg, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of the employer and employees respectively.

### Report of Board in dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and certain of its employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with disputes between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The Board was composed of Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C., Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the company, and the Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, nominee of the employees.

The report was signed by the chairman and the Honourable G. D. Robertson and contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. A minority report signed by Mr. F. H. McGuigan was also received.

The text of the Board's report is as follows:

#### Report of Board

Montreal, P.Q., September 6th, 1923.  
*Re* Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and *re* differences between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,

The undersigned members of the Board appointed herein beg to report as follows:

The Board met at Toronto on August 21st, 22nd and 23rd, and at Montreal on September 5th and 6th, to hear the parties interested in the dispute.

Mr. J. D. Jones appeared on behalf of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited.

The men were represented by:

Mr. H. H. Lynch, Vice-Pres., B. of L. F. and E.; Mr. Ernest DeCourcy, Chairman of the Enginemen's and Firemen's Committee; Mr. W. J. Babe, Vice-Pres., B. R. T.; Mr. Roy Kerr, Chairman of Conductors' and Brakemen's Committee.

It appeared that on November 1st, 1920, an agreement for a year was arrived at between the parties, and that subsequently, in January, 1921, the Corporation was forced by industrial conditions either to shut down or to submit to its employees a plan for a wage reduction. A reduction of 17.67 per cent was agreed to, the particular employees involved herein agreeing to a reduction (temporarily). In May and September following other reductions were made by the Corporation. The employees above mentioned protested but continued to work and later obtained the appointment of a Board of Conciliation (December 15th, 1921), which relegated the employees to the Courts for relief.

The employees before us endeavoured to protect what rights they had under the agreement of November, 1920, and have since continued to claim as "back pay" the full amount which would be due them if the terms of that agreement had been carried out.

Since the Board of December, 1921, made its report, the Corporation has voluntarily made two increases in pay. The total reduction amounted to about 35 per cent and the later increases to about 25 per cent.

The men now claim:

1.—The standardization of their rates with those paid employees of steam railways.

2.—The back pay due under the 1920 agreement.

3.—Eight hours a day.

4.—Time and a half for overtime after eight hours.

This Board endeavoured to bring the parties together but, although the best of goodwill and fairness existed between the disputants, no common ground could be found, and we, therefore, make our recommendation as follows:

#### STANDARDIZATION

In 1918, following a report by a Board of Conciliation appointed between these same parties, standard rates were put into effect by the Corporation, and those rates continued in force down to November 1st, 1920, when a new agreement was arrived at, in which agreement standardization was again determined upon, the clauses dealing with the matter being as follows:

The wage rates of engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen in the transportation department will remain the same as those paid to similar classes employed in the Algoma Central Railway yard at Sault Ste. Marie.

The rates of the above classes of employees in the transportation department will be changed as the rates of similar men in the Algoma Central yard at Sault Ste. Marie are changed, any such changes becoming effective on the first day of any month in which these changes may be decided by the Railway Wage Board.

This agreement was carried out for two months, when, owing to a slump in business, a new arrangement was arrived at—as set out above.

The members of the Board are of the opinion that the principle outlined in the clauses quoted above is reasonable and should apply between the parties. The majority of the Board recommend the date of the application for the appointment of this Board, namely, July 4th, 1923, as the date upon which standardization should apply. Mr. McGu-



gan is of the opinion that the time is not yet opportune for the enforcement of standardization. His reasons are given below.

#### BACK PAY

While considerable merit is behind the claim of the men as to back pay under the 1920 agreement, the Board feels that under all the circumstances the claim should not be pressed.

#### EIGHT-HOUR DAY

The eight-hour day now obtains and should not be changed.

#### OVERTIME

We are of the opinion that time and one-half should be paid after eight hours where the overtime is caused by the Company.

### Report of Board in dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and certain of its employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Divisions No. 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. A. M. Pound, Vancouver, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. A. G. McCandless and R. P. Pettipiece both of Vancouver, nominees of the company and the employees respectively. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. These recommendations were subsequently accepted by both parties to the dispute.

The text of the Board's report is as follows:

#### Report of Board

In the matter of "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907", and in the matter of differences between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and the Amalgamated

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,  
Chairman.

" G. D. ROBERTSON,  
Representing the men.

#### Minority Report

While in accord with my colleagues of the Board regarding the equity, justice and wisdom of maintaining a standard (or equal rate) of pay for employees in yard service, performing the same or similar work, I regret my inability to agree with them regarding the yard employees in this case, believing, as I do, that it would be both unwise and unjust to increase the burdens of this Company under present financial, industrial and market conditions.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,  
For the Company.

Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, represented by Local Division No. 101 of Vancouver, British Columbia; Local Division No. 109 of Victoria, British Columbia; and Local Division No. 134 of New Westminster, British Columbia, comprising employees of the various Departments of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited.

To the Honourable James Murdock,  
Minister of Labour,

Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in the above matter, consisting of Mr. A. M. Pound, Chairman, Mr. A. G. McCandless, representing the company, and Mr. R. P. Pettipiece, representing the employees, beg to submit the following report:

The Board met at the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, on August 27th, 1923, when the company was represented by Mr. W. G. Murrin, Vice-President, and Mr. Wm. Saville, General Secretary, of the company, while Mr. W. H. Cottrell, Mr. F. A. Hoover and others appeared for the men.

After the members of the Board had been sworn, the Chairman read the documents under the seal of the Department of Labour appointing himself, Mr. A. G. McCandless and Mr. R. P. Pettipiece as members of the said Board.

Regular sittings of the Board, at which all members were present, were held on the following dates:

August 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

September 1st, 6th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

There were two adjournments to meet the convenience of the parties to the award.

According to records in our hands, the employees made application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on August 10th, 1923, for the purpose of considering the following:

A request by employees for an increase of ten per cent (10%) in wages, and certain changes in working conditions, the same being equivalent to wages and conditions prior to January, 1922.

The chief arguments of the men in asking for an increase in wages were:

(1) That they were simply asking for something they had had previously, their wages having been reduced by ten per cent (10%) under the award dated November 30th, 1921.

(2) That they could not live on their present wages.

(3) That the percentage of increase in wages paid to street railway men in a number of the principal cities in Canada since 1919 was lower in Vancouver than in the other cities.

The company's contention was that the cost of living had decreased since the award of November 30th, 1921, by about five per cent (5%), and that this was not the time to ask for an increase in wages.

They also claimed, and filed exhibits, showing that the B. C. Electric Railway Company were paying higher wages

than that paid by any other street railway system in Canada operated by a company.

They objected to comparisons being made with wages paid by municipalities operating street railway systems.

A conference between the representatives of the employees and the company was arranged after the evidence was heard, but no progress was made by way of settlement, both sides agreeing the award be made from the evidence submitted.

After the Board had given careful consideration to the evidence and arguments submitted, it developed that the parties to the award could not get together, and, owing to the opinion expressed as to a settlement by the Chairman of the Board, and concurred in by the company's representative, the employees' representative withdrew from the deliberations. On the same day, Monday, the 24th of September, notice was served on the company that the men would go out on strike at 5 o'clock the following Wednesday morning. The deliberations of the Board on the question of an award were temporarily eclipsed by the possibility of a strike, and it was considered more important for the time being to take such action as might avert the strike. A full meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday morning, the 25th instant, and after an all day session the following settlement was accepted by both parties:

#### WAGE SCHEDULE

All platform men (motormen and conductors) shall receive three and one-half cents (3½c) per hour increase over the old schedule in agreement dated 5th January, 1922.

A two cents (2c) per hour increase for other employees who were reduced by ten per cent (10%) by the award dated November 30th, 1921.

*Train Despatchers:* We also recommend that train despatchers be increased by five dollars (\$5.00) per month each.

## SPREAD-OVER

*Section 39:* This section to be amended by striking out ten cents (10c) on the third line, and substituting therefor twenty cents (20c).

This has regard to the spread-over clause which now provides that motormen and conductors shall receive ten cents per hour in addition to their regular pay when a run is not completed within ten hours of the commencement of the first shift.

## REPORTING TIME

Conductors making relief on the road shall be allowed five (5) minutes for taking out

fare box and supplies. *Except* as above recited, the agreement dated January 5th, 1922, to remain as at present.

This Board would recommend that the above award be entered into by the company and employees for a period of one year dating from September 1st, 1923.

(Sgd.) A. M. POUND,  
Chairman,  
(Sgd.) R. P. PETTIPIECE,  
Representing the employees,  
(Sgd.) A. G. MCCANDLESS,  
Representing the company.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 1

**T**WENTY-FIVE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment have been received by the Department. (Summaries of earlier decisions of the Board appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1923, on pages 365 to 368, and in previous issues).

Case No. 156 has reference to the dismissal of a conductor of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Case No. 157 has reference to discipline of a despatcher of the Canadian National Railways. Case No. 158 relates to the appointment of an agent of the Canadian National Railways at Sydney, N.S. Case No. 159 relates to the dismissal of an agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Case No. 160 has reference to the rate of pay for an agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Case No. 161 relates to the employment of a married woman as telegraph operator by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Case No. 162 has reference to a claim of a telegraph operator of the Canadian Pacific Railway for extra pay. Case No. 163 has reference to the crew of a steam crane of the Canadian National Railways. Cases No. 164 and 165 deal with the claims of conductors of the Canadian National Railways for additional pay. Cases No. 166, 167 and 168 have reference to the claims of train

crews of the Canadian Pacific Railway for extra pay. Case No. 169 deals with the assessment of demerit marks of a conductor of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Cases No. 170 and 171 deal with the earnings of crews of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Case No. 172 has reference to a claim for the appointment of a yardman on a steam crane of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Case No. 173 relates to the claim of a brakeman of the Canadian Pacific Railway for pay for time lost when attending court. Cases No. 174 and 175 relate to the payment of engineers and firemen of the Canadian National Railways. Case No. 176 relates to the claim of a fireman of the Canadian National Railways for time held out of service. Case No. 177 relates to a claim of engineers and firemen of the Canadian National Railways for payment for side trips. Case No. 178 has reference to the claim of a fireman of the Canadian National Railways for payment on account of being called to Winnipeg for investigation. Cases No. 179 and 180 deal with controversies arising out of certain changes made in practices by the Canadian National Railways.



**Case No. 156. — The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

A conductor on the Western Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway was dismissed on the charge of irregularities in handling transportation. It was contended by the company that the evidence produced was sufficient to justify the action taken but it was maintained by the employees that the charges against the conductor originated in a desire for petty revenge and that the evidence was inconclusive and contradictory.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

**Case No. 157. — Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

A train despatcher of the Canadian National Railways was reduced from despatcher to operator on account of the delay of two trains and for other irregularities. It was contended on his behalf that the discipline was too severe and at most should not exceed a few demerit marks. It was further contended that the other irregularities referred to had never been specified or investigated. The Telegraphers asked that he be restored to his position of despatcher and be paid the difference in salary as between that of despatcher and other positions which he had filled. The Board stated that no evidence was produced to show that this despatcher had ever done anything unsatisfactory in the performance of his duties, or apart from this one case that he was incompetent. The Board held that while he should have notified the despatcher who relieved him that a passing track at a siding was blocked with cars, the discipline for this offence appeared excessive.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained to the extent that this despatcher be reinstated to his former position without pay for time lost.

**Case No. 158. — The Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

A vacancy for the position of agent at Sydney, N.S., was bulletined to all telegraphers in the territory by the Canadian National Railways. The position was awarded not to the senior applicant but to one junior to him. The contention of the Railways was that they did not consider the experience of the senior applicant had qualified him for this position, also having in mind that he was over sixty years of age; and that promotions were governed by merit, fitness and ability of which the general superintendent was the judge. The Telegraphers contended that this was a direct violation of both the letter and spirit of the schedule agreement, and that such action disqualified the senior applicant without a trial and constituted a grave injustice.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The position of the Railways is in accord with the language of the schedule and is, therefore, sustained. It is recommended, however, in view of the long service of Mr. McD., that the Railways take the case under consideration.

**Case No. 159. — The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

An agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, was dismissed for the appropriation of the Company's materials. The employees stated that he admitted having taken some pieces of broken grain doors to line a small hen-house, but that such pieces had been accumulating for years and no instructions had been received to ship them anywhere. They contended that the discipline was both excessive and inconsistent for the offence charged, and that the assessment of demerit marks would have been ample. They asked for his reinstatement with pay for all time lost.

The Company stated that the cost of supplying grain doors was very heavy, partly due to the misuse of these doors. Many arrests have been made and con-

victions secured against parties guilty of misappropriating grain doors. Instructions were issued periodically that damaged grain doors must be carefully preserved, and arrangements were made to ship them to a central point to be repaired.

Soon after agent T. was notified that his services were dispensed with, the superintendent offered to allow him to transfer to another station after two shippers had asked for leniency on his behalf, but this offer was declined on the ground that he had been unjustly dealt with, and should be returned to his old position.

The Board felt that the offence under all the circumstances did not warrant the removal of the agent from his position. By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained to the extent that the agent should be reinstated but without pay for time lost.

**Case No. 160. — The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

An agency of the Canadian Pacific Railway was opened at Naicam on October 17, 1921, but the line was not open for traffic until January 19, 1922, and a minimum rate of \$133 was paid to the agent. The local Telegraphers' committee made a protest to the Superintendent that a higher rate should apply to the station and it was finally agreed to increase the rate to \$137 per month from January 1, 1923. The Telegraphers maintained that the new rate should be retroactive from the date when the station was opened. It was contended for the Company that the agent was amply paid for services rendered, and that when the matter was under discussion with the General Manager, no reference was made to the new rate being retroactive.

The Telegraphers contended that in November, 1921, when the agent first took up his case for more salary, commissions were negligible and he had no dwelling, while early in 1923 a new station was erected with dwelling for the

agent, and commissions had increased. They therefore claimed that if the rate of \$137 was justified from January 1, 1923, there was far more reason for its being put into effect prior to that time.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained to the extent that the rate of \$137 should apply from March 1, 1922.

**Case No. 161. — The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

A controversy arose with reference to the retention of a married woman in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as telegraph operator. The facts of the case were summed up by the Board as follows:

Owing to the shortage of telegraphers during the war, the Company found it necessary to employ married women in some instances, and, in the year 1916, employed Mrs. G. as operator on the Kenora Division. Mrs. G., who is the wife of an agent employed by the Company, remained in the service until the winter of 1921. At this time it was found that several telegraphers with families were out of employment on this Division, and the Company requested all married women who had husbands to support them, and were in a position to do so, to resign from the service in order to give work to married men with families. Mrs. G., alone, refused to resign and referred the matter to the Organization. The chairman of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, on appealing the case to the General Manager of the Company, secured an agreement that Mrs. G. would be allowed to exercise her seniority to bid in positions each fall, and hold such positions until such times as general reductions take place.

The decision of the Board was that, as the representatives of the Company and the Telegraphers had reached an agreement which appeared to be fair and reasonable, that agreement should stand.

**Case No. 162. — The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

A swing trick telegrapher of the Canadian Pacific Railway claimed sixteen hours overtime at *pro rata* rate for sixteen hours' service rendered on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Year's



Day in accordance with Article 15 of the Telegraphers' Schedule. On these days he had two assignments of eight hours each and in each instance he worked both of them.

The Company claimed that there was no question about the telegrapher being entitled to the extra day's pay for the first trick worked on the holiday, but as he was given Friday off in lieu of the extra trick worked on Thursday which fell on a holiday it would mean that he would be paid two days on Thursday and would be given an extra day on Friday.

The employees contended that the number of days in a week this telegrapher may have been idle had no bearing on the claim for overtime.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

**Case No. 163. — The Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

The Canadian National Railways had a self-propelling steam crane on the main line and when it was being operated it was placed in charge of a conductor without a brakeman. The employees contended that the steam crane was being operated as a work train, and, therefore, according to the conductors' and trainmen's schedules, the conductor on this job should be supplied with two brakemen.

The railways claimed that the steam crane was not a train, and any section foremen who had passed the operating rules could be used with perfect safety, but that on account of having so many spare conductors the superintendent preferred to give it to the oldest passed conductor working as a brakeman. As a conductor who was regularly set up was not used, Rule 1 of the conductors' schedule did not apply.

The claim of the employees was sustained by the Board.

**Case No. 164. — The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A conductor of the Canadian National Railways was called to take an

engine from Transcona to Vivian, a distance of 23½ miles, and he was then employed as brakeman from Vivian to Winnipeg, a distance of 30 miles. He submitted a trip ticket for 100 miles, which is the minimum, as conductor from Transcona to Vivian, and the conductor of the train on which he went to Winnipeg submitted his name on the trip ticket as brakeman and the mileage to which he was entitled as 100 miles. The contention of the railways was that the service was continuous and consequently settlement was offered at the highest rate for the entire trip, namely conductors' rate at a minimum of 100 miles.

The employees contended that he was entitled to a minimum day, or 100 miles, in each class of service.

The opinion of the Board was stated as follows:

It does not appear that a claim is justified for twice as much pay for a man, running as conductor with a light engine and returning as a brakeman, as he would receive in the capacity of conductor in both directions. He should, however, receive at least a minimum day's pay at conductor's rate for the combined service.

The claim of the employees was therefore denied.

**Case No. 165. — The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A conductor and crew of the Canadian National Railways were called at Atikokan to take a train of grain east. When they arrived at Huronian (45 miles distant), they were ordered to set out the train and pick up a train of steel for distribution between Huronian and Atikokan. They claimed terminal time at Atikokan and 100 miles in through freight service for the trip to Huronian, and 9 hours and 30 minutes in work train service for return trip. This claim was reduced by 55 miles, and only the actual 45 miles from Atikokan to Huronian allowed.

A similar claim was made by another crew which took a through freight train

from Port Arthur to Huronian and



then picked up a train of steel for distribution between two other points.

The railways contended that these were not regularly assigned work trains and the service was practically continuous, and did not agree that the schedule in effect called for a minimum day to be paid for each class of service between terminals. The employees contended that the schedules provided for a minimum of eight hours or 100 miles in work train service and the same in through freight service and that therefore in the above mentioned cases the minimum day should be allowed in through freight service in addition to the time claimed in work train service.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

**Case No. 166. — The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A conductor and crew of the Canadian Pacific Railway were detained at Winnipeg while the caboose to which they were assigned was being repaired. Before the caboose was made serviceable nine crews who had arrived later were despatched. The conductor and crew claimed nine run-arounds.

The Company submitted that for many years it had been an accepted practice that under the above conditions claims for run-arounds would not be made or recognized. Repairs to the caboose were dealt with promptly. Similar cases had always been dealt with along the same lines and the Company did not believe it would be desirable to place a crew whose caboose was being held a short time for repairs into the caboose of the next crew out in order to avoid run-arounds.

The employees claimed that the conductor and crew were entitled to fifty miles for each of the run-arounds and that the Company's officers were not justified in refusing to pay under Article 14 of the Schedule, there being no agreement in effect exempting the Company from paying unassigned freight crews when their caboose is in bad order.

The Board held that the action of the Company was a reasonable one and in conformity with the usual established practice, and the claim of the employees was therefore denied.

**Case No. 167. — The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A crew of the Canadian Pacific Railway assigned to mixed train service between Riverton and Winnipeg did not reach Winnipeg, owing to an accident, in time to go out on their regular run on that day. They were held at Winnipeg to go out on their regular assignment the next day. The men claimed all time held in Winnipeg, in addition to a full day's pay for the single trip.

The Company claimed that they were paid for their full day's work and exceeded their guarantee for that month, and maintained that they were fully paid in accordance with the agreement.

The employees claimed that there was no provision in the schedule which permitted payment under one system today and another to-morrow to suit a condition of this kind, and the crew should therefore be paid in the same manner on this occasion as on other occasions when there was not the same amount of delay in Winnipeg, in other words the crew had only one terminal and when they left their terminal they were entitled under the schedule to continuous time until they returned there.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

**Case No. 168. — The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

This case was similar to Case No. 166, arising from a claim of a crew of the Canadian Pacific Railway for run-arounds for the time when their caboose was undergoing repairs. As in the previous case the claim of the employees was denied.

**Case No. 169. — The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A conductor of the Canadian Pacific Railway was given ten demerit marks for exceeding the speed limit of twenty-five miles an hour prescribed for freight and mixed trains. According to the Company he admitted that he did not check the speed as he was busy doing clerical work at the time the test was made. The employees claimed that he should not have been disciplined as it was night when the test was made and there was an extra amount of checking to be done, and it would be difficult to do this and check closely the train.

When representatives of the two parties appeared before the Board it developed that as the result of subsequent good record, the demerit marks had been removed from the conductor's record, and no further action was taken by the Board.

**Case No. 170. — The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A controversy arose as to the manner of calculating earnings of crews in charge of a passenger extra of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. This extra left Englehart at 8.30 a.m. on May 31, 1922, and tied up for a night at Iroquois Falls at 5 p.m. The crew came on duty at 7 a.m. next morning, ran to Timmins and from there went to Cochrane, arriving at 4.15 p.m. The Commission calculated the earnings of the crew as two separate days, deducting the time the crew were tied up at Iroquois Falls. The employees claimed that time or mileage should be continuous from the time required to report at Englehart until released at Cochrane. The contention of the Commission was based on the accepted practice of the railway, according to which an unassigned crew might be considered off duty at any terminal provided such crew was provided with a van and actually relieved from duty. It was admitted that there was no rule in the schedule to cover this point, but

the Commission claimed that an examination of old trip tickets proved their contention was correct.

The Commission stated that Timmins and Iroquois Falls were home terminals for crews running branch line trains.

The contention of the employees was based on Rule 26, paragraph (c) of their schedule which reads as follows:

Points on current time-table where one or more trains end are terminal points for such trains. The meaning of terminal in the foregoing article is understood to be the regular points between which crews regularly run; for instance, the terminal from which a branch line projects would be the terminal for the branch, but not necessarily for the section from which the branch line springs.

They contended that Timmins and Iroquois Falls, being branch line terminals and not lines between which crews regularly run, are not to be classed as terminals for main line crews, and they therefore contended that a crew used from Englehart to Iroquois Falls, thence to Timmins, thence to Cochrane, should be in continuous service; otherwise, if Timmins and Iroquois Falls were designated terminals, the automatic release should apply.

In a general statement of the Board it was declared that the representative of the employees indicated that their particular claim was that Timmins and Iroquois Falls, the branch line terminals, should, for unassigned crews in extra service, be regarded in all cases either as terminals or turn-around points.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The employees' claim that the branch line terminals mentioned should be regarded either as terminals or as turn-around points, under the conditions stated, is sustained.

The Board is of the opinion that in view of the local conditions, the representatives of the Commission and of the employees are best qualified to decide directly between themselves as to the best practice to be followed, and recommend that they should decide in joint conference what practice should be adopted.

**Case No. 171. — The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A passenger extra of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was



run from Englehart to Charlton and back to Englehart, thence to Cochrane where it was released. The conductor put in a trip ticket claiming 100 miles for the trip from Englehart to Charlton and returning, and showing trip from Englehart to Cochrane via Timmins and Iroquois Falls as a new day. The Commission reduced this ticket to actual miles from Englehart to Charlton and return, and calculated the mileage from the time required to report at Englehart until released at Cochrane. The Railway Commission claimed that the distance from Englehart to Charlton was 8.4 miles and that in their opinion there was nothing in their schedule or in ordinary railway usage to require them to pay a day's pay for the movement from Englehart to Charlton and return. It occupied in all two and a half hours.

On behalf of the employees it was claimed that Article "E" of the schedule provides that runs of 100 miles or less, eight hours or less, for straight-away or turn-around shall, except as otherwise provided in Rule 26, be paid as 100 miles. This rule covers conditions in which short trips and turn-arounds may be made. A decision with regard to the interpretation of Supplement 16 was quoted in which it is stated that the practice of coupling short turn-arounds with straight-away runs is eliminated. It is claimed that the crew in question made a short turn-around, returned to the original terminals and was then used in straight-away service.

By decision of the Board the contention of the employees was sustained.

**Case No. 172. — The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A claim was made by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen that a yardman should be placed in charge of a self-propelling steam crane that was used by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway for moving cars in the North Bay Junction yard. According to the joint statement this crane is employed usually in the material yard

at North Bay Junction, loading and unloading heavy materials. When working in this yard loaded and empty cars are moved by the crane, the work of coupling and uncoupling and throwing switch being performed by the material yard foreman. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen asked that a yardman be placed in charge of all switching movements to be made by this crane. The Commission contended that the number of cars switched was very small and that it could not be expected to employ a switchman who would be required to work less than one-half an hour a day for which he would have to be paid eight hours. The employees claimed that at almost every move this crane used an interlocking plant and worked against freight and passenger main line trains. Prior to May 25, 1922, they stated that this switching was performed by yard crews according to yardmen's schedule but about this time the Commission undertook to have the locomotive crane do its own switching and declined to place switchmen in charge.

By the decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied in so far as it applied to the operation of a crane in the material yard, under the conditions of the scheme of the Commission.

**Case No. 173. — The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A brakeman of the Canadian Pacific Railway was charged with theft from a Canadian Pacific freight car. When the trial came off he was acquitted by the Court. He then made a claim for pay for the time that he was out of the service of the Company attending court. The Company declined to allow this claim. In the statement of this case the Company described the circumstances leading to the arrest of this employee, and contended that the circumstances and evidence indicated at least a guilty knowledge on the part of the brakeman, and felt that in allowing him to return to the service a most sharitable view of the matter was taken by the



Company's officers, and submitted that the claim for payment for time out of the service attending trial should not be conceded.

In support of their contention the employees quoted a part of Article 10 of the Trainmen's Schedule which reads as follows:

Should the charge not be proven the trainman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates and reasonable actual expenses.

By a decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

**Case No. 174. — The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A controversy arose with reference to the payment of engineers and firemen of the Canadian National Railways under Articles 3 and 7 of the Engineers and Firemen's Schedules. These Articles read as follows:

*Article 3: Basic Day—*

(a)—1. One hundred miles or less, five hours or less to constitute a day on passenger service, overtime *pro rata*.

2. One hundred miles or less, eight hours or less to constitute a day in all other service, overtime *pro rata*.

*Article 7: Short Runs—*

(a) On short runs where the mileage of round trips is fifty miles or less, 100 miles and terminal switching will be paid, also overtime.

(b) All other short runs will be paid on the basis of 100 miles one way and mileage and terminal switching the other way, except in cases where overtime is made in either way, when such overtime will be paid.

(c) If an engineer (or fireman) is ordered out on another short run, or runs, and such run or runs completed within 24 hours from the time he was first ordered for, he will be paid actual mileage and terminal switching, also overtime. This to apply to continuous service.

The employees contended that Article 7 only applied when crews were not tied up at the turn-around point and that Article 3 applied to all runs where crews were tied up and relieved from duty after completing the first leg of the run, unless payment is allowed for

all time at the turn-around point, in which case Article 7 will apply. The railways contended that the argument of the men had been raised in cases of short turn-around runs covered by time table schedule where the crews had a lay over at the turn-around point and it was held that they were properly paid for this service under Clause "B" of Article 7.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The Railways have the option of paying for any run as a basic day in each direction under Article 3, or as a short run in turn-around service under the provisions of Article 7. In the event of a run being paid for as a short run in turn-around service, the time is continuous. On assigned runs paid as short runs in turn-around service, the Railways would necessarily designate the initial point of the run.

**Case No. 175. — The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A controversy arose with regard to the payment of engineers and firemen of the Canadian National Railways under Clause "B", Article 24, of the Engineers and Firemen's Schedule.

This clause reads as follows:

Engineers and firemen who are notified by superintendent or master mechanic that they may go home for Sunday, will not be paid for Sunday. Transportation will be furnished by wire or otherwise, provided such transportation can be used. If transportation cannot be used men will be paid as if held for service.

The employees contended that the above quoted article provided that if the Company failed to get the men to their home terminals for Sunday, that they would be paid for the day. They claimed that this had always been the understanding and they had been paid for this until recently when the practice was discontinued.

The contention of the Company was stated as follows:

Our claim is that if the Company move the crew to the nearest terminal for Sunday, and do not tie them up at the gravel

pit, they have fulfilled the spirit of the agreement without paying the men more than they actually perform a service for. Universal promotion prevails for enginemen on the Western Region, embracing between ten and eleven thousand miles of railway, and in many cases men bidding in work train jobs make long jumps from their actual homes, and it is all the same to them to which terminal they go of the subdivision where they take a work train.

The following decision was rendered by the Board:

The contention of the employees is sustained, the understanding being that "Home Terminal" referred to in Article 24, Clause "B" is the home terminal of the sub-division employees are working on at the time Sunday release is requested.

**Case No. 176. — The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A fireman of the Canadian National Railways was held out of service for refusing to continue work unless he was allowed to take a fresh tank of coal at the Fort Rouge coal dock. He was called the next morning to appear before the assistant master mechanic for investigation. The investigation was finally held nine days later, when he was assessed ten demerit marks and returned to service. He made a claim for pay for 900 miles for being held out of the service for nine days. The employees contended that when the engine arrived at the coal dock its tender should have been supplied with coal instead of being turned back into the yard, and that a sufficient supply of coal should have been furnished the fireman at the commencement of the shift to enable him to complete it without having to shovel coal ahead, which endangers life and property, as a fireman who is back in the tender trimming coal would be unable to take signals and protect his engine. It was contended that Article 35 of the Firemen's Schedule provides that firemen will be given a full tender of coal upon commencement of shift.

The Company contended that the nine days' delay in holding the investigation was not the fault of the Company as there would have been no lost time if the fireman had responded to the first call. The Company further contended that on this occasion the assistant master mechanic found there was no occasion to take coal at the Fort Rouge coal dock as the coal in the tender was not out of the reach of the fireman.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

**Case No. 177. — The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A claim was made by engineers and firemen of the Canadian National Railways for time consumed in making side trips on sub-divisions in keeping with Article 2, paragraph "E" of the Engineers and Firemen's Schedule. This paragraph reads as follows:

Engineers and firemen will be paid not less than 10 miles for doubling and actual miles in excess of 10 miles. Engineers and firemen making side trips on sub-divisions will be paid on same basis as doubling and be paid terminal switching at the turnaround point of the side trip.

The contention of the employees was that doubling under this Article was an arbitrary allowance and if engine-men were required to make side trips on sub-divisions they would be paid in keeping with this Article.

The Company contended that a minimum of 10 miles was to be allowed for double or side trips but only if it did not average overtime and not if they were paid constructive mileage. To this extent alone was the provision considered arbitrary.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The Board understands the contention of the employees is that mileage made on side trips shall be paid for as an arbitrary.

The claim of the employees is sustained on the understanding that no mileage included in an assigned run shall constitute a side trip.

**Case No. 178. — The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A fireman of the Canadian National Railways, after being on duty for 13 hours and 10 minutes, wired a despatcher 12 miles from a terminal that he was tying up for rest. The next day he was called to Winnipeg for investigation on account of having booked rest. This caused him to lose one round trip for which he submitted tickets which were disallowed. The employees contended that this fireman did not violate any rules of the Company when he booked rest and contended that he had the right to book rest under Article 10, Class "B" of the schedule which reads as follows:

Trains may be laid up between terminals for firemen to obtain rest after they have been twelve hours on duty upon advice to train despatcher, but if despatcher will cut out all way work and switching trains may be taken through to terminals. Firemen to be the judge of their own condition.

The Company submitted that with the light tonnage the train had, and no way work or switching to do, it would have been no hardship for this fireman to take his train to its destination which required about forty minutes more.

It was stated by the Board that the evidence showed the fireman had lost two days because of being held off on orders of the Railways. No evidence was produced to show that he was guilty of violating any schedule rule, and he was returned to service.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

**Case No. 179. — The Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A controversy arose with reference to the running of mountain type locomotives over two different seniority districts and compelling enginemen of respective districts to follow engines to terminal points. The contention of the Railways was that the assignment of

mountain type stoker-fed passenger engines to two sub-divisions between Campbellton and Rivière du Loup made it desirable that enginemen be assigned to the engines and follow them. The mileage of the two sub-divisions is 188 miles and the Railways claimed that the time was distributed as equally as possible between the Campbellton and Rivière du Loup men. By this plan there was a saving in time to engine crews equal to 64 miles a day. The employees contended that the action of the Railways in forcing the interchange of seniority rights of enginemen broke up an established practice which had been in effect for over 30 years, and further that this action constituted a violation of the interpretation of the United States Railway Labour Board on General order No. 27 and supplement thereto, that it was in direct opposition to the rulings that "past practices and customs are not to be interfered with", and it was further contended that the action of the Railways constituted a violation of Article 30 of the Enginemen's schedule.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The contention of the employees is sustained. Under the existing agreement men should not be run off their seniority district except by mutual arrangement.

**Case No. 180. — The Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

Instructions were issued by the Canadian National Railways under date of July 22, 1923, relieving enginemen from any actual inspection after arrival at the roundhouse tracks, but not relieving them of recording in the repair book at the enginehouses any defects or attention required to the engine observed by them while in actual operation or at stops between terminals; the intention being to eliminate as far as possible payments made under Article 3, Clause "D", and Article 6, Clause "C" of Enginemen's schedule.



The contention of the Railways was as follows:

Under the schedule in effect with engine-men on the Atlantic Region of the C. N. R., engine-men are not required to inspect their engines after arrival at final terminal and in order to eliminate final terminal delay as much as possible it was decided to discontinue previous practice of allowing engine-men a certain amount of time for such inspection in computing final terminal delay, and bulletin was issued relieving engine-men from this work at points where inspectors or mechanics are employed for that purpose.

On behalf of the employees it was claimed that the action taken by the

Railways had broken established practices on these railways and had also broken the spirit of the schedule agreement, as under the final terminal delay clauses of the schedule this service was provided for, and no provision was made for delays on the minute basis. They requested that former conditions of service be adhered to and payment refunded to engine-men who had been deprived of remuneration for service rendered after arrival on account of such ruling being put into effect.

By the decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1923

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of September was one less than in August. The time loss for September was less than in September, 1922, being 35,237 working days as compared with 99,732 working days lost in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in working days
September, 1923.....	17	1,844	35,237
August, 1923.....	18	3,655	37,257
September, 1922.....	23	17,736	99,732

Sixteen disputes involving 1,814 work people were carried over from August. Three of the strikes commencing prior to September and one commencing during September terminated during the month. At the end of September, therefore, there were on record 13 strikes: clothing workers, Toronto; photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing

compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, and longshoremen along the Miramichi River.

Three of the strikes which terminated during the month terminated in favour of the employers, and a fourth ended in a compromise. The industries chiefly affected by disputes were: Printing and Publishing, where ten disputes involved 697 employees and resulted in a time loss of 16,772 working days; Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying, one strike involving 620 employees, and a time loss of 9,118 working days, and Water Transportation, two strikes, 429 employers and 8,506 working days.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the

Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

Information was also received in the Department relating to a dispute causing an interruption to industry during September, which was not a strike as above defined. At Wayne, Alta., 30 coal miners ceased work for a few hours in sympathy with the coal miners on strike at Drumheller. On being informed that the District President of the Union had ordered the Drumheller miners back to work, the Wayne miners resumed operations.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

**RAFTING CREW, SOUTH DEVON, N.B.:**—The strike of 37 members of a rafting crew in the employ of a pulp and paper company at South Devon, N.B., which commenced on June 26, for increased wages, was terminated September 3. When river conditions permitted the starting of rafting operations a new crew was taken on and the strikers' places were filled.

**COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER, ALTA.:**—On August 30, coal miners employed at various mines throughout Drumheller ceased work owing to alleged discrimination against a fellow worker. Negotiations were carried on without any result, and as a final effort to bring about the settlement of the strike, the charters of two locals were revoked, and orders were issued by the President of the United Mine Workers of District 18 that work be resumed without any further delay. On September 18, the miners decided to return to work and to submit their dispute to an independent chairman for settlement.

**SEAMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.:**—On June 29, seamen at Vancouver went on strike for an increase in wages. Negotiations were carried on, but no settlement was arrived at, and the strikers' places were filled by other workers. On September 19, the Union concerned voted to call the strike off.

**TAXI-CAB AND HACK DRIVERS, ST. JOHN, N.B.:**—On September 26, a strike of 30 taxi-cab and hack drivers occurred at St. John, N. B., against new rules being put into effect as to how they were to solicit their fares. The strike lasted for two days and was finally settled by a compromise being effected on September 28.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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## (a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to September, 1923. .

## LOGGING—

Rafting crew, pulp and paper, South Devon, N. B.	37	37	Commenced June 26, for increased wages. Strikers were replaced by other workers and operations were resumed September 8.
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## MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—

Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.	620	9,118	Commenced August 30, alleged discrimination against employee. Men were ordered back to work by the District Officials of the U. M. W. of A. Work was resumed September 18.
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## MANUFACTURING—

## Clothing:

Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	25	600	Commenced April 16, for recognition of the union. Terminated.
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## Printing and Publishing:

Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.	7	188	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Terminated.
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Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	10	240	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Terminated.
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Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	10	240	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Terminated.
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Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	140	3,360	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
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Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	288	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Terminated.
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Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	329	7,896	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
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Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	74	1,776	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Terminated.
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Printing compositors, and pressmen, Halifax, N. S.	24	600	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours with same weekly wages. Terminated.
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Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	80	1,920	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
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Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B. C.	11	264	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.
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## TRANSPORTATION—

## Street and Electric Railways:

Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	6	144	Commenced July 2, 1922. For recognition of union. Terminated.
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## Water transportation:

Longshoremen, Miramichi River, N. B.	250	6,000	Commenced July 9, for increased wages and shorter hours. Terminated.
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Seamen, Vancouver, B. C.	179	2,506	Commenced June 29, for increased wages. Strikers were replaced by other workers September 19.
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## (b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during September, 1923.

## TRANSPORTATION—

## Local Transportation:

Taxi and hack drivers, St. John, N. B.	30	60	Commenced September 26, against the rules of securing passengers. Settled by negotiations September 28.
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## SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE AT LUSCAR COLLIERIES, ALBERTA

A QUESTION arose under the agreement between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District 18, United Mine Workers of America, in connection with contract rates for pillar work at the Luscar Collieries, Alberta. As the representatives of the two parties failed to effect a settlement of the matter in dispute, they decided to refer it to an independent chairman, and they accordingly sent a joint request to the Minister of Labour, as provided by the agreement, to make this appointment. The Minister accordingly appointed Mr. James Smith, Edmonton, Alberta, to the position.

Early in October, the chairman delivered his finding in this dispute. He stated that the matter in dispute was in reference to payments made for coal taken from pitch pillars and entry or flat pillars, the coal in the former being conveyed to the car by chutes, while in the latter the coal will not run under normal conditions but must be shovelled. The operators offered to pay 70

cents a ton for coal taken from both pitch pillars and entry or flat pillars, the representative of the miners asking 85 cents a ton for pitch pillar work and \$1.05 a ton for entry or flat pillar work.

The clause in the agreement applicable to this dispute is as follows:

In making the prices for new work the Company shall be guided by existing prices in the same mine or other mines in the neighbourhood.

The chairman found that the price paid for pitch pillar work at the Cadomin mine in the same neighbourhood, which is 70 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, should govern pitch pillar work at the Luscar Collieries. With regard to entry or flat pillar work the chairman found that an increase of ten cents a ton, or 80 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, would be a fair allowance. The operators intimated that in certain parts of the flat pillar work chutes would be put in, thus eliminating shovelling. Where this is done the increase of 10 cents a ton for shovelling would not apply.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING AUGUST, 1923

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for September contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during August, 1923, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

### NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.

— The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 45, as compared with 37 in the previous month and 32 in August, 1922. In these new disputes, approximately 6,700 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,300 indirectly involved (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred though not themselves parties

to the disputes). In addition, about 59,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly in 28 disputes which began before August, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 73, involving approximately 68,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during August of about 1,200,000 working days. The dispute involving members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders in federated shipyards, which began on April 30, continued throughout August. The strike of dock workers which began in July and was still in progress in London at the beginning of August, was settled on August 20. A settlement was also effected in the case of the protracted dispute in the Dundee jute industry.

**CAUSES.** — Of the 45 disputes beginning in August, 11, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, arose from proposed reductions in wages; 17, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, from other wages questions; 7, directly involving 600 workpeople, from questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, from questions of unionism and non-unionism; and 6, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, from other questions.

**RESULTS.** — Settlement were effected during August in the case of 23 new disputes, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 23,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 11, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 19,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 300 work-

people, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in August by groups of industries:—

Groups of Industries	Number of disputes in progress in August			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in August	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in August
	Started before August 1	Started in August	Total		
Building .....	5	5	10	1,000	16,000
Mining and quarrying .....	2	7	9	8,000	80,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding .....	7	6	13	87,000	856,000
Textile .....	1	5	6	1,000	14,000
Transport .....	2	6	8	19,000	214,000
Other trades.....	11	16	27	2,000	20,000
Total, Aug., 1923.	28	45	73	68,000	1,200,000
Total, July, 1923..	37	37	74	95,000	1,665,000
Total, Aug., 1922.	35	32	67	31,000	312,000

## CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

### Synopsis of the Proceedings of the 39th Annual Meeting.

**T**HE 39th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Vancouver from September 10 to 14, the sessions being held in the ball room of the Vancouver Hotel. At the opening session the delegates were welcomed on behalf of organized labour by Mr. H. E. Neelands, M.L.A., president of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, the welcome of the municipality being tendered by Mayor C. E. Tisdall. The Hon. A. M. Manson, provincial attorney-general and minister of labour, who was prevented from being present at the opening of the convention, at a subsequent session delivered an address of welcome on behalf of British Columbia. To the ad-

resses of welcome Mr. Tom Moore, president of the congress, made suitable replies.

Upon conclusion of the opening formalities, the first order of business was the report of the Credential Committee, the final report of which showed that credentials had been received for 220 delegates; 42 of whom represented international labour organization which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the congress; 16 represented trades and labour councils, 10 represented a provincial federation of labour, 158 represented local branch unions and three were fraternal delegates, representing respectively the British Trades Union Congress, the Inter-



national Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labour.

Following the appointment of the customary committees, the associate secretary and the translator, the executive council submitted the following for the attention of the convention.

Your Executive has noted and carefully watched developments of the recent bringing to Canada from Great Britain of workers for the western harvest field and considering that the situation is one which calls for a united protest recommends that this convention forward the following telegram to the Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister of Immigration at Ottawa:

It having been authoritatively stated that approximately twelve thousand men have been induced to come to Canada for work in the western harvest fields, many of whom have been found physically unfit for such laborious work; numbers of these being unable to secure employment under promised conditions are already drifting into the western cities with the likelihood of their becoming public charges on these municipalities. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, protest strongly against wholesale migration of this nature, undertaken without any preparation to ensure reasonable opportunity of employment during the coming winter months, and demands that the Federal Government accept the responsibility of returning those unemployed workers to their homes or provide them with the means of sustenance until employment can be secured by them.

The delegates adopted this recommendation of the executive council.

#### Report of Executive Council

The members of the executive council reported that during the past year the policies of the congress had been closely followed and that the numerous matters coming within the scope of their activities had been pressed to the fullest extent. The following is a summary of the report as submitted:

(1) *Legislative Programme, 1923.* — On January 22 the executive presented to the Dominion Government the programme of desired legislation, which contained 25 items, some of the subjects dealt with being (a) Unemployment, (b) Immigration, (c) Criminal Code Amendments, (d) Industrial Disputes Act, (e) Support of League of Nations and International Labour Organization,

(f) Election Act Amendments, (g) Old Age Pensions, (h) Amendments to Naturalization Act, (i) Public Ownership and Natural Resources, (j) Fair Wage Policy, (k) Disarmament, (l) Tariff Commission, (m) Abolition of the Senate as a non-elective body, (n) Insuring for all workers the right to organize.

(2) *Legislation.* — Under this caption the executive gave an account of the bills passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament as well as of certain bills which failed of adoption, among which were (a) Amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, (b) Canadian National Railways Construction, (c) Cold Storage Act, (d) Criminal Code Amendments, (e) Proportional Representation. In reviewing the result of the last session of Parliament the executive called attention to the refusal of the Senate to adopt certain bills which had been passed by the House of Commons. Mention was made of the items in the legislative programme of the congress which had been passed into law, including (a) Restricting Chinese immigration, (b) Amendments to the Naturalization Act, (c) The Copyright Act, and (d) the restoring to Parliament of the control of certain coal leases in Alberta. Report was made that the Marking Act had been brought into effect so far as printed matter was concerned, and partial steps taken to comply with the request for amendments to the Shipping Act. It was also reported that to give effect to the requests relating to the International Labour Organization a conference of provincial representatives was being called by the Minister of Labour for September 24. The right to organize, the executive stated, had been brought to the attention of the House of Commons through the dismissal of certain employees for union activity. It was reported that "though no legislative action was taken on the matter, the definite declarations of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour should remove any doubt in the minds of employers as to the inadvisability of in-



terfering with this right of the workers”.

(3.) *Affiliations and Advisory Councils.* — On this subject the executive council reported that affiliation had been maintained with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the International Federation of Working Women and the Canadian Council on Child Welfare; also that affiliation had been completed with the League of Nations Society in Canada, and that representatives of the congress had attended meetings of the International Labour Organization, Dominion Council of Health, Canadian Council of Education, Dominion Fire Prevention Association, Ontario Fire Prevention League and Employment Service Council of Canada. The president, with the approval of the executive council, had accepted membership in the Eyesight Conservation Council of Canada, National Safety League, the Frontier College and on the general administrative council of the American Association for Labour Legislation. A synopsis of the work which had engaged the attention of some of the above mentioned organizations was also presented.

(4.) *International.* — Under this heading the council reported that relations with the American Federation of Labour and the international labour bodies connected therewith had been most cordial. President Moore had attended the fourth annual conference of the International Labour Office as representative of the Canadian workers, Mr. John W. Bruce, of Toronto, attending as adviser. Report was given of the subjects dealt with, and the text of the proposed amendments to Article 393 of the Treaty of Peace creating the International Labour Office, also of the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the conference. Reference was made to the activities of the International Federation of Trade Unions which, it was stated, had continued to be an effective means of co-operation between the organized workers of the various countries in affiliation with it. During the year the congress had given

all possible assistance to the International Federation of Working Women.

(5.) *Canadian National Railway Directorate.* — In this section reference was made to the appointment of President Moore to the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways.

(6.) *Canadian Congress Journal.* — Under this caption the executive reported on the position of the official journal, pointing out that notwithstanding numerous appeals for support, the publication was unable to pay its way, and stated that it was futile to continue the journal unless a fund was immediately raised by voluntary subscriptions or otherwise large enough to defray the deficit already incurred and provide a surplus large enough to meet any loss on publication for the ensuing year.

(7.) *Militia Act Amendments.* — In this section of the report the executive council stated “The necessity for securing amendments to the Militia Act was made very apparent during the recent strike of the steel workers in Cape Breton”, and after quoting the sections of the act pertaining to the calling out of troops to aid the civil authorities said:

It is the opinion of your executive that amendments should be sought to the Militia Act whereby the only authorities who could make requisition for the calling out of the militia in aid of the civil power should be either the municipal council of the district wherein riot may occur or be anticipated, or the Government of a province, and that in either case those making the requisition should be absolutely responsible for the cost of such military aid.

We further believe that the Federal Government should be given discretionary powers as to their compliance with such a requisition even when made by a municipality or a provincial Government. In this way direct responsibility would be fixed upon upon those answerable to the electors for their action.

(8.) *Apprenticeship.* — Concerning this question the executive council reported that apprentices in the skilled trades had practically disappeared, and stated that the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries in co-operation with a committee of representatives of building trades unions had

taken steps to remedy the deficiency by a proposed Apprenticeship Act. The main purpose of this proposed law is to create a central fund to which all building trades employers will contribute, and from which apprentices to the building trades will be paid a weekly wage during the period set aside for their technical training.

(9.) *War Against War.* — Dealing with this matter the council referred to the call last autumn from the British Government for a statement by the Canadian Government as to what assistance could be expected if an amicable settlement of the Turkish question could not be secured, and mentioned the public announcement of the Prime Minister that should necessity arise for Canada to consider sending armed assistance to Great Britain the matter would first be placed before a special session of Parliament. Following this declaration the president of the congress made the following statement:

The Government's decision to obtain the sanction of Parliament before committing Canada to a policy of war is one with which we concur. The time has passed when this country should be swept into war on the declaration of any single individual or the Cabinet without full investigation of the causes by Parliament.

The executive council also reported that a number of resolutions had been received from affiliated bodies urging some further action to emphasize the antipathy of the Canadian workers against war as a means of settling international disputes. The council had given endorsement to the International Federation of Trade Unions in its propaganda against war in all countries and had issued an appeal to all affiliated bodies to support this anti-war campaign. The council strongly recommended continued support to the movement for universal peace.

(10.) *Peaceful Picketing and Injunctions.* — Referring to recent legal decisions regarding picketing during strikes and injunctions issued in connection therewith, the executive council stated:

It is apparent from these and other past cases that the efforts of organized labour must be continued to have the law of Canada brought into harmony with that of Great Britain so as to again restore protection to workers against the uncertainty and interference of the courts in peacefully conducted labour disputes.

(11) *Immigration and Emigration.*—

The executive had co-operated with a committee of representatives of the building trades to prevent building trades mechanics being brought into the country, the opposition being based on the knowledge that there was no reasonable chance of steady employment for such workers. Attention was also called to the British workers recently brought to Canada as harvest help. This effort to increase our population, the executive stated, will fail of its purpose and create further dissatisfaction and discontent which will react to the future detriment of the country. Referring to Oriental immigration the report stated that the reiterated demands of organized labour for exclusion of Asiatics had been partly met by legislation at the last session of Parliament, and that the Government should be complimented for enacting the measure.

(12.) *One Day's Rest in Seven.* —

The principle of one day's rest in seven, the executive council reported, had been incorporated as one of the basic rights of the workers in the Treaty of Versailles, and recommendations had been sent by the International Labour Office to the Governments of the countries, members thereof, urging upon them the necessity of guaranteeing this right to all workers. The executive recommended that, as no action had been taken by the Government of Canada to give effect to this international decree, the incoming executive council continue to press upon the Federal Government the necessity of either amending the Lord's Day Act so as to make the same effective in giving to the workers one day's rest in seven or enacting new legislation to bring about the desired result.

(13.) *Studholme Memorial.* — In accordance with instructions of previous



conventions, the council had erected in the new labour temple in Hamilton a bronze tablet, suitably inscribed to the memory of the late Adam Studholme, who was the only labour representative in the Ontario Legislature during his period of service.

(14.) *Old Age Pensions.* — In reporting on this subject the executive stated that "Canada remains amongst the few industrial countries that have not yet made provision for the protection of its aged workers". Having made a survey of a number of old age pension acts of other countries, together with a review of the conditions existing in Canada, the executive submitted a number of suggestions in regard to the operation of an old age pension law.

(15.) The concluding section of the report of the executive council referred to a number of matters which had engaged their attention during the year, included in which was mention of the efforts made to secure observance of the fair wage regulations on the Welland Ship Canal.

#### **Report of Provincial Executive Committees and Federations of Labour**

In accordance with the instructions of the 1922 convention, the executive council submitted a uniform synopsis of the legislative work of the provincial executive committees and provincial federations of labour, there being two of the latter, their respective jurisdictions being the provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta. The provinces having executive committees are Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The reports from each provincial body gave an account of the legislative demands which had been presented and showed how far the requests had been complied with by the respective legislatures.

The council also submitted a report from Mr. John W. Bruce, of Toronto, the fraternal delegate to the 1922 convention of the British Trade Union Congress.

#### **Report of Committee on Officers' Reports**

All of the above mentioned reports were referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, which expressing concurrence in the work of the executive made a number of recommendations. On section (1) (Legislative Programme) the committee recommended that the executive council continue its efforts to have the will of the congress carried out in regard to unemployment and immigration and other important matters.

Reporting on section (2) (Legislation) the committee stated in regard to the amendments to the Shipping Act that they did not meet the provisions of the draft convention of the International Labour Office, and recommended that the executive council press for the adoption of the said draft convention; also that the executive council be instructed to continue their efforts to obtain the amendments to the Shipping Act requested by the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.

Dealing with inland revenue, custom and tariff, the committee strongly condemned the increased taxation represented in the increase in the sales tax of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 per cent, and recommended that the executive council be instructed to press for the abolition of the sales tax.

Reporting on the reference to immigration the committee regretted that through the action of the Senate the efforts to prevent the deportation of British subjects was not successful, and recommended that efforts be continued to obtain the necessary amendments to the Immigration Act to protect British subjects. The committee further recommended that, in addition to the endorsement of the policy adopted regarding the admission of Asiatics, the executive council endeavour to obtain the right enforcement of all regulations governing the residence of Asiatics in Canada, particularly as they apply to licenses granted to Asiatics working in the mining industry.



In regard to the amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the committee expressed regret at the action of the Senate in not agreeing to the proposed changes, and recommended that the executive council continue to urge the amendments as sought by the congress. The committee also expressed satisfaction at the action of the House of Commons in rejecting the Senate amendment substituting the judiciary for the Minister of Labour as the authority to appoint the chairmen of boards constituted under the act where the representatives of the parties concerned failed to agree on a chairman.

In reporting on the section in reference to Canadian National Railway construction the committee recommended the condemnation of the Senate in refusing to sanction expenditures for necessary extensions of the National Railways. The committee also recommended condemnation of the Senate for its refusal to ratify the action of the House of Commons in regard to the Cold Storage Act. The committee further recommended that the suggested "reform" of the Senate as contained in the report of the executive council should be changed to read the "abolition" of the Senate in conformity with the platform of principles of the Congress.

The committee expressed satisfaction (1) with the arrangements for a conference of provincial representatives in Ottawa to consider the question of giving effect to the requests of the congress relating to the International Labour Office; and (2) with the declarations of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour regarding the right of workers to organize; and recommended in this connection that the executive council co-operate with bodies connected with the congress in their efforts to prevent the planning of town sites where corporations have complete control of the activities and property interests of the workers.

The committee expressed satisfaction with the affiliations of the congress as reported by the executive council, and

recommended the abolition of all employment agencies other than the Government employment bureaus.

The committee also expressed satisfaction with the appointment of President Tom Moore to the directorate of the Canadian National Railways and recommended that an appeal be made for financial assistance for the official journal of the congress.

The committee commended the work of the provincial executive committees and provincial federation in their efforts to secure legislation and also the report of the fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

Some discussion took place on the report of the committee, the items most keenly debated being (1) the affiliation of the congress with the League of Nations Society, (2) the position of the official journal and the means of improving its financial condition, and (3) section 9 under the caption "War against War". The whole report and recommendations of the committee were finally adopted without amendment.

#### Report of Secretary-Treasurer

The secretary-treasurer of the congress reported that the total receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended August 15, 1923, were \$26,471.97; the expenditures for the same period were \$22,288.77, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,183.20. The total affiliated membership at the close of the year was 121,842. Since the opening of the congress the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had affiliated its Canadian membership of 1,002. The secretary-treasurer also read the report of the trustees of the congress headquarters in Ottawa. The receipts for the year were \$1,740 and the cost of equipment and maintenance was \$1,696.41, leaving a balance of \$43.59. The Audit Committee, to which these reports were referred, subsequently reported that the accounts were found correct. The report was adopted.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee which was approved, recommended payment of \$900 to the fra-

ternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress and \$600 to the delegate to the American Federation of Labour; and also recommended referring to the executive council the payment of certain incidental convention expenses.

#### Constitution and Law

Two resolutions were referred to the Committee on Constitution and Law. One of these sought to have the annual conventions of the congress held within the radius of Winnipeg and Quebec cities, with a view of lessening the expense of sending delegates. The other had for its object the pooling of railroad fares of delegates attending the annual conventions. The committee reported against both proposals and the convention concurred.

#### Union Label Committee

Three resolutions were referred to the Union Label Committee. Favourable consideration was recommended to a request that the executive council of the congress consider ways and means of encouraging the sale and purchase of union label goods by the production and distribution of printed matter in different languages supporting the use of the union label in such industries and sections of the country as would be most likely to produce results.

The committee reported against a resolution proposing the adoption of a universal label.

The third resolution requested that the congress compile certain information concerning union label products. This, the committee pointed out, could be procured from the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and therefore recommended non-concurrence. The committee further reported as follows:

(1) Having seriously considered the apathy on the part of the organized workers and their immediate families towards the purchasing of union label products, we recommend that the delegates, upon their return to their respective localities, endeavour to educate the general movement as to the value of spending their wages on products bearing the union label and in shops display-

ing shop cards and working buttons and we further recommend that the delegates impress upon the various organizations represented the value of union label propaganda by encouraging the formation of label leagues or label committees in their central bodies and in building or metal trades councils.

(2) For a number of years the various organizations using label or shop cards have endeavoured to protect these label or shop cards through legislation and have not, as yet, met with any degree of success. We therefore recommend that the incoming Executive continue their efforts to the end that adequate legislation may be enacted protecting all such labels and shop cards.

(3) Your committee recommends that this congress reaffirm its action in support of the cigarmakers' union as adopted at the Windsor convention.

(4) The drive on the part of the employers to destroy the power of union labour and union labels has had a severe effect upon the allied printing trades boot and shoe workers, garment workers, tailors, cigarmakers, hatters, hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and bakers, and we urge upon the delegates to this convention to give all necessary assistance in the rehabilitation of these and other organizations and assist in promoting greater demand for the labels and cards of the various organizations.

(5) The attention of the Toronto delegates is especially called to the fact that the organized barbers of that city are practically out of business, due to the inconsistency of the majority of trade unionists and their persistence in patronizing non-union barber shops, one of them at the very door of the Labour Temple.

The committee appealed to the delegates and through the delegates to all organized workers for a more generous and sympathetic support for all union labels, shop cards and working buttons.

The report of the committee was adopted.

#### Resolutions Submitted

There were referred to the Committee on Resolutions 74 resolutions which had been submitted in accordance with the rules of the congress. The committee reported that a number of other resolutions had been received within the period set for their acceptance, the subjects of which were made known to the delegates. As the purposes of these resolutions, with one exception, were covered by regularly submitted resolutions, the committee reported against their acceptance, and the convention concurred.

In several instances the committee amalgamated certain resolutions dealing with the same subject and in others submitted substitute resolutions. The first resolution reported upon by the committee was one requesting that the Ontario Provincial Government be petitioned to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act so that all workers, irrespective of by whom employed, be allowed the benefits of the law. This resolution was adopted as was also one requesting that the Quebec Provincial Government be urged to adopt a compensation act similar to the compensation laws in force in other provinces.

#### Health and Safety

Under this heading thirteen resolutions were submitted, two of which were not considered, being covered by other resolutions. The resolutions adopted were:

(1) In favour of the appointment of more boiler inspectors and the proper enforcement of the law governing boiler inspection.

(2) In favour of legislation providing for the systematic and periodical inspection of all locomotive boilers by Government inspectors.

(3) In favour of the proper enforcement of the provisions of the Ontario Factory Act in the planing mills, wood-working plants and other factories.

(4) Asking for the discontinuance of the use of spraying machines in the painting and varnishing of walls, etc., on the ground that their use is injurious to the health of the operators.

(5) In favour of legislation requiring a motorman and conductor on all trolley passenger cars.

(6) In favour of government insurance against sickness.

(7) In favour of asking for legislation requiring the removal of all wall paper and washing off of all kalsomine or other water coloring before redecorating any building.

(8) In favour of the total exclusion of all Orientals and that demand be made for legislation which will more ef-

fectively control the activities of Orientals already in Canada.

(9) In favour of regulations compelling the periodical medical examination of all persons employed or engaged in the preparation of food for public consumption.

(10) In favour of legislation sought by the barbers for the licensing of the craft.

Another resolution adopted stated that many accidents were attributable to workmen not understanding the English language and requested that the British Columbia Government be asked to set an examination in English for all workers whose mother tongue is other than the English language, and that penalties be imposed on employers engaging such foreigners to work in any plant where steam, gas, water or electricity is used as motive power.

#### Fair Wages

Four resolutions dealing with the working conditions of men employed on the Welland Ship Canal were introduced. The Committee on Resolutions reported concurrence in one of these (No. 23), dealing specifically with the carpenters employed on the work. A motion was made and adopted that the resolution be referred back to the committee to prepare one covering all resolutions submitted on the subject. Subsequently the committee reported, again recommending resolution No. 23 with an amendment making the grievances complained of apply to all trades; and also providing that the executive of the congress present to the Government as early as possible the complaints of the workmen as set forth in the resolution and that the fair wage law be enforced as from June 1, 1923, and back pay from that date be collected by the Government from the contractors and paid direct to the workmen immediately; the resolution further asked that the executive of the congress request the Government that the fair wage law be amended so as to provide a penalty for the improper removal of fair wage schedules authorized by the Depart-



ment of Labour. After speeches had been made by several delegates from unions whose members were employed on the Welland Canal the resolution as submitted by the Resolutions Committee was adopted.

The convention adopted a resolution in favour of requesting that the Ontario Government pass fair wage legislation similar to that adopted by the Federal Government, and in the meantime that the fair wage resolution passed in 1900 be put into effect.

Three resolutions were submitted concerning the payment of fair wages to workmen employed on public works undertaken by the Quebec Government. The one adopted as covering the grievances complained of also asked for the passage by the Legislature of a fair wage law similar to that adopted by the Federal Government.

A resolution was also adopted requesting that the Federal Government insert a wage clause in future contracts awarded by the Canadian National Railways for rolling stock and equipment.

#### Militarism and War

Four resolutions were submitted under this caption. One of these favoured the formation of a Dominion council of action to combat war, the other desired that action similar to that of the British Labour Party be taken for preventing war. The Committee on Resolutions recommended for adoption an instruction to the executive council to stand ready to take action by calling a special session of the congress to deal with the question and to decide on what action is considered advisable to combat any war that seeks to embroil Canadian workers.

Following this recommendation one delegate suggested that the Dominion Government should be asked to take a vote of the people before entering any war, failing which a general strike should be called. Another suggestion was that, instead of calling a special convention, a conference of representatives of international labour organizations having members in Canada should be called to take action.

After a number of delegates had spoken the debate was closed by the adoption of a motion calling for the previous question, and the recommendations of the committee adopted.

The other resolutions which were approved were (1) Against military training in the schools and opposition to grants for cadet or other forms of military or naval training; (2) Against the use of military forces during industrial disputes.

#### Hours of Labour

Six resolutions dealing with the hours of labour were submitted by organizations in various parts of the Dominion. These were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which recommended the following substitute, which was adopted without debate:

Failing agreement being reached at the inter-provincial conference to be held at Ottawa this month definitely placing responsibility for the enactment of legislation to put into effect the findings of the International Labour Conference in connection with the law of nations and part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles, that we ask the federal government to press for an amendment to the British North America Act which will give them the necessary authority to carry out the finding of the international Labour Conference in respect to the eight-hour day, one day's rest in seven, and other labour legislation, and be it further resolved that the incoming executive be instructed to use every means in their power to have the findings of the International Labour Conference referred to herein enacted into law at the earliest possible date.

#### Economic and Industrial Policy

Four resolutions were introduced urging the congress to take action with a view of bringing about amalgamation of the various craft unions into departmentalized industrial organizations. Another resolution, the preamble of which recited what the proposers considered were barriers to the progress of the Canadian labour movement, requested:

1. That to the end that the Trades and Labour Congress may be the real centre of trade union power in Canada, power be given it to increase its per capita and levy assessments.

2. That each international trade union affiliated with the Trades Congress establish

Canadian departments with well defined power and autonomy, all economic and financial activity to be co-ordinated through the international officers at the department head.

3. That each department of the American Federation of Labour (Building, Railroad, etc.) set up Canadian sections, as has been done by the Metal Trades and Railroad Departments.

4. That Canadian departments of international unions be conceded the right to strike and participate in any political activity in the interests of the Canadian working class.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following as a substitute for the above-mentioned resolutions:

Whereas, the preamble and the platform of principles of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada clearly set forth the aims and objects for which the congress is in existence and deal with the various phases of the legislative, economic and industrial matters that vitally affect wage earners throughout the Dominion; and whereas, the constitution of the congress was drawn with the specific object of working in co-operation with the international trade unions on the American continent wherein autonomy in the industrial field is vested in the said international trade unions and the American Federation of Labour; and whereas, experience has demonstrated that it is only by a continuance of this policy and the maintenance of the present form of international trade unions that we can hope to successfully cope with organized capital and its ramifications; therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labour Congress, assembled in annual convention in the city of Vancouver, B.C., hereby reiterates its adhesion to the present form of organization, providing as it does the machinery for closer co-ordination of international craft unions which, in the opinion of your committee, has worked so successfully in the past and been the means of very materially improving the wages and working conditions of the workers, not only in the Dominion of Canada but on the American continent.

A prolonged debate took place on the report of the committee. Several delegates stated that the trade union movement of Canada was demoralized; that the loss in membership was indicative that some other plan of organization was necessary to combat the "strangle hold of organized capital on the workers". In reply the opponents of the proposed change in the present plan of organization declared that the agitation to bring about industrial unionism was propagated by the Workers' Party and the promoters of other disruptive bodies;

that the decline in trade union membership was attributable to persons who seek to destroy the existing unions by a persistent campaign of vilification of trade union officials. One delegate declared that the genesis of the resolutions was the work of that section who had "got a Russian jag on and called themselves Communists". The discussion was finally closed by the adoption of a motion for the previous question by a vote of 101 to 58. A roll call vote was demanded on the substitute resolution of the committee which was carried by a vote of 120 to 53. During the debate a telegram was read from the Toronto Building Trades Council stating that that body was opposed to Canadian autonomy for international unions.

#### Political Action

Two resolutions concerning political action on the part of the Canadian workers were introduced, which, minus the preambles, read as follows:

(1) That this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, will, during its present session, devote some time for discussion of plans, whereby funds may be raised and maintained by the organized workers for political purposes; said funds to be used for propaganda and placing in the field at all election campaigns, candidates who will work for and truly represent labour.

(2) That if the present Federal and Provincial Governments continue their attitude of apathy and disregard and fail to take satisfactory action, this Trades and Labour Congress will, through its affiliated organizations, conduct a vigorous and aggressive campaign to ensure that only political candidates who espouse this reform to their platforms will receive the suffrage support of the workers.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a substitute, which following a brief discussion, was referred back after a suggestion was made that the congress urge all affiliated or unaffiliated local unions to immediately affiliate with the Canadian Labour Party. The recommendation of the committee as finally adopted was as follows:

Whereas, at the Victoria convention in 1906 a definite policy was laid down committing the congress to a recognition of the necessity for labour political organizations as a means of securing the amelioration of industrial conditions and to promote the passage of laws



concerning the welfare of workers in the mines, the factories, the forests, in fact in all walks of life; and whereas, it has been made manifestly plain that effective legislation in this regard and energetic enforcement of such laws can best be obtained by the presence in Parliament, in the Provincial Legislatures, and in other elective bodies of representatives elected from the ranks of labour for the direct interest of labour; and whereas, following the decision of the Ottawa convention in 1917, the congress took steps to co-ordinate the different working class political bodies in the various provinces which action later resulted in the creation of a Dominion-wide labour political organization; therefore, be it resolved, that labour political autonomy be left in the hands of this established labour political party, and the congress again urge all labour organizations to affiliate, and inasmuch as the platform of principles of this congress contains the epitome of the best thought of organized labour during the whole period of its existence and struggles, that this congress continue to act as the legislative mouthpiece for organized labour in Canada, independent of any political organization engaged in the effort to send representatives of the people to Parliament, the Provincial Legislature, or other elective bodies of this country.

#### Picketing and Injunctions

Two resolutions were submitted calling attention to the decisions recently given in Montreal in a suit brought against the Joint Board of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as an outcome of a strike. A permanent injunction restraining the union members from picketing was granted by the court and damages amounting to \$200 and costs were awarded. The resolutions were combined, and as adopted, asked the congress (1) to reiterate its attitude towards the issuing of injunctions during labour disputes (2) endorse an appeal for funds to assist the union in appealing against the decision, and (3) urge that steps be taken to have the Criminal Code amended so as to legalize peaceful picketing and persuasion during strikes.

#### Immigration

Three resolutions on this subject were introduced and adopted the demands being:

(1) That the Federal and Provincial Governments make provision for the care of those who are unemployed as a

result of persons being induced to come to Canada through alluring Government advertising.

(2) Condemning the actions of unauthorized persons "filling the country with out-of works" and requesting the Government to put a stop to such procedure.

(3) Protesting against any further entry into Canada of those people who come in under the guise of farm labourers and later take the places of Canadian citizens.

#### Co-operative Societies

The resolution on this subject, which was approved, pointed out that the congress had previously gone on record in favour of seeking legislation for a simplified form of incorporation of co-operative societies, the resolution being:

That the congress reiterate its previous request for legislation of this nature and further adopt the recommendation of the Co-operative Union of Canada, as incorporated in their resolution of friendly greeting to this Congress, recommending to our affiliated units the propriety of appointing a committee on co-operation to study its philosophy, principles and business practice and in the event of any of them becoming interested in co-operative organization to have regard to the past experiences of the Canadian Co-operative Movement by availing themselves of the advantage of the organizational, advisory and supervisory service provided for their protection by the Co-operative Union as isolated attempts at organization are in almost every case doomed to failure.

#### Women's Labour Leagues

Endorsement of women's labour leagues was recommended in a resolution submitted to the convention, the proposers stating that such bodies presented the widest and most helpful field of activity both for home workers and those who work in industries for which no unions exist. The Committee on Resolutions recommended non-concurrence in the proposal. This recommendation led to a debate during the course of which one of the opponents of women's labour leagues declared that they were adjuncts of the Workers' Party. The recommendation of the committee was declared adopted on a *viva voce* vote.



This being challenged a standing vote was taken, which showed 76 in favour of the committee's report and 66 against.

#### Sustenance for the Unemployed

The following resolution approving of sustenance for the unemployed was adopted without discussion:

Whereas, the unemployed situation is of a national character, and is one that cannot be handled satisfactorily by municipal bodies; and, whereas, the extremely low scale of relief tends to lower the standard of living, of the entire wage-working population when unemployment is rife; be it resolved, that we call upon the Federal Government to assume the responsibility for the unemployment situation on a national scale, and that work be paid for at trade union rates and where employment is impossible, relief be paid at the rate of full maintenance on the scale laid down in the *Labour Gazette* and that work of a national character such as the construction of roads be undertaken to provide full sustenance for the unemployed workers.

#### The Nova Scotia Strikes

The following resolution in reference to the strikes of the steel workers and coal miners in Nova Scotia was submitted by the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council:

Resolved, that this convention go on record as being opposed to the actions of President Lewis of the United Mine Workers in aiding the British Empire Steel Corporation by driving the miners back to work after they had struck against the use of troops against the striking steel workers and against the cancelling of the charter of District 26; and be it further resolved, that the convention approves of the action of the militant section of the workers in District 26 in their efforts to maintain their organization in spite of the dictatorial attitude of the United Mine Workers' officials, whose words in the ultimatum delivered to the miners, and which compelled them to return to work, were couched in the language of the ruling class, and strengthened the hands of the Government of Nova Scotia in the crushing of the efforts of the workers to better their conditions in the steel industry.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended non-concurrence in the resolution, pointing out that no resolution on the subject had been received from any local coal miners union in the district, and criticised the Vancouver council, so far removed from the scene, for introducing the matter.

Delegate J. B. McLachlan, the deposed secretary-treasurer of District 26, reviewed the conditions in the locality; stated that the coal miners' strike was nearly won when President Lewis cancelled the charter of the district; dissented from the claim that the contract with the company had been violated by the miners; and condemned the provisional officers now conducting the affairs of the union.

Delegate Silby Barrett, the provisional president of District 26, replied, pointing out that at the time the charter was revoked many of the miners were anxious to return to work, being on the verge of starvation. There were no funds available for relief when the provisional officers took over the affairs of the district; the international president sent money with which to buy food for the needy men who were on strike. Mr. Barrett read the terms of the contract to show that the strike was in violation of the agreement and defended the actions of President Lewis. He also referred to money being paid for a band to provide music for a welcome to J. B. McLachlan on an occasion of his home-coming during the strike, and criticised this expenditure from union funds when the strikers were in need of food.

Delegate Foreman Waye, of the steel workers, contended that the strike had been lost through the action of President Lewis and the provisional officers of the district.

Delegate R. Leavitt in defending the course of President Lewis pointed out that the Canadian miners under charter from the United Mine Workers had complete autonomy in wage contracts; that once contracts are made the policy of the organization is to see that they are not violated, and that President Lewis is the instrument through which the policy of the union and its constitution are maintained.

The debate was here interrupted by the point being raised that the business before the convention was out of order. The president ruled that the point was

well taken and that the whole matter should be expunged from the minutes. Appeal was taken against the decision of the president, which on being put to the convention, was sustained.

#### Other Resolutions Adopted

Other resolutions which were endorsed by the convention contained the following demands:

That the Ontario Municipal Act be amended so as to prohibit the granting of subsidies and fixed assessments to manufacturers in order to prevent competition between municipalities in securing industries.

That the Quebec Government be requested to name a commission to study the housing crisis.

That the Quebec Government be asked to call a conference of all public bodies in the province to decide the question of daylight saving.

That support be given to the Canadian National Railways so long as the railway system gives evidence of improving the conditions of its employees.

That representations be made to the authorities regarding the adjustment of the pay of letter carriers.

That the Ontario Government be requested to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act so as to make provisions for widows with one child in addition to those already provided for.

That the Quebec Government be requested to facilitate the development of education in the province; also, that the Quebec Government be asked to provide for free admittance to the technical and polytechnical schools for workingmen's sons.

That the Quebec Government be requested to completely abolish all private employment agencies.

That approval be given to the Ontario savings offices being continued.

That vocational officers be appointed, the duties of whom shall be, in collaboration with the junior division officers of the Employment Service of Canada, to furnish vocational guidance to children

when leaving school to become wage-earners.

That the Federal Government make a searching inquiry into the affairs of the Home Bank of Canada.

That the British Columbia Government be asked that the provisions of the Townsite Act be applied to all "closed or company towns", and that all such places with a population of over 500 be given some form of elective municipal government, and also that in such industrial towns after an employee has been in continuous employment for the company for six months that two months's notice of dismissal must be given.

Two resolutions regarding demands of Federal office cleaners were referred to the executive council to assist the proposers. The first asked that only widows and self-supporting women be employed as office cleaners. The second requested that the office cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis and be granted the privileges of sick leave, holidays with pay and superannuation. A demand that the Quebec Provincial Government be asked to appoint a commission on prices of fuel and other necessities was also referred to the executive council.

#### The Printers' Strike

Mr. W. R. Trotter, of Indianapolis, Ind., second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, gave an account of the progress of the strike of the printers in the book and job offices for the 44-hour work week. There were 5,684 members drawing strike benefits on November 20, 1922, of which 2,004 were located in Canada; on August 20, 1923, the total number on strike was 2,106, of which 768 were in Canada. From June, 1921, to May, 1923, strike benefits to Canadian unions amounted to \$3,847,797.91; for mortuary benefits, \$29,475 was paid and for old age pensions \$73,272, a total for the two years of \$3,950,544.91. The total receipts from Canadian unions for all funds for the same period amounted to \$969,107.07; the expenditure for the two



years was \$2,981,437.84 in excess of the receipts. Of the amount expended for strike benefits five Canadian cities received the following: Toronto, \$1,657,-681.43; Ottawa, \$302,087.75; Montreal, \$1,033,004.37; Winnipeg, \$430,428.23; Hamilton, \$109,176.21, a total of \$3,-532,377.99. The total receipts from all unions in Canada and the United States from strike assessments from June, 1921, to August 20, 1923, were \$15,810,-503.81, and the expenditures for strike benefits for the same period amounted to \$14,673,565.58, nearly 26 per cent of which was spent in the Dominion of Canada.

#### Fraternal Messages

The special order of business for the Thursday afternoon session of the congress was the hearing of fraternal addresses. Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the British Federation of Miners and president of the International Federation of Miners, fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress, in his address referred to the industrial depression in Great Britain and its effect on the workers in that country. The standard of living in the ranks of the workers in Great Britain had depreciated; wages had gone down, the average wage being only about \$9 per week. Notwithstanding present conditions, there was hope that there would soon be improvement. The membership of trade unions had decreased, now being approximately 4,500,000, but it is still higher than before the war. The general well being of the people of Britain, Mr. Hodges stated, would be bettered when the workers had control of constitutional government. There must be more education to bring about advancement in the cause of democracy. The British Labour Party is no longer despised, but is now looked up to as being a respectable body. Referring to Communism, the fraternal delegate declared that the British workers had not condemned it unheard, but had met its exponents in conference. The case for soviets had only to be stated for it to become plain that Russia

had nothing to offer the western world that is better than British democracy. Although there were 2,000,000 unemployed persons in Great Britain who would have to be taken care of this coming winter, the British Labour Party had come to the conclusion that there should not be dumping of surplus workers through employment agencies. The speaker stated that the British Government had spent over £400,000,000 in unemployment doles. He felt assured that if only fifty of these millions had been placed at the combined disposal of organized labour of both Canada and England, in co-operation, they would have found a workable scheme by which the much-needed population could have been placed in Canada upon an economically self-supporting basis, a plan which would have been of advantage to both countries. In concluding his fraternal message, Mr. Hodges referred to the great destiny of the British Labour Party which, he declared, will eventually lead the world out of the chaos of war into the realms of peace, and will bring love where there was hatred and harmony where there has been discord.

Mr. Walter N. Reddick, of Washington, D.C., president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, referred to the similarity of the conditions prevailing in Canada and the United States, and stated that the open-shop campaign now being propagated in the last-named country was being combatted by the organized workers. The American Federation of Labour was ever on the alert to safeguard the rights of the workers, and the delegate trusted that there would be continued harmony between the organized labour forces of Canada and the United States.

Mr. John W. Brown, of Amsterdam, Holland, who is the associate general secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, was the fraternal delegate from that body. In his address he stated that 24 countries were in affiliation with the federation, compris-



ing a membership of 20,000,000. Owing to so many labour questions being of an international character, it was inevitable that the organization of labour should be international. The International Federation of Trade Unions was making progress, stated the speaker, who outlined some of its achievements. Although the federation had been maligned by the Third International, that body had raised large sums of money to provide food for the starving people in Russia and Austria; the federation had also prevented war with Russia through the affiliated organized seamen refusing to transport munitions. Mr. Brown urged the continued support of the Canadian workers for the International Federation of Trade Unions, closing with the words "our fight is your fight."

Others who addressed the convention were: Mr. W. L. Best, of Ottawa, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; Mr. J. S. Woodsworth and Mr. Wm. Irvine, labour members in the House of Commons for Centre Winnipeg, and East Calgary, respectively.

Fraternal messages were received from (1) the International Association of Fire Fighters, (2) Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and (3) The United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. The fraternal greetings of the congress were forwarded to the International Moulders' Union then in session in Cleveland.

#### Officers of the Congress

The election for the presidency of the congress was presided over by Mr. Frank Hodges, the fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress. President Tom Moore was nominated for re-election. He was opposed by Mr.

J. Kavanagh, of Vancouver. The result of the poll was 136 votes for Mr. Moore, 40 for Kavanagh, and one spoiled ballot. Two of the former vice-presidents were defeated for re-election, being succeeded by two Vancouver delegates. Six ballots were required to complete the election of the three vice-presidents. The full list of officers and fraternal delegates for 1923-4 is as follows:

President: Tom Moore, Ottawa; Sec.-Treas., P. M. Draper, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents: J. T. Foster, Montreal, R. P. Pettipiece and A. J. Crawford, Vancouver.

Provincial executive committees: Quebec—Chairman, Gus Francq, Montreal; committee: Omer Fleury, Quebec; Joseph Pelletier, Montreal; Chas. Roberts, Brownsburg. Ontario—Chairman, James Sullivan, Hamilton; committee: James O'Brien, Windsor; Rod Plante, Ottawa; E. Inglis, London. Manitoba—Chairman, J. L. McBride, Winnipeg; committee: Chas. J. Harding, Winnipeg; Geo. Ayers, Brandon; G. H. Palmer, Dauphin. Saskatchewan—Chairman, G. Dealtry, Saskatoon; committee: J. Smalley, Moosejaw; R. Hazeltine and J. Bell, Regina. British Columbia—Chairman, W. H. Cottrell, Vancouver; committee: P. Bengough, Vancouver; M. Sorley, New Westminster; P. Smith, Victoria. The appointment of the Nova Scotia executive was left in the hands of the executive council.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress—J. A. McClelland, Montreal.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour—James Sullivan, Hamilton.

London was chosen as the convention city for 1924.

## CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

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THE twelfth convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was held at Calgary, Alberta, on September 17 to 22, with 105 delegates present. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. A. R. Mosher. The delegates were officially welcomed by the Mayor of Calgary.

In his opening address, President Mosher reviewed the progress of the Brotherhood in the two years since the last meeting in August 1921. While there was slight loss in membership in the first year, he stated that in recent months all membership losses had been regained, and the Brotherhood was again forging ahead. He declared that the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was the first organization in Canada to combat successfully reductions in wages based on decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board.

With reference to the instruction of the last convention recommending that arrangements be made for life and disability insurance he announced that a scheme was being formulated which would extend these benefits to those who desired them within the ranks of the Brotherhood. The Brotherhood had also taken a very active interest in the pension and provident fund scheme of the Canadian National Railways. Referring to the negotiations for amalgamation between the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Canadian Membership of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees, he stated that they had reached the point where full Canadian autonomy for all members had been practically assured

but the whole matter had been held in abeyance because of the personal interests of one or two representatives of the international body. Subsequently practically all the membership of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees on the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian lines, came over to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees in a body. He recommended that the Brotherhood should co-operate to the fullest extent in the movement initiated by the railroad shop crafts in Canada for the amalgamation of the various railroad organizations along industrial lines.

A special committee was appointed to consider the question of issuing insurance to the members of the Brotherhood. The proposals of the committee were referred to the Executive Board with the instruction, if the scheme proved practicable and legal, to place the whole matter at a later date before all local divisions.

It was decided to establish a fact-finding bureau which will collect accurate information on the cost of living and other related problems. It will also analyse railway statistics so that correct information may always be available.

The officers elected were as follows: President, Mr. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa; vice-president, Mr. Murdock McLeod, Charlottetown; secretary-treasurer, Mr. M. M. Maclean; also the following district vice-presidents, Atlantic Region, Wm. Allen, Halifax; Central Region, Jas. W. White, Toronto; Pacific Region, C. H. Minchin, Calgary.

It was decided to hold the next convention in 1925 at Toronto.

## BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

THE fifty-fifth annual conference of the British Trade Union Congress was held at Plymouth, England, from September 3 to 8, and was presided over by the chairman of the General Council, Mr. J. B. Williams. The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 702 representing 167 organizations and a membership of 4,369,268, which was a reduction in membership of 759,000, or 14.8 per cent as compar-

ed with 1922. The reduction, it is stated, was due mainly to losses in individual membership, and only to a minor extent to the non-representation in 1923 of unions included in the 1922 figures.

The following table gives an analysis of the total membership represented at the Congress during the years 1922 and 1923, according to the classification adopted by the Department of Labour for its annual statistics of membership of trade unions:

Group of organizations	1922			1923		
	Number of organizations	Number of delegates	Number of members	Number of organizations	Number of delegates	Number of members
Agriculture .....	1	8	70,000	1	4	30,000
Mining and quarrying.....	7	162	839,902	7	175	784,617
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	42	103	847,274	42	96	706,231
Textile .....	26	112	644,502	*26	90	417,958
Clothing .....	10	29	170,512	10	32	164,817
Woodworking and furnishing.....	8	9	89,298	7	11	73,443
Paper, printing, etc.....	12	36	168,477	13	37	159,806
Building, decorating, etc.....	11	45	396,641	10	28	335,685
Railway service.....	3	24	464,794	3	28	447,374
Other transport.....	9	59	407,570	8	67	405,650
Commerce and finance.....	7	23	193,000	7	24	168,650
Public administration.....	9	21	152,692	10	26	183,264
Miscellaneous .....	19	25	110,976	18	24	89,512
General labour†.....	7	67	673,010	5	60	402,261
Total .....	171	723	5,123,648	167	702	4,369,268

\*In some of the textile trades, not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organizations.

†Including general unions of enginemen, etc.

The large decrease in the textile group was partly due to the non-representation at the 1923 Congress of an important organization which sent delegates in 1922. In the public administration group the increase was due rather to new affiliations than to increases in the membership of organizations represented at both congresses.

The Congress gave considerable attention to the discussion on domestic

affairs, notably the "Back to the Unions" campaign, the amalgamation of trade unions, the relations between competing unions in the same industry, the organization of foremen and supervisors, and the organization of women workers. A resolution discussed at last year's Congress (see LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1922, page 1163) regarding joint defence for the preservation of trade union standards by giving greater powers to the General Council was again



proposed, and was rejected on a card vote by a majority of over 1,600,000.

A resolution was adopted expressing deep dissatisfaction with the Government's plan for dealing with unemployment, and calling upon it to formulate adequate and effective measures both to alleviate the grave physical and mental consequences to the unemployed population, and to remedy the serious social distress, and urging the use of state funds to relieve the financial burden of heavily rated districts. A resolution opposing the principle of unemployment by industries was debated, and an amendment adopted by a large majority proposing that the General Council should be instructed to determine the question and report to the next Congress.

Another resolution expressed "emphatic disapproval" of the recommendations of the Cave Committee (see LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1922, page 862) on Trade Boards, and called on the Labour Party to resist to the utmost legislation intended to carry these recommendations into effect.

A resolution was passed instructing the General Council to promote a Bill giving effect to the legal establishment of an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week. After some opposition a resolution declaring that the time had arrived to demand a six-hour working day also passed by a majority of 2,000,000 votes. It was decided to propose amendments to the Shops Act limiting the hours of distributive employees (wholesale and retail) to a 48-hour week, and in other respects bettering the working conditions. Resolutions were also carried urging the prohibition of night work in bakeries, and suggesting amendments to the Factory Act with a view to improving conditions in trades, such as tailoring, etc., carried on in private houses.

The provision of adequate grants to local authorities for housing schemes, to meet the urgent needs of working-class families, was pressed in a resolu-

tion, which also demanded continued legal protection against excessive rents.

A recommendation in support of the principle of giving legal force to voluntary agreements of Joint Industrial Councils, which was left by the General Council to a free vote of the Congress, was defeated by a decisive majority.

The question of workers' education was discussed, some delegates wishing that such education should be definitely adapted to fit the students to take their part in the "class struggle", but no vote was taken on this question.

A telegram was received during the Congress that the Co-operative Wholesale Society agreed to refer all labour disputes to arbitration, in accordance with the finding of the joint committee of trade unionists and co-operators.

By another resolution it was decided that if £12,500 could be raised before the end of September, the General Council should continue the publication of the "Daily Herald" newspaper at least until the end of the present year, and that in the meantime a committee of enquiry should be set up to examine and report upon any economies that could reasonably be effected.

A resolution was also passed in regard to the report of the Anderson Committee, a committee appointed by the Government last March, "to enquire into the present standard of remuneration and other conditions of employment of the various classes of State servants employed in the Civil Service and in the three Fighting Services, and to make recommendations thereon".

Other topics in regard to which resolutions were passed included: old age pensions, pensions for mothers, pensions for the blind, co-partnership, railway fares, the nationalization of railways, the civil and political freedom of civil servants, the French occupation of the Ruhr, and the disagreement between Italy and Greece.

An amendment to the Standing Orders was carried by a large majority to the effect that the secretary of the General Council should give his whole time to the duties; this involved his

being ineligible for parliament. Subsequently Mr. F. Bramley was elected secretary, in succession to Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., who retired under the age limit. No change was made in the General Council.

On September 26, Miss Margaret Bondfield was elected chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. Miss Bondfield is said to be the first woman in any country to have been

elected to the highest office in a national labour organization. She is secretary of the Women's section of the National Union of General Workers, and was formerly a prominent member of the Shop Assistants' Union and the National Federation of Working Women. She was also present as an adviser at the First Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) at Washington in 1919.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (LEAGUE OF NATIONS)

### Fifth International Labour Conference

**B**Y order-in-council of August 17, Mr. Lucien Pacaud, secretary of the High Commissioner of Canada, London, England, and Miss Caroline E. Carmichael of New Glasgow, N.S., president of the National Council of Women of Canada were appointed to represent the Canadian Government as delegates to the Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva on October 22. The Honourable Philippe Roy, Commissioner General of Canada in Paris, France, was subsequently appointed in place of Mr. Pacaud who was unable to attend the Conference. Mr. Roy had represented the Canadian Government as delegate to the Second Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1920. In the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE it was erroneously stated that Mrs. James Carruthers had been appointed delegate to represent the Canadian Government. Mrs. Carruthers was appointed technical adviser to the Canadian Government delegates at the conference. On behalf of the Government of Manitoba Mr. Edward McGrath,

secretary of the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, was also accredited as a technical adviser to the government delegates.

### Ratifications of Draft Conventions

The government of Czechoslovakia has announced its formal ratification of the draft conventions of the Third Session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva, 1921) concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture, the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers, the use of white lead in painting and the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

The government of Roumania has announced its formal ratification of the following draft conventions of the third session of the International Labour Conference: concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings, fixing the minimum age of the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers and concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

## FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE RELATIVE TO OBLIGATIONS OF CANADA UNDER LABOUR SECTIONS OF PEACE TREATIES.

Resolutions adopted concerning certain proposals of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) within provincial legislative control.

A CONFERENCE of representatives of the Dominion Government and of the Provincial Governments was held in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on September 24-26, for the consideration of the obligations of Canada arising out of the labour sections of the Treaties of Peace.

The meeting grew out of a resolution which was adopted at a Federal-Provincial conference which was held in September, 1922, (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1922, pages 981-2) and was called by the Prime Minister of Canada in conformity with the expressed wishes of the provincial governments. The object in view was to secure an exchange of views regarding the principles enunciated in the Treaties of Peace for the avoidance of labour unrest and also for consultation relative to various proposals for legislative action which have been adopted by the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) in the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations and which have been deemed by the law officers of the Crown in Canada to deal with subjects within provincial legislative control. The Dominion Government was represented by Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, who acted as chairman, and Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The following representatives were in attendance on behalf of the Provincial Governments:—

Nova Scotia — Honourable E. H. Armstrong, Premier; Honourable D. A. Cameron, Provincial Secretary; Hon. James C. Tory, Minister without portfolio; Mr. W. B. MacCoy, K.C., Secretary, Industries and Immigration, Halifax.

New Brunswick — Honourable C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines; Mr. J. S. Martin, M.L.A., Chatham.

Quebec — Mr. Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labour.

Ontario — Mr. J. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour.

Manitoba — Mr. Edward McGrath, Secretary of the Bureau of Labour.

Saskatchewan — Honourable J. G. Gardiner, Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries.

Alberta — Honourable Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works and Labour; Mr. Walter Smitten, Commissioner of Labour.

The Governments of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia were not represented.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, attended the conference for the purpose of explaining the labour provisions of the Peace Treaties, and the proposals which have emanated from the International Labour Conference.

### Purpose of Conference

Honourable James Murdock in opening the conference expressed the hope that the gathering would serve three useful purposes, as follows:

(1) To acquaint the Provincial Governments more fully with the labour provisions of the Peace Treaties;

(2) To assist the provinces, by consultative conference, in determining their attitude towards the labour principles of the Peace Treaties, to which the Parliament of Canada has already given its assent, and to which our country is pledged in agreement with other nations;



(3) To assist the different provinces, by exchange of information and views, in deciding whether measures should be taken to put into force the proposals of those Draft Conventions and Recommendations which fall within provincial legislative jurisdiction.

Mr. Murdock explained that the Draft Conventions and Recommendations, as received from time to time by the Government of Canada, had been examined by the law officers of the Crown with a view to determining whether the subject matters were within the jurisdiction of the Federal or Provincial authorities. The Agenda of the present conference comprised the various Draft Conventions and Recommendations which have been found to be within the provincial sphere of action.

The Minister of Labour went on to point out that in all sixty-three ratifications of Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference have thus far been registered by various countries, whilst in ninety-four cases ratification has either been completed or recommended to the competent authority. Perhaps a better idea might be obtained of the action already taken in these matters in various countries by referring to one of the Draft Conventions of the First Conference (1919), namely, that which has for its object the regulation of night work among young persons. Following is a list of the countries which have already adhered thereto: Bulgaria, Denmark, Esthonia, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Roumania, and Switzerland, while two other countries — Finland and the Netherlands — have authorized ratification. Ratification has been recommended to Parliament by the following countries: Argentine, Austria, Brazil, Chili, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Poland and Spain.

Mr. Murdock pointed out that although the Government delegates to the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference had been chosen by

the Dominion Government, the provincial government had been invited to appoint representatives who had been accredited as advisers under Section 389 of the Treaty of Versailles. In the case of the First Conference (Washington 1919), all of the nine provincial governments were represented in this way. Three of the provinces, namely, Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, were also represented at the Third Session which was held in Geneva in 1921. In conclusion, the Minister observed that the present meeting was intended to be purely consultative in character and not for the purpose of reaching decisions which would be regarded as binding on the respective governments represented. It was hoped that the deliberations would lead to more effective participation by Canada in the work of the International Labour Organization.

#### **Representatives of Canadian Employers and Workers Present**

Since recognition is given in the Labour Sections of the Peace Treaties to the most representative organizations of employers and workpeople in the different countries represented in the International Labour Organization, it was agreed that an invitation should be extended to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which have been recognized as the most representative organizations of employers and workpeople in Canada, to be represented in the present conference without voting power. Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa representative of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, availed themselves of this invitation and participated in the discussion of the conference. An opportunity was also given, on request, to Mr. J. Clark Reilly, Secretary of the Association of Canadian Building and

Construction Industries, to present for the information of the conference, a plan which has been proposed by this Association for the training of apprentices in the building trades.

#### Memoranda of Information Submitted to Conference

A memorandum of information was submitted to the conference showing the existing legislation of the provinces on these respective subjects, also indicating the action taken on these matters to date in other countries. A separate memorandum was also submitted to the conference dealing with the present position of the eight hour day movement in Canada and other countries. Copies of these respective memoranda are also available for general distribution in printed form and are entitled respectively:

Bulletin No. 6, Industrial Relations Series, Department of Labour, entitled "Internation-

tional Labour Organization (League of Nations). Laws of Canada bearing on Draft Conventions and Recommendations".

Report No. 5, Wages and Hours of Labour Series, Department of Labour, entitled "Hours of Labour in Canada and other Countries".

The contents of these respective bulletins of information are referred to in the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE in the pages immediately following the present article.

The conference opened with a discussion of the labour features of the Peace Treaties and of the respective jurisdiction of the federal Parliament and of the provincial legislatures in relation to these matters. The formal Agenda comprised twenty-one items in all. Unanimous resolutions were adopted on most of the items of the Agenda, which will be transmitted to the respective provincial governments for their attention.

#### Conference Agenda and Resolutions Adopted.

Following is the Agenda of the conference together with the resolutions adopted on the respective items.

##### PROPOSALS EMANATING FROM THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

#### 1.—*Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.*

The object of this draft convention is to secure the adoption of a maximum working day of eight hours and week of forty-eight hours for persons employed in public or private industrial undertakings.

No resolution was adopted on the subject but it was agreed that the Federal Department of Labour should proceed as promptly as possible to bring about an up-to-date survey in order to ascertain the present position of the eight-hour day movement in industrial undertakings in Canada, the information obtained by the enquiry to be submitted to all the provincial governments for their consideration.

#### 2.—*Recommendation concerning unemployment.*

This recommendation contains provisions prohibiting the operation of private employment offices, permitting the recruiting of bodies of workers in foreign countries by mutual agreement, providing for the introduction of a system of unemployment insurance and for the co-ordination of public works with a view to the avoidance of unemployment.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved that this conference concur in Article 1 of the Draft Recommendation concerning unemployment and notify the proper authorities accordingly, it appearing that all the provincial governments have adopted legislation to give effect to this recommendation except New Brunswick, which province has given assurance that in view of the premises similar legislation by that province will be considered at the next session of the legislature.

Article 2.—Resolved that this conference is of the opinion that consistent recognition

should be given to the intent of this Recommendation.

Article 3.—No action taken.

Article 4.—The conference concurs in this Recommendation.

3.—*Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.*

This draft convention makes special provision for the protection of women employed in industrial or commercial undertakings before and after childbirth.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this conference this matter is not a live question in Canada, and appears to be satisfactorily taken care of by local regulations.

4.—*Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night.*

This draft convention forbids the employment of women at night in industrial undertakings. The term night signifies in this case a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this conference the provisions of the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night be accepted as a basis for securing uniform legislation within each province.

5.—*Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.*

This recommendation proposes the exclusion of women and young persons under eighteen from employment from certain industrial processes.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that we approve of the principle of the Draft Convention concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning, and suggest that the law officers of the Crown embody the same in the federal laws regarding white phosphorus; but if in

their opinion this is not competent to the federal authority, the various provinces be requested to enact the necessary legislation.

6.—*Draft Convention fixing the age for admission of children to industrial employment.*

This draft convention forbids the employment of children under fourteen in industrial undertakings.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that the conference express concurrence in the subject matter of this draft convention, Honourable Mr. Robinson intimating on behalf of the Government of New Brunswick that the matter will be brought to their attention.

7.—*Draft Convention concerning night work of young persons employed in industry.*

This draft convention forbids the employment of young persons under eighteen years of age at night in industrial undertakings. The term night signifies in this case a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that a general survey be made by each of the provinces in co-operation with the Federal Department of Labour regarding the scope of this convention, and particularly the effect of Article 4 thereof, and that the result of this survey be submitted to a further conference and to the various provinces.

PROPOSAL EMANATING FROM THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

8.—*Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry.*

This recommendation favours the adoption of legislation limiting the hours of work in the fishing industry in the direction of the eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that consideration of the recommendation for limiting the hours of work in the fishing industry be deferred by this



conference pending action that may be taken in regard to the eight-hour day in industry and commerce.

#### PROPOSALS EMANATING FROM THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

##### 9.—*Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture.*

This recommendation recommends the consideration of various measures for the prevention of unemployment amongst agricultural workers.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that the conference adopt this recommendation and take such steps as may be necessary to secure a proper survey of the conditions existing in the several provinces in relation to these various specified items for the purpose of preparing a periodical report to the International Labour Office, showing the steps that have been taken in the various provinces to give effect to this recommendation.

##### 10.—*Recommendation concerning the protection before and after childbirth of women wage earners in agriculture.*

This recommendation contains various proposals for the protection of women wage earners employed in agricultural undertakings before and after childbirth.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that this recommendation is not one which has application to conditions in Canada.

##### 11.—*Recommendation concerning night work of women in agriculture.*

This recommendation favours the adoption of measures to secure to women wage earners employed in agriculture not less than nine consecutive hours' night rest.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that the motion with respect to recommendation No. 10 applies also to this recommendation.

##### 12.—*Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture.*

This draft convention forbids the employment of children under fourteen

in agriculture, excepting outside school hours.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this conference this draft convention has but slight application to Canada as there is relatively little employment of children in agriculture, and the subject matter of this convention in so far as it is competent for the provincial legislatures to deal with it is covered by provincial laws in most of the provinces.

##### 13.—*Recommendation concerning night work of children and young persons in agriculture.*

This recommendation advises the adoption of measures to secure to children under fourteen employed in agriculture not less than ten consecutive hours' night rest, and to young persons between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years not less than nine consecutive hours' night rest.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that this recommendation is not one which has application to conditions in Canada.

##### 14.—*Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education.*

This recommendation advises the development of vocational agricultural education.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that the conference is of opinion that the requirements of this recommendation, as to the first article, are met by the existing legislation in Canada and that the provinces on their part express their willingness to furnish reports for transmission to Geneva in accordance with the suggestion contained in the second article of the recommendation.

##### 15.—*Recommendation concerning living-in conditions of agricultural workers.*

This recommendation advises the adoption of measures to secure proper housing and accommodation for agricultural workers.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that this conference place itself on record as approving of the principle of this recommendation and agrees to bring to the attention of the respective governments any appropriate legislation to give effect to the same where practicable and possible.

16.—*Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers.*

This draft convention proposes that the same rights of association and combination should be granted to agricultural workers as to industrial workers.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that the draft convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers is met in Canada since no statute in this country forbids their association and combination for lawful purposes.

17.—*Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture.*

This draft convention proposes that workmen's compensation laws should be made applicable to those employed in agriculture.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that this draft convention be referred by the Federal Government to the different provinces for further consideration and a survey, with the understanding that the Federal Government will transmit to the several provinces the results of the survey.

18.—*Recommendation concerning social insurance in agriculture.*

This recommendation advises that agricultural workers should enjoy the same benefits as workers in industry and commerce under any laws which are passed providing for insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age and other similar social risks.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this conference action on this recommendation be deferred until such time as the conditions

referred to are made applicable to workers in industry and commerce.

19.—*Draft Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting.*

This draft convention contemplates the prohibition of the use of white lead in the external painting of buildings, subject to certain enumerated exceptions.

The following resolution was adopted on this subject:

Resolved, that the provinces take steps to make a survey concerning the use of white lead in painting.

### MINIMUM WAGE LAWS

Certain proposals relative to the desirability of uniformity and co-ordination among the several Provincial Minimum Wage Laws had been included in the conference Agenda, at the request of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario. A resolution was adopted on this subject in the terms following:

"That this conference commends to the earnest and early consideration of the various provinces the matter of the adoption of uniform minimum wage laws for female workers."

### WEEKLY REST IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

The conference also considered the proposals contained in a Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference (1921), providing for a weekly rest in industry and a Recommendation to the same effect applicable to work in commercial establishments. It was explained that both these proposals related to matters which were regarded as within Dominion jurisdiction.

Following a discussion of these subjects a resolution was adopted by the conference in the terms following:

Resolved, that this conference approves of the principle of the Draft Convention and suggests that the Federal Government take such steps as may be necessary to ensure ratification after consultation with the Attorneys General of the various provinces.

## LEGISLATION IN CANADA BEARING ON PROPOSALS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCES

**A** BULLETIN has been issued by the Department of Labour, being Number 6 of its Industrial Relations Series, which shows the extent to which the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the various sessions of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) are already met in Canada by existing Dominion or Provincial legislation. The publication was compiled for the use of the Dominion-Provincial conference held at Ottawa during September, the proceedings of which are outlined in the preceding article. The Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the first four sessions of the international body, as well as several Orders-in-Council, and statements by the law officers of the Crown, indicating the authority competent to enact legislation on the various subjects dealt with, have appeared in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, (First Conference: March 1920, page 208; July 1920, page 852; November 1920, page 1491; Second Conference: October 1920, page 1316, June 1921, page 776; Third Conference: January 1922, page 40; July 1922, page 696; April 1923, page 372; July 1923, page 737; Fourth Conference: December 1922, page 1270; April 1923, page 372).

Existing legislation on the lines of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations is briefly summarized in the following paragraphs, which are based upon information given in the Bulletin. It will be seen that there already exists in Canada a considerable body of legislation on the lines suggested by the Conference; on the other hand several of the proposals are not met by existing legislation.

### First Conference, Washington, D.C., 1919

*Draft Convention limiting hours of work in Industrial Undertakings to 8 in the day and 48 in the week.* — Most of the provinces, by means of factory, shop, minimum wage, or other legislation, have established the eight-hour day or forty-eight hour week for female employees and young persons, and the mining acts of several provinces limit to eight hours the working day of miners working underground. These acts include the Factory and Shops Regulation Act of Nova Scotia; the Mines Regulation Act of Quebec (limiting the working week for boys to 48 hours); the Minimum Wage Acts of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; and the Factories Acts of Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In Ontario, miners, except a few with particular occupations, are not permitted to remain underground for more than 8 hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours reckoned from time of arrival at their place of work. In Manitoba a forty-four hour week in connection with provincial public works is also fixed for several trades under authority of the Fair Wages Act; this rule applying to bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers, plumbers, painters, blacksmiths, carpenters and other occupations. In Alberta the eight-hour limit is fixed for any person working a night shift in a factory, and for miners working underground, the working period in the latter case including the time occupied in going to and from work. In British Columbia an act establishing an eight-hour day for practically all workers was included in a series of acts of the Legislature which were specially enacted in 1921 to conform with the "Washington Conventions". The taking effect of these acts, however, was made contin-



gent upon the passing of similar legislation in other provinces, and therefore (with the exception of the act relating to Maternity Protection) they remain inoperative. The eight-hour day is also provided for underground mine workers, this period to be reckoned from bank to bank. A similar provision is made for persons employed about a smelter, coke-oven, etc. In Yukon Territory, the eight-hour day applies to workmen employed on public works.

The Fair Wages policy of the Government of Canada follows the principle that hours of labour on Government contracts should be those fixed by the custom of the trades concerned in the district where the work is to be performed, or otherwise "fair and reasonable hours" (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1922, page 548, and Supplement).

*Draft Convention Concerning Unemployment.* — It has been found that the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act may be largely used for giving effect to this Draft Convention. Public employment offices are now maintained in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and New Brunswick in cooperation with the federal authorities.

*Recommendation Concerning Unemployment.* — In conformity with the requirements of this Recommendation the operation of private employment agencies for gain is prohibited in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, while private employment agencies are subject to provincial regulation in Quebec and Ontario. The policy of reserving public work for periods of unemployment is followed to some extent by certain of the public authorities concerned. No legislation exists in Canada which would regulate the recruiting of workers from other countries, or in regard to unemployment insurance.

*Recommendation Concerning Reciprocity of Treatment of Foreign Workers.* — No legislation exists in Canada on this subject.

*Draft Convention Concerning the Employment of Women before and after*

*Childbirth.* — This Convention is met (except in regard to the requirement as to maintenance) by the Maternity Protection Act of British Columbia, enacted in 1921. No legislation on this subject exists in any other province.

*Draft Convention Concerning the Employment of Women During the Night.* — In Canada the provincial factory acts generally prohibit night employment of women; they differ, however, in the length of the night period as defined. In British Columbia the Night Employment of Women Act of 1921, which would prohibit the employment of women in industrial undertakings after 8 p.m. and before 7 a.m., will not take effect until the passing of similar legislation in the other provinces and is not therefore in effect at present.

*Recommendation Concerning the Prevention of Anthrax.* — The Quarantine Act of Canada enables the Governor in Council by regulation to make provision which would give effect to the proposal of this Recommendation. The Dominion Government issued an order in February 1921 making more explicit an order issued in the previous August in regard to anthrax infection.

*Recommendation Concerning the Protection of Women and Children against Lead Poisoning.* — No legislation on this subject appears to exist in Canada beyond general provisions contained in the various provincial factory acts for the protection of employees in factories against the injurious effects of industrial processes. In British Columbia the employment of women and children so that their health is likely to be permanently injured is forbidden, while in Quebec power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council "to classify as dangerous, unhealthy, or incommensurable such establishments as he considers dangerous to the health of the operatives, especially children, young girls and women".

*Recommendation Concerning the Establishment of Government Health Services.* — The provisions of the Dominion Department of Health Act, 1919,

have been declared to be adequate to carry out this Recommendation without further legislation.

*Draft Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Industrial Employment.* — The Factory Acts of the several provinces regulate the employment of young children in respect to age, and in this respect they mostly meet, while some exceed, the requirements of this Draft Convention. The age limit is fourteen years in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario; in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia it is 14 for boys and 15 for girls, while in Alberta it is 15 years for boys and girls. The British Columbia Employment of Children Act is one of the series of acts passed in 1921 to become effective contingently on the passing of similar legislation in the other provinces, and is therefore not yet effective.

*Draft Convention Concerning the Night Work of Young Persons Employed in Industry.* — The night employment of children in industry is forbidden or regulated in most provinces of Canada, but the age limit varies. No legislation on these lines appears to have been enacted in the eastern Maritime Provinces, but Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia prohibit or regulate such employment. The Night Employment of Young Persons Act of British Columbia when it becomes effective will provide that young persons under 18 years of age are not to be employed in industry, as defined, between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. This Act, however, will only take effect upon the passing of similar legislation in the other provinces.

*Recommendation Concerning the Application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the Prohibition of the Use of White Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches.* — Canada already adheres to the Berne Convention referred to, a Dominion statute forbidding the manufacture, importation or sale of matches made with white phosphorus having been enacted in 1914.

#### Second Conference, Genoa, 1920.

*Recommendation Concerning the Limitation of Hours of Work in the Fishing Industry.* — No legislation has been enacted by any province of Canada to limit the hours of work in this industry.

*Recommendation Concerning the Limitation of Hours of Work in Inland Navigation.* — No law on the lines of this Recommendation has been enacted in Canada.

*Recommendation Concerning the Establishment of National Seamen's Codes.* — The Canada Shipping Act and its amendments, and the Merchants Shipping Act of Great Britain, together comprise the legislation governing seamen in Canada.

*Draft Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea.* — This Draft Convention is not met by any law existing in Canada.

*Recommendation Concerning Unemployment Insurance for Seamen.* — No unemployment insurance for seamen is provided under any Canadian law.

*Draft Convention Concerning Unemployment Indemnity in Case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship.* — No specific provision is made under Canadian law to meet this Draft Convention. The Canada Shipping Act requires that seamen discharged abroad shall either be provided with employment on some other ship bound for the port where they originally shipped, or be provided with a passage home.

*Draft Convention for Establishing Facilities for Finding Employment for Seamen.* — The law officers of the Crown have advised that the Employment Service of Canada and the employment provisions of the Canada Shipping Act may together be so used as to meet the requirements of this Draft Convention.

#### Third Conference, Geneva, 1921.

*Recommendation Concerning the Prevention of Unemployment in Agriculture.* — A considerable body of Dominion and provincial legislation is



in existence which provides for public instruction in agriculture among other subjects, meeting to that extent the suggestions contained in this Recommendation as to public instruction in better farming methods. On the lines of the suggestion to create facilities for land settlement the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization is at present cooperating in a plan for the co-ordination of Dominion, provincial and private land settlement schemes. In regard to the proposals regarding transportation to farm jobs, and the fostering of supplemental industries, no legislation precisely on these lines is in existence in Canada, but transportation is in some cases advanced to men securing work through the Employment Service of Canada. Various provincial acts have been enacted to encourage farmers' co-operation.

*Recommendation Concerning the Protection, before and after Childbirth, of Women Wage Earners in Agriculture.* — No legislation on this subject is in existence in Canada. The Maternity Protection Act of British Columbia is confined to specified "industrial or commercial undertakings", not including farming.

*Recommendation Concerning Night Work of Women in Agriculture.* — There is no legislation on this subject in Canada. The Night Employment of Women Act of British Columbia expressly exempts agricultural workers from its scope.

*Draft Convention Concerning the Age for Admission of Children to Employment in Agriculture.* — While no specific provision is made in any Dominion or provincial act in regard to the age of children employed in agriculture, the effect of the various Provincial School Attendance Acts is to place a limit on such employment which in some provinces even exceeds the requirements of this Convention.

*Recommendation Concerning the Night Work of Children and Young Persons.* — No legislation exists in Can-

ada which expressly meets the requirements of this Recommendation, but indirectly the various provincial laws which make school attendance compulsory tend to preclude the night employment of children of school age.

*Recommendation Concerning the Development of Vocational Agricultural Education.* — In 1913 the Dominion Government passed the Agricultural Instruction Act which provided the sum of \$10,000,000 to be expended over a period of ten years to assist the provinces in promoting agricultural instruction of various kinds. The Act expired last March but the grant was continued for the current year although the amount was reduced from \$1,100,000 in 1922 to \$900,000 for 1923. Appropriations are also made by the Dominion under the Technical Education Act of 1919, to assist the work of technical education in the various provinces.

*Recommendation Concerning Living in Conditions of Agricultural Workers.* — No legislation on this subject exists in Canada.

*Draft Conventions Conceding the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers.* — The requirements of this Draft Convention are met in Canada, since no statute in this country forbids association of agricultural workers for "lawful purposes".

*Draft Convention Concerning Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture.* — This Draft Convention is not met in any province of Canada, agricultural workers being expressly excluded from the workmen's compensation acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and also by implication from that of Saskatchewan.

*Recommendation Concerning Social Insurance in Agriculture.* — No province in Canada has any law establishing a system of public insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age, etc., apart from the various superannuation systems which exist in the Dominion and in the Provinces for the benefit of public employees.



*Draft Convention Concerning the Use of White Lead in Painting.* — No laws exist in Canada which prohibit or specifically regulate the use of white lead in painting.

*Draft Convention Concerning the Application of the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings, and Recommendation Concerning the Application of the Weekly Rest in Commercial Establishments.* — The Dominion Lord's Day Act practically meets the requirements of the Draft Convention and Recommendation. This Act prohibits Sunday work except in emergencies, in any industrial process, in transportation, etc., unless the employees are allowed another complete day of rest, and also declares unlawful the employment of any person for gain in connection with the sale of goods on Sundays. This Act, however, does not supersede any provincial legislation on this subject and prosecution under the Dominion Act may only be undertaken with the consent of the Attorney-General of the province concerned. Further, certain municipalities may, under the terms of their charters, or by powers conferred by special acts, pass by-laws not inconsistent with any Dominion or provincial statute, to regulate the hours during which commercial establishments may remain open for business.

Besides the various provincial laws to secure Sunday as a day of rest, mention may be made of the various provincial Acts forbidding the operation

of street railways on that day (subject, however, to a vote of the ratepayers in the cities and towns affected). In Ontario Sunday work in bakeshops is prohibited and hotel proprietors are obliged by a statute enacted last year, to allow their employees one day's rest in seven. In Quebec, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to order hotel and restaurant proprietors to allow their employees one day of rest each week.

*Draft Convention fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers.* — No legislation of the kind proposed is on the statute books of Canada.

*Draft Convention Concerning the Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea.* — No legislation such as is here proposed, has been enacted in Canada.

#### Fourth Conference, Geneva, 1922.

*Recommendation Concerning Communication to the International Labour Office of Statistical and other Information Regarding Emigration, Immigration, and the Repatriation and Transit of Immigrants.*—Full statistics are collected by the Dominion Government, under the Immigration Act, in regard to immigrants coming to Canada from other countries. Arrangements are being made for embodying in periodical reports to be sent to the permanent office of the International Labour Office, such statistical information as is required by this recommendation.

## HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

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THE Department of Labour has published a bulletin \* designed to give in brief form as complete information as is available at the present time regarding the hours worked by wage-earners in Canadian industries, together with some general information in regard to hours of labour in other countries. The movement towards an eight-hour day has led to the recent publication of information concerning hours of labour in the states affected and the bulletin issued by the Department deals with the situation in the following countries: Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, India, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United States, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

This subject was of particular interest to the representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments who met in conference at Ottawa, on September 24-26, to consider the obligations assumed by Canada in connection with the draft conventions and recommendations which have been adopted by the International Labour Conference at the annual sessions held in accordance with

the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, including a draft convention regarding hours of labour, which provides for an 8-hour day and 48-hour week in industrial undertakings with certain exceptions.

Hours of labour are determined by legislation or by agreement collective or otherwise, between the employer and workmen. In the case of many factory trades hours of labour are fixed by the employer and accepted by the employees in accordance with the general custom of the trade or locality, or what the business is considered to require.

In the English-speaking countries, hours of labour are determined more frequently by collective agreements or by individual bargaining than by legislation. In Australia, agreements, when registered, have the force of legislation and in South Africa and New Zealand hours of work in factories are fixed by statute, but in Great Britain, the United States and Canada the working hours of the great majority of wage-earners are determined by agreement between the trades unions and employers concerned or, in unorganized trades, by the employer in accordance with local or trade customs.

Legislative action in regard to hours of labour on this continent has been confined to the hours worked by women and young persons, public employees and persons employed in occupations entailing unusual hazard or carried on under unwholesome conditions.

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\* Hours of labour in Canada and other Countries, Ottawa, 1923, Wages and Hours of Labour: Report No. 5.

### Canada.

Canadian legislation relating to hours of labour is confined to enactments by the various provinces concerning women and young persons, miners and workers employed in the metallurgical industries and on public works. In addition, Alberta prohibits the employment of any person in a factory at night for more than eight hours.

The Fair Wages policy of the Dominion Government, as laid down in the resolution of the House of Commons in 1900 and orders-in-council of 1907 and 1922, provides for the inclusion in all Government contracts of clauses securing to the workmen concerned the rates of wages and hours of labour deemed to be current in the district in which the work is to be performed. As will be noted later when consideration is given to hours of labour as determined by methods other than legislative, the great majority of the workmen employed on Government construction work belong to the building trades and have an 8-hour day in common with workers in those trades in private employment. In Manitoba, the Minister of Public Works is empowered by law to fix the working hours of employees on provincial public works, and the schedule in effect at the present time calls for an 8-hour day and 44-hour week for skilled workers and a 9-hour day and 50-hour week for helpers. Unskilled labourers and teamsters are employed for 54 and 60 hours per week respectively.

In the Yukon Territory an eight-hour day is provided by ordinance for workmen employed on public works.

The factory acts of all the provinces limit the working period of women to certain hours, thereby prohibiting night work, but within this limitation, there is no restriction imposed by the acts on the number of hours they may be employed except in British Columbia and Saskatchewan. In the former province an 8-hour day and 48-hour week are provided for women employed in factories but the factory inspector has authority to permit an extension of

hours to 9 per day and 54 per week. In Saskatchewan the Act established a 48-hour week for women in factories.

The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta has issued regulations limiting the working hours of women employed in factories, laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments to 48 in a week. The Saskatchewan Board places a similar limitation on hours of women employed in shops, stores and mail-order houses, and Alberta includes women employed in offices and personal service occupations, such as barber-shops, dance-halls, motion-picture houses, theatres, garages, etc. In Saskatchewan, longer hours may be worked if a special permit in writing has been granted by the Board, and in Alberta women may be employed for longer hours in cases of emergency.

The Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba has limited the working week of women in factories in Winnipeg and Brandon to 48 hours. In Nova Scotia an 8-hour day and 44-hour week is provided for boys and girls working in factories and shops.

In British Columbia, an Act to establish an 8-hour day was passed by the legislature in 1921 but it was provided that the act should not go into effect until similar legislation had been enacted by the other provinces.

The working hours of underground miners are limited to 8 in one day by legislation enacted in Alberta, Ontario and the Yukon, the Ontario law being in force only in those parts of the province that are without county organization and exempting such workers as shift bosses, pumpmen, cage-tenders, hoistmen, persons engaged solely in surveying or measuring and workers in a mine where the number of persons working in a shift does not exceed six. In British Columbia, there is a statutory 8-hour day for all coal and metalliferous miners, both above and below ground, with the exception of persons employed in the office, boarding-house or bunk-house of the mine. In Quebec, mine workers under 17 years of age



may not be employed for more than 8 hours in a day and 48 in a week and in Nova Scotia, the employment of boys between 12 and 15 years of age inclusive in mines is limited to 10 hours per day and 54 per week. In all the provinces, except Quebec, the law permits overtime to be worked in the case of accident or emergency and in certain specified cases.

Persons employed in British Columbia in the refining of metals have an 8-hour day in accordance with an act which limits hours of workers employed about any coke-oven, smelter, concentrator or mineral separation plant.

Collective agreements govern hours of labour in the Canadian railway service, the coal mines of Nova Scotia, the building and printing trades in the large cities, the men's clothing industry in the chief centres and other industries in certain localities. Railway, shop and yard employees and men in freight train service on eastern Canadian lines have an 8-hour day with punitive overtime rates, but railroad telegraphers, clerks, freight-handlers and maintenance-of-way-men are paid punitive rates only after the ninth or tenth hour of service. In passenger train service, the basic day is somewhat less than 8 hours.

Nova Scotia coal miners have an 8-hour day by agreement. In Quebec, a 10-hour day appears to be general among the asbestos miners.

The building trades in the great majority of the cities are employed for 8 hours a day. A 44-hour week obtains for many of these workers particularly in the western provinces. In Ontario and the maritime provinces, weekly hours vary from 44 to 48 and in some cases a 9-hour day or a 10-hour day prevails. In the cities of the province of Quebec, a 9-hour day appears to be general and in the smaller towns and rural districts of all the provinces longer hours prevail than in the larger centres.

The organized printing trades in Canada have an 8-hour day by agree-

ment, weekly hours being 44 or 48. In establishments employing few workers and in smaller towns and villages, hours are longer. The agreements covering the principal employers and trade unions in the men's clothing industry in the chief centres provide for an 8-hour day and 44-hour week. In the women's clothing industry, 44 hours a week is the rule in the large factories but others have weekly hours of 45 or 49. In the manufacture of custom-made clothing hours are longer than in the factory-made clothing industry and weekly hours run as high as 54 but the majority are from 48 to 50. Hours of labour in the textile industry vary from 7 to 10 with a short day on Saturday.

In the lumber industry and the manufacture of wood products, a 10-hour day with or without a short day on Saturday is general in the earlier processes of logging and the manufacture of lumber, lath and shingles. Men employed in sash, door and planing mills have generally a 54 or 55-hour week, a few have a 47 or 50-hour week and in Manitoba and British Columbia, several planing mills have an 8-hour day and 44-hour week. In furniture manufacturing in Ontario, workers are usually employed for 9 hours a day with a short day on Saturday, but longer hours obtain in some factories. In Quebec, a 10-hour day with or without a short day on Saturday is the rule but a few plants operate on a 9-hour day and 54-hour week.

In the manufacture of pulp and paper, the workers engaged in the continuous processes are employed on the 3-shift system as a rule in Ontario, an agreement between certain companies and the trade unions containing provision to that effect. Hours are also divided into 8-hour shifts in the larger plants in New Brunswick, Quebec, and British Columbia. The two-shift system of 12 hours each is in operation in some plants in the Maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The hours of day-workers vary from 8 to 10, in the provinces of Nova Scotia,

New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the 9-hour day being the standard in the larger mills.

In the production of iron and steel, the two-shift system is in general operation in Canada, the workers being employed for 12 hours on day or night shift or, in Nova Scotia, for 11 hours day-work or 13 hours night-work for a 7-day week. Men not engaged in the processes requiring continuous operation are employed from 8 to 10 hours daily, the bulk of these employees working 10 hours a day.

In the metallurgical industries other than iron and steel, 8-hour shifts appear to be the general practice in the eastern provinces as in British Columbia by law. Mechanical workers and general labourers are employed from 8 to 10 hours, the majority working 9 hours.

In the metal trades, the 9-hour day is in force for the larger number of employees but the fact that the railway shopmen have a working day of 8 hours by agreement increases the proportion of these wage-earners employed for an 8-hour day in several of the provinces. A considerable number of men are employed for a 10-hour day in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces but in such case a short day on Saturday is usually allowed. Shorter hours on Saturday are frequently the rule also for workers employed for a 9-hour day.

In the manufacture of food products, hours of labour vary from 8 to 10 a day. The largest meat-packing establishments in Ontario operate on an 8-hour day and 48 hour week but some plants have a 55-hour week. In Quebec, a 9 or 10-hour day with a short Sa-

turday is the general rule in the meat-packing plants, and in Alberta and British Columbia packing-house employees have weekly hours varying from 44 to 50. Persons employed in the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery in Toronto work from 44 to 50 hours a week. In other Ontario cities, hours vary from 49 to 55, a short Saturday being general throughout the industry. In flour-milling, the 8-hour day prevails in the western provinces, the 8 or 9-hour day in Ontario and in Quebec a 10-hour day with a short day on Saturday is common. In the continuous work in sugar refineries, the 2-shift system of 12 hours each is general and a comparatively small number of skilled workers in nearly all the plants are employed on 8-hour shifts. The largest class of labour in the refineries is that of workers on a straight 10-hour day who are employed as mechanics, packers, shippers, etc.

In the leather industry, the same variation in hours is found as in other industries. Working hours in tanneries are from 48 to 60 per week and in the manufacture of harness, saddlery, trunks, valises, etc., the range is from 44 to 55. In boot and shoe factories, in the province of Quebec where the largest establishments are located, weekly hours vary from 44 to 58, 52 hours being fairly general.

In the rubber industry, the largest number of employees have a 9-hour day and 49½-hour week, a comparatively large number work 8 hours a day and 45 to 47 hours per week. A 50-hour week is fairly common and a few plants operate on a 10-hour day and 55-hour week.



### Legislation Abroad.

In Australia, registered collective agreements and the awards of the courts of arbitration have the force of legislation, and provision for an 8-hour day has been incorporated in these agreements and awards for many years. In New Zealand, the Factories Act limits hours of women and young persons to 45 in a week and hours of men to 48 in a week and  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in a day.

In South Africa, legislation restricts hours of factory workers to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours a day and 50 hours a week, hours of gold miners to 8 hours a day and 48 a week.

In India and Japan, the laws governing factory employment place legal limitation on hours of labour, in the former country the maximum being 60 hours a week and in Japan the working hours of women and young persons under 15 years of age being limited to 11 hours per day. At the end of three years, the age limit of 15 years is to be raised to 16.

Of the Latin American Republics, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, have legislation establishing an 8-hour day. In Ecuador, voluntary overtime may be worked but punitive rates must be paid. In Peru, the 8-hour day is provided for a large number of industries but no provision is made for a 48-hour week or for the regulation of overtime, but no woman or young person may be employed for more than 45 hours in a week. In Uruguay, the law restricts weekly hours to 48 for industrial and commercial employees and for maritime workers. In four of the fourteen provinces of Argentine, legislation has been enacted limiting hours of labour to 8 in the day and 48 in the week. In Chili, and the federal legislature of Argentine, bills have been introduced to provide for an 8-hour day and 48-hour week.

In the republic of Panama, a law of 1914 established the 8-hour day for industrial and commercial employees, but it makes no restriction as to weekly

hours of labour and permits overtime to be worked if so agreed by employers and workers. The federal constitution of Mexico confers on the constituent states the power to regulate labour matters provided they adhere to certain standards, two of which are a maximum working day of 8 hours and a weekly rest day. Several states have enacted laws putting these conditions into effect.

In Europe, legislation restricting hours of labour has been enacted in all the various countries. These laws are of two types, those which specify the industries to which they apply and the exceptions to be permitted and those which state the general principle and provide for its application to the various industries by administrative orders. The two largest industrial states of continental Europe, France and Germany, have laws of the latter type. From 1917, earlier legislation limiting hours of labour was amended to reduce statutory working hours to 8 per day. Collective agreements containing provision for a working-day of 8 hours had made the practice the prevailing one in nearly all trades before legal force was given to it.

Laws providing for an 8-hour day for railway workers have been passed in France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Finland, Poland, Spain and Switzerland. Exceptions are permitted in certain cases and special provision is generally made for employees engaged in work of an intermittent kind. Overtime work is restricted by the act or by regulations issued under its authority or by agreement, and punitive rates of pay for overtime work are usually obligatory.

Legislation in European countries covering hours of labour in industrial establishments puts more stress on the 48-hour week than on the 8-hour day. In Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Norway, Spain and Sweden, it is provided that the daily working hours



may exceed 8 if the weekly hours are not more than 48, the arrangement of hours to be made by collective agreements in some cases or by administrative order in other cases. In the Netherlands, the law imposes an 8½ hour day and 48-hour week, but provides for a transitional period of four years during which hours of labour may be prolonged by 1½ hours in the day and 7 hours in the week in certain undertakings. In Poland and Latvia, the legal limitation is a day of 8 hours and a 46-hour week, and in Italy, Portugal, Lithuania and Jugo-Slavia, the 8-hour day and 48-hour week are imposed by law. All these acts contain provisions regarding overtime work, some laws limiting overtime to a specified number of hours per day or per week or per year; in other countries, the restrictions to be placed on the amount of overtime are at the discretion of the administrative authorities. In almost all cases, provision is made for special rates of wages for overtime work.

In the European States in which the mining industry is an important one—Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Fin-

land, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland and Sweden—working hours of miners are limited by law to 8 per day. In Norway, a 9½-hour day is permitted, but weekly hours are restricted to 48, and in Spain underground miners have a 7-hour day. Methods of calculating working hours vary, but in general, the hours are counted from the time the miners leave the surface to the time they return to it.

In industries involving continuous processes, the majority of European laws make provision for a 56-hour week, or for an average of 56 hours a week over a limited number of weeks, and for longer hours to co-ordinate two successive shifts. In the iron and steel industry of Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Jugo-Slavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, the 3-shift system is required by law. In Norway, the weekly average may not exceed 48 and in Portugal, the straight 48-hour week is required. In Austria, Belgium, Czecho - Slovakia, Jugo - Slavia and Poland, all work in excess of 48 hours must be paid for at punitive rates.

### Great Britain.

In Great Britain, the only legislation regarding hours of labour is the Coal Mines Act, 1919, which limits the working hours of underground workers to 7 in a day, and the hours of surface men to 8 per day, and the laws governing the employment of women and young persons. There are certain restrictions, also, on the hours during which men may be employed in lead, pottery and rubber industries. The number of hours for which women and young persons may be employed is not fixed other than by the limitation imposed by providing that they may be employed only between certain hours and may not be employed at night except in the case of boys over 16 years of age, who may be employed in cer-

tain processes which require to be carried on continuously.

Collective agreements govern working conditions in all the important British industries, and hours of labour are 8 per day and from 44 to 48 per week. In the building trades and in printing and publishing, a 44-hour week is general. In the metal trades, in ship-building, the chemical, pottery and brick industries and in the woodwork-ing and furniture trades, normal weekly hours are 47. In the textile industry, the manufacture of leather goods, the clothing trade, the manufacture of food products and in the distributive trades, the 48-hour week prevails. Shift workers in flour-milling, paper-making and the manufacture of iron and steel

and tinplate are employed on the 3-shift system of 8 hours each. Certain day workers in these industries have a 47-hour week. The principle of the 8-hour day is laid down in the award of the Industrial Court in force on the railways, but men may be employed for 9 hours if necessary for economy, punitive rates to be paid for the ninth

hour. Longer hours may be worked on five days a week to allow of a shorter day once a week. At certain stations, where the interval between trains is considerable, a spread of 10 hours, or where further economy will result, a spread of 12 hours may be put in operation for all classes except drivers, firemen and guards.

### United States.

Legislation enacted by the American Congress to limit hours of labour is confined to public employees, and railway workers. Postal employees and persons engaged on public works or on equipment contracted for by the federal government have an 8-hour day. A day of 8 hours was made the standard day for reckoning the compensation of employees engaged in the operation of trains in interstate commerce by the Adamson law of 1916 but overtime was permitted and punitive rates not required. The Transportation Act, 1920, empowers the United States Railroad Labour Board to decide working conditions in case of a dispute between a railway and its employees. In accordance with the Board's decisions, the punitive overtime rates for the ninth hour, which had been general since 1919, were withdrawn for all classes except the shop crafts. Certain classes retain the right to punitive rates after the ninth or tenth hour of work and in train and engine service the basic day is less than 8 hours.

Laws governing hours of labour have been passed by the state legislatures in connection with the employment of women, public employees, miners, metallurgical workers and persons engaged in some special occupations. Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia limit to 8 hours the working day of women in certain occupations. California, Utah and the District of Columbia also restrict weekly hours to 48, while Massachusetts and North Dakota have a 48-hour week

law but do not limit daily hours to 8. These laws cover manufacturing and mercantile establishments in all cases except Arizona and Wisconsin. Laundries, hotels and restaurants, telephone and telegraph offices are included in the majority of cases. Manufacturing plants are not within the scope of the Arizona law and that of Wisconsin refers only to street railway employees in first-class cities.

Hours of labour on public works have been legally restricted to 8 is one day in 18 of the states as follows: California, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. Ohio also limits weekly hours to 48. Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Oregon limit the hours of manual workers employed on state work to 8 per day and Colorado and Massachusetts restrict weekly hours to 48. Employees engaged on material contracted for by the state have an 8-hour day in Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New York, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas and Washington, Oregon limiting weekly hours to 48. Massachusetts provides for an 8-hour day and a 44-hour week for persons working on public printing.

A large number of American cities have made provision for an 8-hour day in their charters or have enacted 8-hour ordinances to cover municipal work.

Laws establishing an 8-hour day for underground miners are in force in California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri,



Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming, for all coal miners in the state of Washington, for lead and zinc miners in Kansas and for all miners in Nevada. In Arizona, Montana, and Pennsylvania, hoisting engineers at mines have a statutory 8-hour day.

Legislation providing an 8-hour day for workers about mineral reduction plants has been enacted in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.

In addition to these state laws covering certain classes of employees, California, Connecticut, Missouri, New York and Pennsylvania have laid down the principle that 8 hours shall constitute a day's work unless otherwise agreed. Work after 8 hours is to be paid extra compensation, but punitive rates are not required. Illinois and Indiana have similar laws with regard to manual labour; Montana, labour on public highways; Ohio, work in manufacturing plants or in mining, and Wisconsin, work in manufacturing establishments. Arizona has an 8-hour law for employees in electric power plants and Nevada one for workers in plaster and cement mills. Arkansas and Connecticut limit the working hours of employees controlling the movement of trains to 8 in one day and Montana limits the hours of persons employed on irrigation works to 8 daily.

In the United States, collective agreements do not cover so large a proportion of workers as in Britain. In the anthracite and bituminous mining industries, an 8-hour day and 48-hour week are in force for over 90 per cent of the employees, but the non-union miners have longer hours. Surface workers have, as a rule, longer hours

than the underground men. In a large part of the iron and steel industry, the two-shift system has been in force among workers engaged in the continuous processes of the industry, but the movement toward the elimination of the 12-hour day has gained impetus recently with the decision of the American Iron and Steel Institute to adopt the 3-shift system as rapidly as labour can be supplied. The report of the United States Census of Manufactures, 1919, states that in 1909, 96.5 per cent of the wage-earners in the iron and steel industry were in establishments where the prevailing hours of labour were over 60 per week and in 1919 only 67 per cent were in this class. In 1910, only one per cent of the workers in blast furnaces had an 8-hour day, but in 1920 18 per cent worked 8 hours daily.

In 1919, in the American manufacturing industries as a whole, 48.6 per cent of the wage-earners were in plants where the prevailing hours of labour were 48 per week or less, and if only the large plants in the chief industrial centres be considered, the proportion of persons working 8 hours a day is much greater. In 1914, the proportion of workers on an 8-hour day was 11.9 per cent. Meat-packers, garment workers and the larger part of the woollen industry have an 8-hour day. About 70 per cent of the employees in the boot and shoe industry have a working week of 48 hours or less. In the organized bakery trades, building trades, granite and stone trades, among laundry workers, linemen, metal workers, mill workers and in printing and publishing, the prevailing hours of labour in the cities vary from 44 to 48 per week.



## VALIDITY OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

### Judgment of Mr. Justice Orde in case arising out of dispute between the Toronto Electric Commission and certain of their employees.

**R**EFERENCE was made in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 986 to an interim injunction granted by Mr. Justice Orde in the Supreme Court of Ontario restraining a Board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, from interfering with the business of the Toronto Electric Commission or from exercising any of the powers conferred on such a Board by section 38 of the Act. The revised reasons for the judgment have since been received and are published below, for general information. Steps are being taken for an appeal against this judgment.

#### Text of Judgment

TORONTO ELECTRIC COMMISSIONERS V. SNIDER et al.

(Motion for an interim injunction before Mr. Justice Orde in Court, Toronto, 22nd, 23rd and 27th August, 1923.)

Orde, J.:—By virtue of secs. 16 and 17 of 1, Geo. V., ch. 119, and secs. 34 (2) and 36 (1) of the Public Utilities Act, R. S. O., 1914, ch. 204, the plaintiffs are a body corporate charged with the duty of managing and operating the municipal electric light, heat and power works of the City of Toronto. That duty calls for the employment of a large number of men.

In June last representatives of certain of the plaintiffs' employees applied to the Federal Minister of Labour under the provisions of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, 6-7, Edw. VII, ch. 20, for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. After some correspondence between the interested parties and the Minister, the Minister established a Board, and the plaintiffs declining to recommend any person for appointment as their nominee upon the Board, the Minister appointed one for them under par. 2 of sec. 8 of the Act. The present defendants constitute the Board so appointed.

The plaintiffs at once took exception to the authority of the Board and to the power of the Minister of Labour under the Act to

appoint a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to enquire into matters concerning the operation by the plaintiffs of a public utility belonging to, or managed as a department of a municipality, or to interfere with the civil or municipal rights of the plaintiffs. The Board refused to give effect to the plaintiffs' protest and issued an appointment to proceed with the enquiry. The plaintiff thereupon launched this action, and moved upon notice for an interim injunction, and after notice had been given by my direction to the Attorney-General of Ontario and the Attorney-General of Canada, pursuant to sec. 33 of the Ontario Judicature Act, the motion was very fully argued on the 27th instant.

The writ by its endorsement claimed a declaration that the defendants are acting without lawful authority as a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and its amendments in respect of an alleged dispute between the plaintiffs and certain of their employees, and an injunction.

The points in issue are such that, notwithstanding their importance, it is impossible to postpone a decision upon them until the trial of the action. Mr. Duncan declined to consent to the motion being turned into a motion for judgment, but the intention of the Board to proceed immediately with the enquiry necessitated a decision upon what is substantially the whole question involved, though given upon an interlocutory motion.

The question to be determined is whether or not the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, with its amendments, was within the powers of the Parliament of Canada, having regard to the provisions of section 91 and 92 of the British North America Act which divides the power to legislate between the Parliament of Canada and the legislatures of the respective provinces.

Counsel for the defendants does not contend that the subject matter of the Act falls within any of the 29 enumerated classes expressly assigned to the Dominion Parliament by sec. 91 but he says that it does not come within any of the 16 classes exclusively assigned to the provinces by sec. 92 and that therefore it falls to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament under the residuary power given by the opening words of sec. 91, as a law made for the peace, order and good government of Canada and he contends that

when so legislating the Parliament of Canada may, as ancillary to the main subject matters of the Act, enact laws which interfere with or override civil and municipal rights within the provinces.

The features of the Act to which objection is taken by the plaintiffs are to be found in those sections which interfere with civil rights and not in the innocuous sections which provide some means for settling industrial disputes. It is those provisions for conciliation and those alone that counsel for the defendant relies upon as falling within the residuary powers under section 91 and as justifying the ancillary coercive sections.

It may not be amiss to observe parenthetically that it is open to argument that legislation for the appointment of a Board whose sole duty is to endeavour to adjust a dispute but who are clothed with no coercive powers, and whose judgment or award has no binding effect, is not a "law" at all in the sense in which that word is used in sections 91 and 92 of the B. N. A. Act. The same end might be attained by a mere resolution of the House of Commons or the Senate. Such a resolution could not affect civil rights, and I can see little practical difference between an Act of Parliament or of a provincial legislature merely appointing a body for that purpose, and a resolution passed by any deliberative body of men. A municipal council might do it, or any religious or fraternal body might do it, with as much force of law as the Act in question when stripped of all those provisions which interfere with civil rights or municipal powers. But it is not upon any such construction that my judgment is based. It may be that any act which the Canadian Parliament or a provincial legislature sees fit to pass is a "law" within the meaning of sec. 91 and 92 of the B. N. A. Act.

The Act in question is entitled "An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries connected with Public Utilities."

The definition of "employers" by par. (c) of sec. 2 in effect limits the operation of the Act to those employing ten or more persons and who own or operate "any mining property, agency or transportation or communication, or public service utility, including, except as hereinafter prescribed, railways whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works".

The range of enquiry and investigation is to be found in the definition of "dispute" and "industrial dispute" in par. (e) of sec. 2.

(e) "Dispute" or "industrial dispute" means any dispute between an employer and one or more of his employees as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done by him or them, or as to the privileges, rights

and duties of employers or employees (not involving any such violation thereof as constitutes an indictable offence); and, without limiting the general nature of the above definition, includes all matters relating to—

(1) the wages allowance or other remuneration of employees, or the price paid or to be paid in respect of employment, (2) the hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of employees, and the mode, terms, and conditions of employment; (3) the employment of children or any person or persons or class of persons, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons; (4) claims on the part of an employer or any employee as to whether and, if so, under what circumstances, preference of employment should or should not be given to one class over another of persons being or not being members of labour or other organizations, British subjects or aliens; (5) materials supplied and alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable, or damage alleged to have been done to work; (6) any established custom or usage, either generally or in the particular district affected; (7) the interpretation of an agreement or a clause thereof.

It is not easy to review all the provisions of the Act in detail. Its scheme is very simple. By sec. 5, whenever any dispute (as defined by section 2) exists between an employer (as so defined) and any of his employees which the parties cannot adjust, application may be made by either party to the Minister for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Then follow provisions for the appointment of the Board and for the procedure before it. The Board's duties are to enquire into the matters in dispute and to "endeavour to bring about a settlement" and failing a settlement to report (sec. 23 and 25). The Board is not, however, a body of arbitrators, and its report and the findings and recommendations therein have no binding effect whatever, and cannot be enforced, unless the parties have expressly agreed to that effect (sec. 62 and 64).

But it is certain coercive features of the Act to which exception is especially taken by the plaintiffs. The Board is empowered to summon witnesses including the parties to the dispute, to compel the production of books, papers and other documents, and to enter buildings and other premises for purposes of inspection, and to interrogate persons therein, and these powers are sanctioned by penalties for failure to attend or to give evidence or to permit inspection (Secs. 30, 32, 33, 36, 37 and 38).

Sections 56 to 59 contain extremely drastic provisions designed to preserve the *status quo* from the moment the Minister grants the application for a Board until it has made its report. Notwithstanding that the several contracts of employment may have come to an end, or be subject to cancellation for



cause, neither the employers on the one hand nor the employees on the other can exercise their ordinary civil rights of bringing the engagement to an end, or of refusing to renew upon the same terms, if either party sees fit to apply for a Board of Conciliation, without subjecting themselves to serious penalties. Having in view the definition of "dispute" in sec. 2, (e), which includes, for example, "the interpretation of an agreement or a clause thereof", questions as to materials used, hours of employment, sex and age of employees and other matters going far beyond the mere question of wages, the far reaching effect of the prohibitions contained in sec. 56 to 59 will be appreciated. Once the reference to the Board is made neither the employer nor the employee can put an end to the existing situation. The employee must still be retained in his employment and the employer must still pay the same wages, and the employee may not discontinue his employment, the result being that the civil rights of both parties to the dispute are seriously interfered with. Their hands are tied. They continue to be bound by a bargain which they never made until the Board has made its report. It can hardly be suggested for a moment that these provisions are not a direct interference with the civil rights of the parties. That is particularly the case if the dispute is over "the interpretation of an agreement". An employer or employee who seeks the interpretation of an existing agreement may find that instead of being able to go to the courts for a decision he must await the report of the Board, though that report cannot affect his legal rights in any way whatever. But in the meantime neither party can put an end to the contract on the ground of its alleged breach, or exercise any other civil right given him by the law of the province if it comes within the dispute submitted to the Board.

Mr. Duncan justified all these provisions which interfere with the civil rights of the parties as being merely ancillary to the main purpose and object of the Act, namely, the settlement of industrial disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, which, as he argues, comes within the authority reserved to the Parliament of Canada, by sec. 91: "To make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces". Assuming that the main purpose or object of the Act falls within the residuary power of Parliament under section 91, the judgment of the Judicial Committee in *City of Montreal V. Montreal Street Railway Co.*, (1912) A. C. 333, has made it clear that the provision at the end of sec. 91, which limits the provincial powers even in matters exclusively assigned

to the provinces, applies only to the 29 enumerated classes of subjects assigned by sec. 91 to the Parliament of Canada and "that to those matters which are not specified amongst the enumerated subjects of legislation in sec. 91 the exception at its end has no application, and that in legislating with respect to matters not so enumerated the Dominion Parliament has no authority to encroach upon any class of subjects which is exclusively assigned to the Provincial Legislatures by sec. 92" (p. 343). Mr. Justice Duff, who was one of the three judges whose judgment was ultimately confirmed by the Privy Council in *The Board of Commerce case* (1920), 60, S. C. R., 456, at p. 508, makes this statement: "There is no case of which I am aware in which a Dominion statute not referable to one of the classes of legislation included in the enumerated heads of sec. 91 and being of such a character that from a provincial point of view it should be considered legislation dealing with 'property and civil rights', has been held competent to the Dominion under the introductory clause."

The Act in question here, in my judgment, purports to interfere in the most direct and positive manner with the civil rights of employers and employees, and also with the municipal institutions of this province, both subject matters of legislation exclusively assigned to the provinces by numbers 8 and 13 of the subjects enumerated in section 92. That the operation of an electric lighting, heating and power system for municipal purposes is within the competence of a provincial legislature was held by a Divisional Court in *Smith v. City of London* (1909), 20, O. L. R., 133, and the system is none the less a municipal one merely because it is operated by a commission having a separate corporate existence, but nevertheless a distinct department of the municipal government of the City of Toronto constituted by special legislation, for that purpose, of the provincial legislature. Municipal institutions and the provincial power to legislate in respect thereof are of course subject to encroachment by the exercise of the Federal powers over the 29 subjects enumerated in sec. 91, but under the decision in the *Montreal case*, *supra*, no such encroachment can be justified when the Dominion Parliament is legislating under the residuary power.

If it is suggested that by the provisions which impose penalties, and which subject both employer and employee to criminal prosecution for failure to observe the prohibitions imposed by the Act, it may be justified under the Federal power to pass criminal laws, then I think the judgment of the Privy Council in the *Board of Commerce case*, where a similar contention was made, is applicable. Lord Haldane points out there that the Dominion Parliament cannot pass legislation



interfering with provincial rights and attempt to justify it by ancillary provisions creating crimes: *In re the Board of Commerce Act, 1919, and the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919, (1922)* 1 A. C. 191, at pp. 198 and 199.

The recent judgment of the Judicial Committee delivered on the 25th July last in the case of *Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company v. Manitoba Free Press Co.* might lend colour to the suggestion that there may be cases, notwithstanding what was laid down in the *Montreal Street Railway* case, where in a "national emergency" the Parliament of Canada may have power to pass legislation under the residuary clause infringing upon provincial rights. If that is what is meant, the decision in the *Montreal Street Railway* case must be read with some qualification. Mr. Duncan urged that the prevention of strikes and lockouts was a matter of such national importance as to bring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act within the principle enunciated by Lord Haldane in the *Fort Frances* case (assuming that it has enunciated a principle which departs from that laid down in the *Montreal Street Railway* case) but whatever the power of Parliament may be to legislate expressly in the event of an existing or threatened nationwide strike of such proportions as to constitute a national danger, I am unable to see how an Act of general application which may be invoked by 10 employees can be treated as having been passed to meet a "national emergency" in the sense in which the *Fort Frances* judgment uses that term. That judgment will require careful thought before giving it any application at variance with earlier decisions of the Judicial Committee, and it may be that the Judicial Committee justified the War Measures Act, 1914, as competent to the Dominion "under other powers which may well be implied in the constitution". As the judgment says: "It is clear that in normal circumstances the Dominion Parliament could not have so legislated as to set up the machinery of control over the paper manufacturers" which was there in question. Here there is nothing abnormal or necessarily of national importance in an industrial dispute or in a threatened strike or lockout, and the desire of the Dominion Parliament to prevent strikes and lockouts, however laudable it may be, and however effective the machinery devised for the purpose might be if Parliament were not hampered by a divided field of legislative power, cannot empower Parliament to invade either directly, or indirectly, under the guise of ancillary legislation, right, either given by the civil laws of the province or existing under the exclusive provincial authority to legislate as to municipal institutions. I have not overlooked the decision in the Province of Quebec, *Montreal Street Railway Co. v. Board of Conciliation and Inve-*

*stigation* (1913), Q. R. 44, S. C. 350. The authority of that decision has been so affected by later decisions of the Privy Council that I do not see that it is binding upon me or that it is now a correct exposition of the law.

Counsel for the defendants raised the objection that there could be no ground for an interim injunction until the Board took or threatened to take steps to put the coercive provisions of the Act into operation. But when asked if he would undertake on their behalf not to do so, he declined. I do not think that the plaintiffs are called upon to wait until the defendants are about to enter their works and have demanded the production of their books and documents before coming to the Court. The granting of an interim injunction is, if course, a matter of discretion, but it calls for the exercise of a little common sense. I think the plaintiffs are entitled to assume that the Board may see fit to exercise or put into force all or any of the coercive powers given to it by the Act, and are not bound to wait until the defendants are demanding admission at their front door.

Mr. Duncan also raised certain objections to the form of the action, urging that it was not a case of a declaratory judgment as claimed by the writ and that no action lay against the defendants. It will be for the trial judge to deal with the former objections, but I desire to point out that if an action for an injunction lies against these defendants, it is of little practical importance whether the plaintiffs ask for a declaratory judgment as to the validity of the Act or not, if in order to determine the right to an injunction or otherwise the Court must pass upon the constitutionality of the Act or of some of its provisions. As to the defendants being proper parties, if they are claiming to exercise to the detriment of the plaintiffs, powers for which there is no legal sanction, the plaintiffs are clearly entitled to enforce their rights by injunction.

I ought to add that I have come to this conclusion with reluctance. I am of course merely dealing with the bald question of law which presents itself for consideration under the provisions of the British North America Act. It seems to be generally recognized that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been a beneficial one and has facilitated the settlement of numerous disputes, and it is to be hoped that whatever the ultimate decision as to its constitutionality may be it will be found possible to pass legislation, either Federal or provincial or both, which will maintain the efficiency of the scheme of the Act.

The plaintiffs press for an injunction restraining the defendants from performing any of the functions which they are called upon by the Act to perform on the ground that the whole Act is unconstitutional. I am

not prepared upon a mere interlocutory motion to go that far; whether or not an innocent enquiry as to an industrial dispute, not fortified by any coercive power, is beyond the competence of the Canadian Parliament, I do not think it necessary at this stage to determine.

The injunction ought to go restraining the defendants from interfering in any way with the business of the plaintiffs and from entering upon the premises of the plaintiffs for the purpose of examining their works or exercising any of those powers given them by section 38. They have no power to enforce the attendance of witnesses, or the production of books, papers or other documents either by the plaintiffs or by anyone else who chooses to withhold them. Of course individual witnesses not parties to those proceedings get no technical protection from this judgment. What remains is that the powers of the Board of Conciliation are in my opinion limited to

an investigation merely of a voluntary character. I think they have no power to enforce, by the means the Act has provided, any of the provisions which interfere with the liberty or freedom of the parties to contract, or the right to strike or lockout, or to carry on their respective businesses as they may see fit. I do not think sections 56, 57, 58 and 59 are effective. Those sections have really nothing to do with the immediate subject matters of this interim injunction because the Conciliation Board does not necessarily enforce them; they are perhaps enforceable by anyone who chooses to lay an information. The Board is, in my judgment, limited to the innocuous duty of investigating and making a report, but cannot put into force those drastic provisions of the Act which interfere with the civil and municipal rights or the rights of property of any party to the dispute. The injunction will continue until the trial, the question of costs being reserved to be disposed of by the trial judge.

## CONDITIONS IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Reports of the United States Coal Commission.

ON September 15 the United States Coal Commission issued a report on labour relations in the bituminous coal mining industry, which deals very fully with the subject. The report is based on information obtained by a body of field investigators who spent from March 15 to June 15 in the coal fields interviewing owners, company officers, labour commissions, union officials and others and attending meetings of the Union and operators and sessions of joint adjustment organizations.

Emphasis is laid on the complexity of the problem due to the great diversity of conditions. Among the more important factors making for diversity are physical conditions of the coal regions, transportation facilities, the freight rate structure, market conditions, types of companies, racial composition of the working force and community conditions, organizations of operators and of workers, and of industrial relations.

The frequency of strikes and suspensions of work in the bituminous field is

noted, but it is pointed out that from 1899 to 1921 the time lost by strikes amounted only to 9.8 per cent of the total idle time from all causes in the industry. Three main types of strikes are described: (a) strikes to secure a union agreement, (b) suspensions of work on the expiration of an agreement because of failure to renew agreement, (c) local or petty strikes frequently taking place in violation of an agreement. These strikes, however, cause very little reduction in total output but their chief significance lies in their effect on industrial relations. Their elimination is primarily a problem in administration on the part of the union and secondarily on the part of management of the joint adjustment machinery.

Reference is made to the bad effect on industrial relations of unduly partisan propaganda, and to the wrong attitude frequently adopted toward each other by operators and mine officials on the one hand and union officials and miners on the other.



On September 22, the Commission issued its final report in which are summarized its conclusions and general recommendations which were set forth at greater length in previous reports. The recommendations were in brief as follows:

First among the Commission's recommendations is that Congress make definite provision on a permanent basis for continuing the collection of coal facts both to instruct public opinion and to guide the administrative correction of abuses..... In its educational relation to both the general public and the coal industry, the Government occupies a well defined field of endeavour. We therefore recommend that the Congress designate an agency to unite with the industry in continuing studies of unemployment, as an effect of irregular operation of the rate structure, serving as the medium of publicity for rate information in the non-union fields as well as of all other basic facts on which industrial relations depend.

With continuous investigation of this type, the Government agency is best prepared to make under authority of the President the special compulsory investigation whenever the prospect of failure to renew an agreement is imminent, and with continuous publicity of this type the people will be best prepared to focus upon the negotiators the irresistible moral pressure implicit in their joint obligation to furnish the public with coal.....

To reduce the hazards in coal mining, State and Federal governments must co-operate in inspection, revision of mining codes, supervision of compensation insurance, and in safety education. For the betterment of operating methods and working conditions, State inspectors must be freed from politics; also, the codes of some States badly need revision, and in this the Federal Bureau of Mines can render special service, since unification is essential to remove unfair competition based on the different operating costs under the widely varying safety standards in neighbouring States. The Federal Government is in a position to contribute to the education of the industry since the Bureau of Mines has gone far in its investigation of every element of mine safety operating methods, explosives, and equipment. What is imperative is rigid enforcement of regulations based on present knowledge....

The consolidation, grouping, or pooling of bituminous mining operations should be not only permitted but encouraged, with a view to securing more steady production, less speculative prices, a wider use of long-term con-

tracts with consumers, better living conditions, more regular employment, and lower costs. The existing legal barriers to such an economic arrangement should be removed, retaining, however, the necessary protection to the public interest, by requiring supervision of the financial structure of the consolidation, as is prescribed in the Transportation Act for railroad consolidation....

A substantial part of the amount paid in royalties and in excess profits represents a return to owners of wealth who perform therefore no useful social service and who take no part in production. This form of ownership does not increase efficiency or economy or conservation. It does not contribute to the mining of coal or to making it cheaper. There is no way in which this first deduction from the value of the product can be forcibly prevented, as far as this Commission is aware, except through government ownership, which we believe to be both undesirable and impracticable, or by taxation on the excess profits and royalties, which we recommend, although with no expectation that it will be completely effective as a remedy. Not through governmental coercion but through the enlightened self-interest of producers and consumers, the real remedy is to be sought....

We urge upon the industry a fuller appreciation of the common interest of mine worker and operator in most of the problems that the industry faces. In the all-important matter of mine safety, for instance, miners and operators should join forces. The responsibility of the management to equip and operate the mine with every safety precaution must be matched by individual responsibility by every foreman and worker. Through miners' organizations and safety committees, with regular meetings of officials and workers, much can be done by joint action to protect their common interest.. This common interest in continuous and successful operation finds a concrete expression in the present British wage agreement, which provides that miners and owners share the profits of the business in defined proportions, the profits being figured not on a single mine but on the whole district. The plan is equitable and would probably have won even more enthusiastic support in a more prosperous period than the past two years have been in the British coal trade, and after a longer trial this form of adjusting wages to results may prove to bring about the highly desirable full cooperation of employer and employees in seeking efficiency.

Another opportunity for cooperative effort is in the betterment of conditions outside the mine. Living conditions cannot be standardized either in company towns or where miners own or rent their homes independently of employers, but they can be



greatly improved. Water should be more generally brought into the houses to save work for house-wives and to encourage cleanliness. Bath houses at the mines should be required in all States. There should be more good roads. Sewers should be provided where the expense is not prohibitive and far better sanitary arrangements where sewers are impracticable. Mining camps and towns are not rural in any proper sense even when they are small. Fresh milk and fresh vegetables should form a larger part of the ordinary diet of the miner's family. The dirty one-cow dairy should be inspected and cleaned up or abolished. Education in the elementary principles of diet, the choice and preparation of foods is sorely needed. Facilities for healthy out-door recreation should be very greatly increased. Schools should be improved....

In their labour relations, common interest should lead both operators and the miners, through their organizations, to study the problem of unemployment and together seek to stabilize the industry; to study by joint committees the whole rate structure and its relations to the different jobs in the mines; and to perfect the machinery for settling disputes through conciliation or voluntary arbitration, with the adoption in the non-union fields of adequate checks on the exercise of the right to discharge.

On the part of the operators we recommend that more attention be paid to the problem of labour adjustment. The success of many companies in establishing good relations warrants special attention to the training of foremen in management and to the centering of responsibility in labour relations. The operators also need more effective organization for labour relations and we recommend district and national labour

commissioners, men of the highest type, who can work out a national labour policy. If the Sherman Anti-Trust law prevents the operators from combining together for the purpose of collective bargaining with the miners, which the Commission does not believe is the case, then Congress should exempt them from the operation of the law for that purpose.

While complete autonomy for the widely separated districts may be impracticable, we suggest that the two parties in collective bargaining should work-out a system of national negotiation with district agreements, which will avoid standard-cutting wars between districts and secure adequate flexibility to meet necessary district conditions.

There are valid objections to the check-off, especially in the collection of fines and assessments, and it has also injurious effect upon the union in divorcing the problem of income from the winning of membership, and in the resulting lack of closeness of contact and of educational service and control by the higher officers to the lower officers, and to the rank and file members of the union; yet the check-off is not vital enough to justify the suspension of operations, whether the union is seeking to extend its use or the operators seeking to throw it out....

Storage of coal by consumers is the balance wheel between fluctuating consumption and variable production. Regular, systematic, large scale storage of bituminous coal, then, is the public's largest opportunity in helping to solve the coal problem, and the consumer's responsibility may be said to be proportionate to his annual requirements... Another way open to the consumer in aid of more regular mine operation and steadier market is the purchase of coal on contract.

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## INDUSTRIAL DISEASE AND ITS PREVENTION IN ONTARIO

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THE forty-first annual report of the Board of Health of Ontario for the year 1922 includes an account of the work of the Division of Industrial Hygiene during that period. The most important work of this Division is to promote the provision of facilities within industrial establishments for the prevention of sickness and accident. It is estimated that about two years must

elapse before an establishment which has installed such a service begins to receive any financial benefit, but although the returns are deferred by this waiting period, employers have seldom, if ever, been known to discontinue their efforts in sickness prevention once begun. It is estimated that eight or nine days are lost yearly by each industrial worker through sickness, and it is

equally in the interest of employer and employed to take measures to prevent such losses. Representatives of the Division held conferences during the year with prominent employers, and measures were devised which should bear fruit when industrial conditions improve.

A number of industrial establishments in Ontario which carry on hazardous processes now employ the services of physicians for the periodic examination of their employees. No new full-time physicians were appointed to industry during the year, but the number of industrial nurses showed an increase. Many employers now provide facilities for keeping a record of time loss from sickness among their workers, and the demand is increasing among employers and physicians for information on problems of health in industry.

The Division urges physicians to pay particular attention, in diagnosing sickness, to the occupation of the patient. In order to further this work it has compiled information for example on the subject of lead poisoning, including the main processes in which lead is used, points in diagnosis, means of prevention, and legislative provisions. As the result of information obtained regarding occupational disease, certain recommendations have been made as to the special training of medical students in the subjects involved.

Investigations of poisoning in certain hazardous occupations showed the following results. Of a group of house-painters and decorators, all men of long experience at the trade, complaints and defects which might be due to the material used in work were found in 61 per cent, but in less than 10 per cent were these diseases severe enough to present a clinical picture of a case of lead

poisoning. The outstanding complaints found in painters were poor appetite, indigestion, constipation, pyorrhea and bad teeth, frequent coughs and colds, nocturnal polyuria, high blood pressure, hardened arteries, pallor of the face, headaches and neuralgia. In addition there are of course more pronounced effects of lead poisoning. An investigation of paint manufacturing plants had not been completed at the end of the year.

In a similar group of furniture finishers 70 per cent of the men examined showed no effects from the substances in which they worked. The remainder had complaints which might be due to the nature of their work, but only 10 per cent had enough associated symptoms to be considered affected to any extent by the volatile bodies used. The outstanding complaints in this group were poor morning appetite, indigestion, constipation, (teeth and gums not affected as with painters), throat irritation and expectoration, pallor of face, headaches, dizziness and change in weight. An investigation into miners' phthisis was completed during the year. Cases of incipient phthisis discovered were followed up, and all the men are now engaged in other occupations in the mining camps. Similar investigations were made into the effect on the workers of occupations in spray painting, storage batteries, benzol and other classes of establishment. The report urges the need of more accurate records of the length of time workers are exposed to industrial hazard, and of the history of various symptoms in the diagnosis. Until this is done it will be difficult to estimate the influence of the workers' daily exposure to the effects of dangerous substances.



## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO IN 1922

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A survey of the results so far achieved under the Ontario Minimum Wage Act is made by the Board in their second annual report, covering the year 1922. At the time this report was issued five of the Board's orders had been in force for at least a year, that is, the orders governing laundries, dye works, etc., in Toronto, in other large cities, and throughout the province; the order covering the confectionery and paper goods group in Toronto; and that governing saleswomen and others in retail stores in Toronto. During the year 1922 the Board issued fourteen new orders, dealing with at last sixty trades and covering at least 53,000 female workers. These orders have been summarized from time to time in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

It is claimed that although the orders were issued in a period of falling wages the average wages in the occupations covered by the orders have advanced rather than receded. "Our statistics show" the report states, "that the workers are better off in the trades concerned than they were before the orders went into force. It is reasonable to infer that without the protection afforded by these orders they would have been much worse off". These claims are supported, in regard to the first five orders, by tables showing wage conditions before each order was issued, and after the order had been in force for a year. Thus, taking the confectionery manufacturing group the average weekly wages of adult female workers rose from \$10.99 to \$14.20, while the average wages of girls under 18 dropped from \$9.84 to \$9.52. The number of young girls who were employed showed a reduction, indicating that minimum wage legislation tends in a measurable extent to replace juvenile with adult labour. This tendency toward a relative decrease in the number of young girls employed

is evident also in the retail stores and laundry groups. The decline has been in the number of girls at the bottom of the wage scale, many who were formerly employed at weekly wages under \$7 or \$8 being eliminated, or receiving higher wages as the result of orders of Board. Some weight, however, must be allowed in this connection to the operation of the Adolescent School Attendance Act, under which children must continue school attendance up to the age of 16 years, except those who receive permits of exemption from the local authorities. The Board finds that juvenile employment increases during periods of trade stagnation when the family wage earner is without work and the children are drafted into industry in order to provide the necessities of life. The Adolescent School Attendance Act was an attempt to reverse this process, but its effectiveness in this direction is difficult to estimate owing to the varying practice of the local authorities in the granting of employment permits to adolescents. It would appear, however, that the Adolescent School Attendance Act and the Minimum Wage Act have operated jointly to check the practice of using young children to supplement the family income.

Summarizing the benefits which have been secured by the Minimum Wage Act the report claims that all the lowest wages have been cut out, and "thousands of women and girls have been lifted from unsocially low wage levels into the region of independence and self-support". This result has been reached without injury to industry; employers of the better type are protected against their wage-paring competitors; industrial peace is promoted since the minimum wage scales have been fixed only after the assent and cooperation of both parties had been secured; the minimum wages do not tend to become



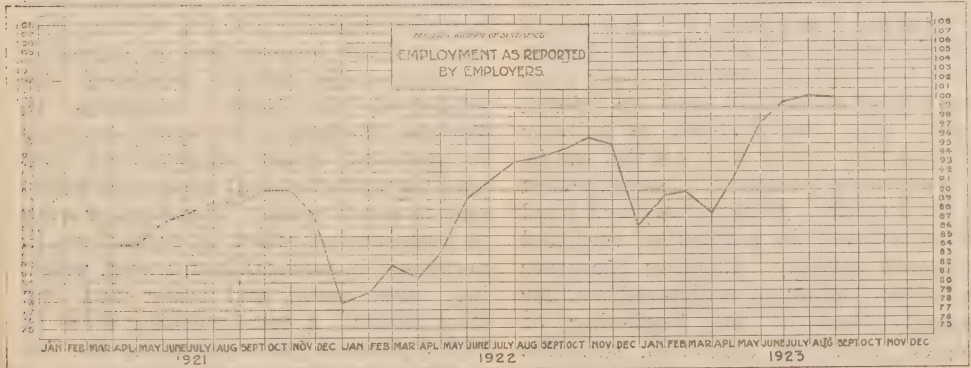
the maximum wage of the class affected — on the contrary, wage increases are found among the higher paid as among the lower paid workers. The displacement of workers resulting from the orders cannot be accurately stated, since, as the report says, “for every girl that lost a job, more than one girl got a job”. All that can be fairly said is that orders

of the Board have never been the cause of a general reduction of working force. The Board makes a practice of annually revising the cost of living budgets which form the basis for the minimum wage rates. Five revisions were made during the year under review, but in none of these did the Board find any justification for altering its rates.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1923, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

VERY little change in the situation was indicated by employers of labour at the beginning of September; there were fluctuations in various industries resulting in a slightly unfavourable balance of employment. The tendency during the same period of last year had been almost imperceptibly upward, as may be seen in the accompanying chart, but the curve of employment during the present year continued to be on a much higher level. Statements were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,794 firms whose payrolls comprised 821,471 persons. On August 1 these same employers reported an aggregate working force of 824,398 persons. This reduction of less than 3,000 persons caused the index number to drop from 100.2

on the latter date to 100.0 for the period under review. During the corresponding month of last year it had stood at 93.7 and on September 1, 1921, at 88.7. Employment in railway construction, water transportation, lumber, textile and tobacco works and on highway construction declined considerably partly owing to men leaving to work in the harvest. Since agriculture is not represented in these statistics, the very important increase in employment afforded by that industry is not shown. Iron and steel, rubber, mining, railway and local transportation and building construction were considerably more active. The commencement of operations in some logging camps caused net increases in employment, although local fluctuations were still shown in that



industry. Trade absorbed a larger number of persons, and employment in hotels and in communication again increased moderately.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario registered considerably increased payrolls, while elsewhere curtailment was indicated. In the former district marked recovery in rolling and forging mills and in coal mines was supplemented by expansion in railway transportation. Some curtailment was reported on highway construction and in water transportation, while fish canneries and sawmills in that district were rather less fully employed. In Quebec the largest individual declines were recorded in shipping and stevedoring; an extended inventory and holiday period caused employment in textile and tobacco factories to be dull, and further contractions were also registered in logging. On the other hand, considerable revival was shown in rubber, railway transportation, highway and building construction and in retail trade. Important fluctuations were registered in Ontario. Abattoirs, electrical apparatus, iron and steel factories, logging camps, telephones, railway transportation, building and railway construction and retail trade recorded marked improvement. On the other hand, sawmills, furniture, musical instrument, cereal, printing, rubber and petroleum factories, water transportation and wholesale trade showed reduced activity. Very large losses were reported in railway construction and maintenance in the Prairie Provinces, repeating the movement usually experienced at this time of year, when harvesting operations draw upon the labour market to such an extent. Apart from the declines in railway construction, there was, on the whole, a favourable tendency in employment in the Prairies. Coal mining and local transportation, in particular, recorded increased activity. Logging operators in British Columbia registered smaller payrolls than at the beginning of August, and fish canneries, sawmills

and building contractors were not so busy. The mining of metallic ores, however, employed larger working forces and shipping and stevedoring firms also were busier. The situation in all provinces continued to be more favourable than at the same period of last year; this may be seen from the following table of index numbers:

District	Relative weight	Sept. 1 1923	Aug. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1922	Sept. 1 1921
Maritime Provinces..	9.2	101.4	97.8	90.8	93.5
Quebec .....	23.8	100.1	101.9	91.6	87.4
Ontario .....	42.3	98.1	97.1	91.9	83.7
Prairie Provinces ...	13.0	101.1	104.3	101.2	98.5
British Columbia....	8.7	106.6	107.2	102.9	95.6
Canada .....	100.	100.0	100.2	93.7	88.7

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that employment in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver was slightly more active, while in Montreal, Ottawa and Hamilton curtailment was indicated. The losses in Montreal were almost entirely due to reduction in working force in shipping and stevedoring and to a temporary shutdown of a large tobacco factory, which affected a considerable number of persons. Textile factories, particularly cotton and garment works, moreover, were less fully engaged. On the other hand, substantial recovery was reported in rubber works, and improvement was shown in glass factories and in some other industries. According to reports from 712 employers in Montreal, their payroll, including 107,480 workers, was less by 3,939 persons than on August 1. A moderately upward tendency was evidenced in most industries in Toronto, the largest increases occurring in garment, meat slaughtering and packing and electrical apparatus works and in retail trade. These gains were to some extent offset by reductions in personnel in musical instrument, printing, sheet metal and other iron and steel plants. A total working force of 97,913 persons was reported by the 794



concerns making returns, who had employed 96,969 workers at the beginning of August. The changes in Ottawa were slight; there were small declines in a number of industries, chief among these being sawmills, iron, steel, pulp and paper factories. Statements were received from 120 employers with a total working force of 10,831 persons as compared with 11,082 the month before. Cotton factories in Hamilton registered a substantial drop in employment; there were increases in machinery, electrical apparatus and electric current works, but the gains were not sufficient to offset the declines in textiles mentioned above. Reports from 196 employers showed that they employed 27,954 persons on September 1, while on August 1 the number working for them was 28,393. Returns from 287 Winnipeg employers showed that they had added 94 persons to their payrolls, which stood at 25,430. Moderate improvement was recorded in a number of industries, that in building construction, hardware, iron and steel fabrication factories being the largest. In Vancouver, also, the expansion was on a rather small scale; shipping and stevedoring and steel ship yards reported the most important gains, while sawmills were less active. Returns were tabulated from 222 firms employing 22,540 persons as compared with 22,377 at the beginning of August. The index numbers of employment in these cities may be seen in the following table:

City	Relative weight	Sept. 1 1923	Aug. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1922
Montreal .....	13.1	93.6	97.3	90.5
Toronto .....	11.9	89.6	89.1	88.3
Ottawa .....	1.3	107.5	109.3	.....
Hamilton .....	3.4	92.2	93.3	.....
Winnipeg .....	3.1	89.9	87.5	98.9
Vancouver .....	2.7	104.3	103.6	102.2

### The Manufacturing Industries

A further but slight reduction in employment was indicated by the 3,824 manufacturers making returns; their payrolls comprised 458,817 persons as compared with 461,250 employees on August 1. Varying conditions within the group produced this net result; sawmills registered considerable reductions in personnel, indicating the completion of the season's operations in many mills. Thread, yarn, cloth and tobacco factories were decidedly less fully engaged and slight curtailment was reported in petroleum works. On the other hand, the resumption of work in an important rubber factory, temporarily closed down at the beginning of the preceding month, caused a large increase in employment. General improvement was indicated in iron and steel factories, especially in railway car and automobile works, in shipyards, rolling and forging mills; sheet-metal plants, however, were slacker. The production of electrical apparatus showed an increase and works manufacturing petroleum products were busier. The trend of employment in manufacturing at the first of September, 1922, had been favourable, but the index number of employment then stood nearly 6 points lower.

**EDIBLE ANIMAL PRODUCTS.** — Abattoirs and meat packing plants were decidedly busier, but dairies and fish canneries were not so fully employed. The net change in employment in this group was very slight; 14,301 persons were employed by the 170 firms reporting as compared with 14,341 on August 1. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia registered curtailment, but elsewhere improvement was recorded. Practically no change in the situation had been indicated during the same period of last year, when the index number stood very slightly higher than at the present time.

**LUMBER AND ITS PRODUCTS.** — For the first time since January the trend of employment in the lumber industry as a whole was downward, indicating the



completion of the season's work in many mills. Container and furniture factories, moreover, continued to be slack. Statements tabulated from 729 manufacturers showed that they employed 60,089 persons, while at the beginning of the preceding month their staffs had aggregated 61,861. Ontario sawmills reported the greater part of this decrease of 2.9 per cent, although reductions were recorded in all except the Prairie Provinces. Less extensive contractions had been registered at the beginning of September of last year, when employment was in somewhat smaller volume.

**PLANT PRODUCTS — EDIBLE.** — Very little change on the whole was recorded in this industry. Fruit and vegetable canneries continued to show seasonal activity, but flour and other cereal mills and sugar refineries were rather slack. A total working force of 26,442 persons was employed by the 279 concerns reporting, a loss of 95 workers since the preceding month. Curtailment of operations was indicated on the whole in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, while in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia improvement occurred. Substantial additions to staff had been recorded by the firms reporting at the first of September, 1922, and employment then was in somewhat greater volume than for the period under review.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.** — Employment in this industry declined moderately, especially in printing and publishing houses. Pulp and paper mills, on the other hand, were slightly busier. Quebec and Ontario firms reported contractions, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces increased activity was indicated. Reports were received from 452 manufacturers with a combined working force of 53,576 persons as compared with 53,734 at the beginning of August. The difference represented a decline of .3 per cent. Additions to staffs had been indicated at the same period of last year, but the

group then was not as fully engaged as at the present period.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.** — Considerable recovery from the losses recorded in the two preceding months was indicated at the beginning of September, when 739 persons were added to the staffs of the 31 concerns making returns. Their pay rolls comprised 10,143 persons as compared with 9,404 on August 1. The greater part of this increase of 7.9 per cent was due to the reopening of rubber and elastic goods factories in Quebec, while moderate declines were recorded in Ontario. Considerable curtailment of employment had been registered on September 1, 1922.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.** — Conflicting tendencies were indicated in the textile group, but the balance of employment was decidedly unfavourable. Garment and personal furnishing factories showed marked revival, but much larger declines were recorded in the production of thread, yarn and cloth. The latter were partly due to temporary shutdowns for short periods in a number of factories in which work has no doubt been resumed before this. The statements, 579 in number, showed that at the beginning of September, 67,860 persons were employed in textile factories, which in the month before had provided work for 69,593 persons. Practically all of this 2.5 per cent decline occurred in Quebec, although there were nominal reductions in the other provinces. Contractions on a smaller scale had been indicated during the same period of last year, and the level of employment for the two months was practically the same.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS** — Heavy losses in employment were recorded in tobacco factories, although the reductions were of a temporary character. Ninety-eight firms in the group registered an aggregate payroll of 10,169 persons as compared with 11,583 in the last report. Practically all of this 12 per cent decrease occurred in Quebec. The index number

of employment during the corresponding period of 1922 stood some 12 points higher; the trend of employment then was slightly upward.

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.** — Complete recovery from the contractions reported at the beginning of August was shown in this group, 198 persons having been added to the payrolls of the 31 firms making returns. As they employed 8,253 persons on September 1 as compared with 8,055 the month before, this represented an increase of 2.5 per cent which occurred almost entirely in Ontario. An upward tendency had also been indicated during the same period of last year, when the situation was decidedly less favourable.

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.** — Employment in this group showed improvement of a general character. Rolling and forging mills, railway car, automobile, ship building and machinery factories were much more fully employed, as were also iron and steel fabrication plants. On the other hand, sheet metal, foundry and machine shops, wire and tool works reported offsetting declines. The Maritime Provinces and Ontario registered considerable increases; in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia there were minor gains, while in Quebec the tendency was downward. Returns were compiled from 616 manufacturers with a total payroll of 132,116 persons as against 130,328 at the beginning of August. There was, therefore, an increase of 1,788 persons or 1.4 per cent. Expansion on a somewhat larger scale had been indicated at the beginning of September, 1922, but employment then was in much smaller volume than at the present time.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.** — Smelters and refineries in Ontario and British Columbia were more fully engaged, while in the other branches of this group practically no changes were indicated. Statements tabulated from 108 firms showed that they employed 12,490 persons as compared with 12,344 on August 1. Improvement on a much

larger scale had been indicated at the beginning of September of last year; the index number of employment then was, however, very much lower than in the month under review.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.** — Employment in the petroleum and its products group decreased to some extent at the beginning of September, when 155 fewer persons were employed by the firms making returns than on August 1. As they employed 9,619 persons as compared with 9,774 on the latter date, this was a decrease of 1.6 per cent, the greater part of which took place in Ontario. A decline of about the same size had been indicated at the same time last year, but conditions then were not so good.

#### Logging

The commencement of the season's operations in logging camps in Ontario caused considerable additions to staffs; these gains, however, were partly offset by declines in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Expansion on a considerably larger scale had been indicated during the early part of September, 1922, but the index number then stood a good deal lower than on September 1 of this year. According to reports from 204 employers, their payrolls, aggregating 16,212 persons, were larger by 238 or 1.5 per cent than in the last report. It may be expected that very much more extensive gains will be shown during the next few months.

#### Mining

**COAL MINING.** — Marked improvement was recorded in this industry, which brought the index number slightly over the level of September 1, 1922, when additions to staffs, though on a smaller scale, had also been indicated. A combined working force of 29,390 persons was maintained by the 91 operators making returns, who had employed 28,354 persons at the beginning of August. A large share of this increase of 3.7 per cent occurred in Nova Scotia, while considerable expan-



sion was reported also in the Prairie Provinces.

**METALLIC ORES.** — Copper, gold, zinc, silver and lead mines in British Columbia afforded more employment than in the month before, but in Ontario a slightly downward tendency was in evidence in metal mines. Returns were received from 48 concerns employing 11,997 persons or 125 more than on August 1. The situation continued to be much more favourable than at the corresponding period of last year, when a minor increase only had been registered.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS, OTHER THAN COAL.** — Asbestos mines in Quebec, gypsum and stone quarries in the Maritime provinces reported increased activity, there being a gain of 136 in the number of persons employed in the non-metallic mineral group. The payrolls of the 69 mines making returns aggregated 6,742 as compared with 6,606 in the month before; the difference represented an increase of 2.1 per cent. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the same period of last year.

#### Communication

Continued activity was reported in this industry. Additions to staffs were registered by both telegraphs and telephones. The Maritime provinces and Ontario reported the bulk of the increases in the latter division, which were more pronounced than those on telegraphs. The firms reporting, 163 in number, employed 21,787 persons as compared with 21,532 on August 1. There was, therefore, an increase of 1.2 per cent. Expansion on a much smaller scale had been indicated in this group at the beginning of September, 1922, and the index number then was lower than for the period being surveyed.

#### Transportation

**STREET RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE.** — Electric railways in Ontario and to a less extent in Quebec, were more fully engaged than in the month before. A total working force of 20,242 employees was recorded as compared with 19,920

in the early part of August, the difference representing a gain of 1.6 per cent. Slightly less activity was indicated than at this time last year, although a very large contraction had been experienced at that time.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.** — The trend of employment in steam railway operation continued to be distinctly upward, especially in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces. According to returns from 104 concerns and divisional superintendents, 82,754 persons were employed by the operation departments of the railways, whereas on August 1, 79,912 men had been engaged. This increase of 3.6 per cent caused the index number to be considerably higher than at the same period of 1922 when additions to staffs on a much smaller scale had been indicated.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.** — Very large reductions in payroll were reported in this industry at the beginning of September. Quebec registered heavy losses; in the Maritime provinces and Ontario there were decreases on a somewhat smaller scale, while in British Columbia the trend of employment was upward. According to returns from 61 employers they had released 3,282 persons from their payrolls, which on September 1 totalled 11,442. This was a decline of 22.3 per cent. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was considerably duller than at the beginning of September, 1922, when improvement had been recorded.

#### Construction and Maintenance

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.** — Further expansion was registered by the 312 contractors reporting; these firms had increased their staffs by 838 men, or 4.7 per cent, to 28,577 on September 1. Quebec and Ontario reported a large share of this increase. Improvement was also indicated in the Maritime provinces, but in British Columbia contractions were recorded. Increases on a much smaller scale had been reported at the beginning of September of last year, but the volume of employment



afforded then was considerably smaller than at the present time.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.** — Employment on public highways showed the first decline that has been indicated since the end of February. The declines, however, were in all probability partly due to men leaving their work to assist in the harvest. Statements were received from 53 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,762 persons as compared with 13,542 at the beginning of the month before. Practically all this decline of 5.8 per cent was reported in the Maritime provinces. Employment on public highways continued to be more plentiful than during the same period of last year, when contractions had also been indicated.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.** — Considerable reductions in personnel were registered in this industry, largely owing to men leaving the construction departments of the railways to take part in the harvest. The contractions were confined to the Prairie provinces, while elsewhere improvement was recorded. The working force of the 33 concerns and divisional superintendents reporting declined from 54,067 persons on August 1 to 51,420 for the period under review, a decrease of 4.9 per cent. Declines of a similar size were indicated at the same period of last year but the situation then was less favourable than at the present time.

#### Services

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.** — Employment in hotels continued to show a favourable trend. Seventy-one employers in this division recorded a combined working force of 8,673 persons or 145 more than at the beginning of August. A large share of this increase of 1.7 per cent took place in British Columbia. Greater activity was indicated than at the beginning of September, 1922.

#### Trade

Improvement on a moderate scale was registered in retail stores, 197 of

Industry	Relative weight	Sept. 1 1923	Aug. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1922	Sept. 1 1921
<b>Manufacturing .....</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>79.3</b>
Animal products—edible	1.7	94.1	94.5	95.4	93.5
Fur and its products...	1.1	90.5	83.4	96.6	90.0
Leather and its products	2.0	76.3	76.5	78.3	78.8
Lumber and its products	7.3	119.7	123.0	114.8	95.4
Rough and dressed lumber .....	5.3	153.1	156.9	142.0	111.6
Musical instruments.....	2.0	76.5	78.5	78.9	74.9
Plant products—edible...	4.4	64.7	66.5	59.4	54.5
Pulp and paper products	3.2	97.9	97.7	99.0	102.7
Pulp and paper.....	6.5	104.5	105.7	96.6	85.4
Paper products.....	3.4	116.8	117.1	101.6	89.2
Printing and publishing	7.7	88.0	89.5	83.5	73.6
Rubber products.....	1.2	95.5	97.2	95.0	91.9
Textile products.....	2.4	70.8	65.7	71.7	55.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	8.3	85.0	87.2	85.7	80.7
Hosiery and knit goods	2.8	91.6	100.5	100.6	90.3
Garments and personal furnishings .....	1.6	93.0	93.1	86.0	71.9
Others .....	2.8	73.7	72.2	73.1	76.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.1	92.2	92.2	86.6	81.2
Wood distillates and extracts .....	1.2	88.2	100.5	99.9	101.8
Chemicals and allied products .....	.1	111.1	101.3	69.4	79.7
Clay, glass and stone products .....	.8	87.0	86.9	88.6	81.5
Electric current.....	1.3	102.4	102.1	94.4	85.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	125.3	125.1	123.0	108.6
Iron and steel products	1.0	104.7	101.3	79.5	81.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	16.1	86.0	84.8	72.3	66.4
Machinery, other than vehicles .....	1.9	78.4	75.7	60.9	61.6
Agricultural implements	1.2	79.1	78.0	64.3	64.6
Land vehicles.....	.8	61.6	61.8	53.1	38.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing .....	7.7	105.9	103.1	87.3	74.3
Heating appliances.....	.4	27.2	24.9	23.8	41.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.7	92.9	94.6	86.5	85.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.8	100.8	97.5	84.6	82.4
Others .....	.6	85.5	87.4	73.0	60.9
Non-ferrous metal products .....	2.0	76.8	80.2	71.7	67.8
Mineral products.....	1.5	91.0	90.4	78.5	65.0
Miscellaneous .....	1.2	103.5	105.0	94.4	85.5
Logging .....	.5	86.5	87.9	90.1	83.4
Mining .....	2.0	43.1	42.2	36.5	41.9
Coal .....	5.9	104.0	101.0	97.1	96.0
Metallic ores.....	3.6	94.6	90.7	93.9	100.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	1.5	132.7	132.4	102.2	87.9
Communication .....	.8	103.8	106.9	105.5	83.6
Telegraphs .....	2.7	106.4	105.2	103.4	106.8
Telephones .....	.6	111.4	109.4	101.4	98.7
Transportation .....	2.1	105.1	104.1	104.0	103.8
Street railways and carriages .....	<b>13.9</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>106.6</b>
Steam Railways.....	2.4	121.6	119.6	125.3	107.5
Shipping and stevedoring .....	10.1	107.0	103.2	97.8	93.0
Construction and maintenance.....	1.4	163.9	201.3	255.2	217.5
Building .....	<b>11.3</b>	<b>180.9</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>141.6</b>
Highway .....	3.5	147.2	143.2	123.6	109.0
Railway .....	1.6	3667.2	3548.3	3239.7	2269.0
Services .....	6.3	163.2	171.6	149.1	137.3
Hotel and restaurant...	<b>1.8</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>107.3</b>
Professional .....	1.0	137.1	135.1	113.2	118.0
Personal (chiefly laundries) .....	.2	111.4	108.7	94.3	81.5
Trade .....	.6	100.7	100.5	95.9	98.8
Retail .....	<b>6.6</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>82.1</b>
Wholesale .....	4.2	89.8	89.2	87.1	88.4
All Industries.....	2.4	96.1	96.4	97.3	99.1
	<b>100.</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>88.7</b>

which reported an aggregate working force of 34,246 as compared with 33,984 sales persons in the month before. This increase of .8 per cent occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. In wholesale trade very little change was indicated. Returns were received from 357 wholesalers employing 20,103 persons, or 39 less than at the beginning of August. Reductions in this division in Ontario were offset by general improvement in the remaining provinces. Employment in trade as a whole had shown an upward movement at the beginning of September of last year, as in the period

being reviewed, but the index number then was not as high as at the present time.

The table on page 1141 gives the index numbers of employment by industries as at September 1 and August 1 of this year and September, 1922 and 1921. As usual the first column shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers reported in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed in January, 1920, equals 100).

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### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR AUGUST, 1923

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THE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of August, 1923, was much augmented by the continuous and urgent demands for harvesters and farm workers in the prairie provinces. In spite of the fact that the registration of applicants regularly increases in response to the call for harvesters, the demand was greatly in excess of the supply. As shown by the accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, the curve of vacancies continued the upward trend of the previous month, reaching a point higher than at any period during 1921 and 1922. The curves of applications and placements show marked increases also, the latter rising to the highest point in the last two years. The reports from the offices

show that the average number of applications registered daily at the offices was 2,257 and 3,121 during the first and second half of the month respectively, as compared with 2,528 and 2,537 during the same periods of last year. During the latter half of July, 1923, applications averaged 1,740 daily. Vacancies notified by employers averaged 2,143 during the first half of August as compared with 1,770 during the preceding period and with 2,562 during the same period a year ago. The average number of vacancies reported daily during the latter half of the period was 3,327 as compared with 3,031 during the same period last year. The average number of placements made daily by the offices was 1,931 and 2,828 during the first and second half of the month respectively, as compared with 2,095 and

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920 .....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921 .....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922 .....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923 (3 months).....	209,139	84,236	293,375

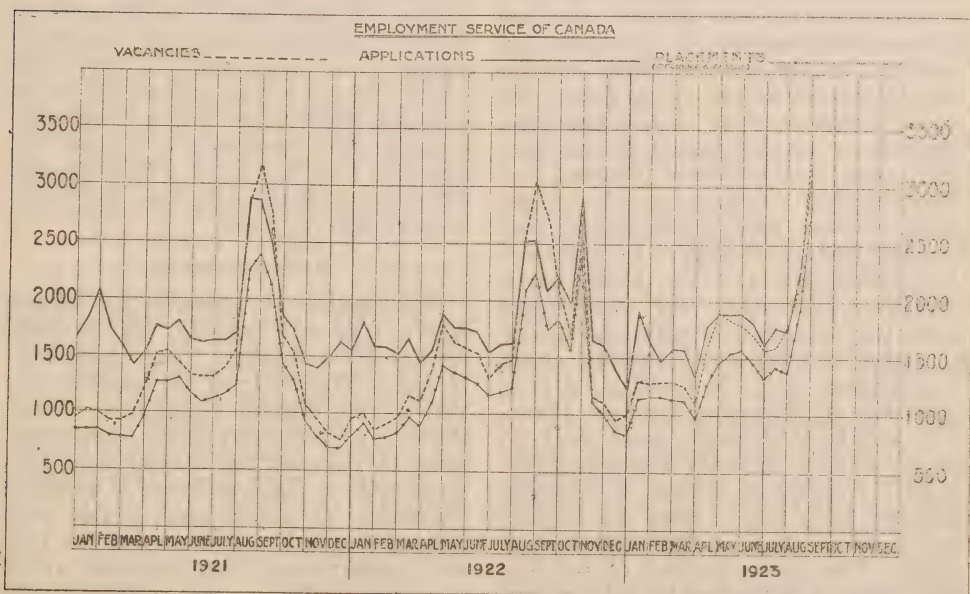
During the month of August the offices made 66,273 references to positions and effected a total of 64,702 placements. Of the latter 57,481 (53,645 of men and 3,836 of women) were in regular employment and 7,221 in casual work. Opportunities for employment numbered 74,440, of which 64,357 were Many buildings are now under construction and these, in addition to power house erection at Halifax and repairs to wharves gave employment to many, while provincial highway work was still

2,243 during the corresponding periods of 1922. Placements during the latter half of July, 1923, averaged 1,389 daily. Of the placements made during the period under review the average number in regular employment was 1,673 and 2,552 daily, and in casual work 258 and 275 daily during the first and second half of the month respectively. for men and 10,083 were for women. The number of applicants for work during the month was 73,033, of which 62,953 were men and 10,080 were women.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia, 693 men, 79 women; New Brunswick, 481 men, 107 women; Quebec, 1,687 men, 404 women; Ontario, 9,698 men, 971 women; Manitoba, 10,470 men, 592 women; Saskatchewan, 14,094 men, 590 women; Alberta, 9,513 men, 420 women; British Columbia, 7,009 men, 673 women.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES

The local demand for farm help was very slight, the workers being sent to the prairies to assist with the harvest.





very active. Railway maintenance operations were progressing with a number of labourers transferred to this work to New Glasgow from Sydney. Logging and lumbering industries employed a number of filers, lathe sawyers and pulp peelers, from the offices at New Glasgow, Moncton and Chatham. The women's section reported continued calls for experienced housemaids and cooks.

#### QUEBEC

Quebec offices reported a slight decline in the vacancies for farm help, with a few workers being transferred to the western fields. The building industry continued active with building tradesmen and labourers well employed. The fall demand for loggers and bushmen was beginning to be felt and an increasing number of orders were received at the offices at Quebec, Hull and Montreal. Work along shore and at the harbours was fairly active.

#### ONTARIO

The agricultural sections of Ontario reported an active demand for general farm labourers, with many fruit pickers required in the Niagara Peninsula, and tobacco and beet farmers at Chatham. The response to the calls for workers for the harvest fields in the western provinces was very great. In the northern sections of the province, especially near Cobalt and North Bay, there was an increased demand for labourers for the building of houses, power plants, dam construction, and highway and road work. In addition, the cutting through of transmission lines and excavations for steel tower bases for electric companies employed a number of workers. Municipal roads at Kitchener and Belleville, building operations at Kingston, Oshawa, Peterboro and St. Catharines gave work to many. Slight difficulty was experienced in a number of centres in securing sufficient labourers to meet the demand for tiemen, steel laying and section gangs. The commencement of the logging season was marked by a large and continuous demand for bushmen, wood-

cutters and teamsters, at the offices at North Bay, Ottawa, Pembroke, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Timmins and Toronto. Millmen and sawyers were in demand in large numbers. Calls were received for a few muckers and miners for the lead mines near Ottawa and for underground miners at Timmins and Cobalt. Manufacturing industries were busy. There was a small demand for assemblers, packers, and women workers for the metal trades at Toronto, and for silver polishers, brass moulders, die-makers, and weavers for the woollen mills at Kingston, Peterboro' and Oshawa. There were calls for sailors and firemen at Sarnia and Sault Ste. Marie. The demand for domestic workers was as previously reported with a slight slackening in the number of casual jobs offered.

#### MANITOBA

The seasonal demand for harvesters was reflected in the large number of workers placed through the offices at Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin, while many were sent to Saskatchewan points. During the month under review there has been little change in the building industry, all tradesmen being actively employed. A few calls were registered for building labourers and road workers to replace those going to the harvest fields. Little difficulty was experienced in recruiting workers for the railway maintenance and construction gangs. At Brandon and Winnipeg a keen demand for city and farm domestics and housekeepers was reported.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The number of vacancies for harvest labour increased rapidly, and in addition to local workers many men were placed on farms from the eastern provinces and British Columbia. Teamsters, road labourers and carpenters, were in demand for construction purposes, with a slight shortage of workers. Vacancies for section men, bridge men, ground workers and labourers for railway construction, were received at all the offices. There were increased calls for women household workers and cooks

for the harvest crews, with a scarcity of trained applicants.

#### ALBERTA

Numerous demands for general farm labourers, harvesters and tractor operators were received at the offices, with a slight shortage of experienced workers. In the building industry small repair jobs predominated with a fair demand for building labourers and tradesmen. Road repairs, railway maintenance and construction work employed many as teamsters, section hands, extra gang labourers and bridge men. The logging industry showed a slight increase in activity with many calls for bushmen, tiemakers, mill hands and teamsters. Manufacturing industries were quiet with a few placements being effected of brickyard labourers and cement workers.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was little demand locally in the agricultural group, but a large number of workers were transferred to Alberta and Saskatchewan to assist with the harvest. Many fruit pickers and packers were required in the Okanagan district during the latter part of the month. Road work was nearing completion in some localities, while in others there were calls for railway men, teamsters, graders and labourers. A steady demand for building tradesmen and labourers was reported, while workers were required in numbers for the irrigation project at Penticton. Railway construction and maintenance work at Prince George and Vancouver continued to absorb a few workers. Fully experienced bushmen, sawyers, swamper and teamsters, were called for in large numbers for the logging camps near Cranbrook, Fernie, Nelson and Prince Rupert. Owing to the exodus of workers to the harvest fields an increased number of orders were received for muckers, metal and machine miners, at the offices at Cranbrook, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert and Vancouver. The same scarcity of trained domestic workers prevailed, with an increased demand.

#### The Movement of Labour

During August, 1923, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 57,481 placements in regular employment, of which 46,904 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 11,209 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 4,017 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 7,192 to other provinces.

Quebec offices issued 301 special reduced rate certificates, 49 of which were issued from Montreal and Quebec to sawmill hands and bushmen going to points within the zones. In addition the office at Hull transferred 98 bushmen to points in Ontario; Montreal granted certificates to 101 bushmen going to Sault Ste. Marie and to 3 line-men going to Toronto, while Quebec transferred 50 bushmen to Sudbury, Ont. The offices in Ontario granted special certificates to 1,232 persons, of whom 1,029 were going to points within the province and 203 to other provinces. Of the provincial transfers, 417 were bushmen going to camps near Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Timmins and Ottawa. More than 550 were mill workers, railway construction and road labourers, going to Port Arthur, Timmins and North Bay; a few were carpenters, engineers and blacksmiths. From Windsor 3 marine firemen were transferred to Sarnia, 1 locomotive repair man was transferred from Toronto to Timmins, 1 miner from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, and 4 mine muckers from Cobalt to Ottawa. From the office at Timmins 4 carpenters were transferred to Hull; from Fort William and Port Arthur 188 farm hands were sent to the Winnipeg zone, and 11 farm hands to Yorkton and Moose Jaw in Saskatchewan. The offices in Manitoba despatched 3,216 workers at the reduced rate, of which 1,057 were going to points within the province. Of the latter, 8 carpenters, 18 teamsters, 1 sawyer, 2 planer men, 2 painters, 1 porter and



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1923.

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS.					Regular placements same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	1,125	470	1,308	1,046	772	209	842	601
Amherst.....	71	29	84	70	47	5	37	77
Halifax.....	418	40	591	428	261	157	541	262
New Glasgow.....	359	150	196	170	178	3	81	139
Sydney.....	277	251	437	378	286	44	183	123
New Brunswick.....	1,199	257	999	879	588	279	556	622
Chatham.....	204	97	108	102	50	52	100	77
Moncton.....	531	135	408	327	154	161	71	380
St. John.....	464	25	483	450	384	66	385	169
Quebec.....	2,692	1,210	3,312	2,398	2,091	17	553	2,175
Hull.....	80	312	294	225	196	0	41	182
Montreal.....	1,567	285	2,125	1,418	1,302	16	316	1,434
Québec.....	368	66	495	410	325	0	106	304
Sherbrooke.....	324	251	190	180	177	0	7	210
Three Rivers.....	353	296	208	165	91	1	83	45
Ontario.....	18,061	8,523	16,666	13,765	10,669	2,579	3,458	10,439
Belleville.....	194	5	196	192	152	37	29	159
Brantford.....	147	69	182	134	95	32	42	89
Chatham.....	314	197	375	285	278	7	90	259
Cobalt.....	700	253	519	488	487	2	19	212
Fort William.....	587	145	535	535	477	36	38	435
Guelph.....	188	76	185	180	172	9	36	133
Hamilton.....	1,158	126	1,625	1,332	697	581	664	681
Kingston.....	313	127	221	169	113	54	64	167
Kitchener.....	180	50	226	126	114	19	78	182
London.....	489	99	512	432	349	66	78	247
Niagara Falls.....	620	223	310	273	259	1	83	153
North Bay.....	1,173	796	453	453	443	10	0	489
Oshawa.....	292	69	251	214	198	16	15	91
Ottawa.....	809	335	933	944	822	69	139	820
Pembroke.....	216	189	75	68	68	0	16	153
Peterboro.....	177	74	186	205	165	10	58	156
Port Arthur.....	2,331	354	1,108	1,087	1,077	11	25	789
St. Catharines.....	638	0	600	556	475	81	81	416
St. Thomas.....	150	29	212	198	193	5	18	153
Sarnia.....	262	12	222	213	181	32	30	133
Sault Ste. Marie.....	425	1,899	544	306	221	46	156	216
Sudbury.....	1,585	703	485	454	485	0	0	475
Timmins.....	493	10	356	344	344	0	15	305
Toronto.....	4,059	659	5,761	4,062	2,359	1,391	1,552	3,094
Windsor.....	506	24	594	515	445	70	130	432
Manitoba.....	12,127	1,573	13,125	13,171	11,062	1,758	717	9,944
Brandon.....	1,171	89	1,083	1,079	1,060	19	29	782
Dauphin.....	618	300	402	391	348	33	23	205
Portage la Prairie.....	1,943	393	1,566	1,534	1,537	33	13	1,320
Winnipeg.....	8,995	791	10,675	10,117	8,117	1,668	652	7,628
Saskatchewan.....	19,247	3,175	15,321	15,112	14,684	413	558	11,394
Estevan.....	767	203	553	540	529	11	13	464
Moose Jaw.....	4,185	604	3,679	3,587	3,471	101	182	2,643
North Battleford.....	555	81	472	472	442	30	2	194
Prince Albert.....	380	62	222	219	206	13	3	212
Regina.....	4,223	520	3,408	3,341	3,184	157	154	2,191
Saskatoon.....	4,953	1,810	3,544	3,528	3,467	61	184	2,928
Swift Current.....	1,671	176	1,442	1,424	1,406	18	19	1,699
Weyburn.....	1,288	129	933	933	923	10	1	1,125
Yorkton.....	620	90	467	467	455	12	0	380
Kerrobert.....	242	0	242	242	242	0	0	153
Melfort.....	363	0	359	359	359	0	0	.....
Alberta.....	14,194	2,150	10,979	10,542	9,833	592	475	6,924
Calgary.....	6,422	1,215	4,357	4,076	3,803	274	226	2,837
Drumheller.....	892	411	577	468	453	12	37	177
Edmonton.....	3,691	321	3,264	3,216	2,947	254	184	2,162
Lethbridge.....	2,505	149	2,193	2,192	2,147	45	26	1,473
Medicine Hat.....	684	54	588	590	583	7	2	275
British Columbia.....	5,195	982	10,122	9,360	7,682	1,374	1,649	6,901
Cranbrook.....	334	179	237	219	232	3	2	211
Fernie.....	96	116	76	74	74	0	2	114
Kamloops.....	206	149	220	179	106	9	0	144
Penticton.....	223	107	144	204	128	13	51	.....
Nanaimo.....	87	5	70	36	24	10	20	25
Nelson.....	225	28	287	271	245	2	27	339
New Westminster.....	120	1	612	559	524	33	48	421
Prince George.....	165	82	143	143	142	0	1	137
Prince Rupert.....	313	1	268	268	246	22	0	192
Revelstoke.....	44	32	51	42	39	3	26	57
Vancouver.....	2,500	177	7,362	6,201	5,168	920	1,248	4,446
Vernon.....	252	68	225	207	197	7	47	120
Victoria.....	623	37	1,027	957	557	352	177	695
All offices.....	74,440	18,340	73,033	68,273	57,481	7,221	8,808	*49,271

\*271 Placements effected by offices since closed.



2 cooks were transferred from Winnipeg to Brandon and Dauphin and other points within the zone, the remainder of the transfers being farm workers. Of the transfers to the other provinces, the office at Winnipeg shipped 397 to Ontario points, the majority being railway construction, building and road labourers, several sawmill workers, carpenters and a few bushmen. To points in Saskatchewan 1,728 farm workers were sent from Winnipeg. Alberta offices received 34 workers, including farm help and household domestics from the Winnipeg zone. In Saskatchewan 517 workers benefitted by the special reduced rate, one of whom was a domestic going from Regina to Montreal, Que. Two were harvesters and 1 a machinist going from Regina to Brandon and Winnipeg, Man.; 6 were harvesters going to Drumheller, Edmonton and Calgary, Alta. Of the provincial transfers, the majority were harvesters and farm workers going to various points in the province. A few were teamsters, road workers and graders and bushmen, while from Regina one teacher transferred to a point within the zone. Alberta offices granted 1,132 transportation certificates, 1 of which was given to a lumber shipper going from Calgary to Prince George, B.C., and 4 to farm hands going to points

near Saskatoon and Swift Current, Sask. The transfers within the province were mainly of farm hands; 6 were miners, 2 were fire rangers, more than 50 were teamsters and bush workers, with a few construction labourers and section hands. The number of workers transferred at the reduced rate from British Columbia offices was 4,811, of whom 248 were going to points within the province and 4,563 to other provinces. The provincial transfers included 1 harvester sent from Kamloops to Vernon, 15 bushmen, 2 miners and 1 structural iron worker from Nelson to Revelstoke and Cranbrook, 57 bushmen and labourers from Prince George and Prince Rupert, and\* 3 miners from Prince Rupert. The transfers to Manitoba were of 9 harvesters going to points near Winnipeg. The 2,598 workers transferred to points in Saskatchewan were harvesters and thresher hands, with a few experienced engineers. To points in Alberta there were transferred 1,956 harvesters.

Of the 11,209 workers who benefitted by the Employment Service reduced rate, 4,035 were carried by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, 6,925 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 249 by the Temiskaming and Northenr Ontario Railway.

## BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING AUGUST, 1923

**R**EPORTS from 56 cities tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that the value of the building permits issued decreased during August, when the estimated cost of building work declined to \$12,541,593 from \$13,544,137 in July. There was therefore, a reduction of \$1,002,544 or 8 per cent. In comparison with the figures for August, 1922, there was a larger falling off in prospective building, as the total for the 56 cities in August, 1922, was \$17,946, 228. The difference (\$6,404,635) represented a decrease of 35.7 per cent, which reflected to a considerable extent

reaction from the exceptional high level for that month due to the granting of a permit for a drydock in Vancouver.

Forty-nine cities made detailed statements showing that they had issued slightly over 1,300 permits for dwellings at an approximate valuation of \$5,480,000 and for some 2,800 other buildings estimated to cost \$3,960,000. In addition authority was granted for the erection of a grain elevator in Vancouver at a proposed cost of \$1,200,000.

Quebec and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with the

## ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	Aug. 1923	July 1923	Aug. 1922	City	Aug. 1923	July 1923	Aug. 1922
<b>P. E. I.—Charlottetown</b>	\$ 2,500	\$ 3,000	\$ 9,000	<b>*St. Thomas</b>	\$ 22,170	\$ 5,348	\$ 14,950
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				<b>Sarnia</b>	79,535	165,327	71,660
*Halifax	27,425	87,645	111,577	<b>Sault Ste. Marie</b>	112,725	32,931	46,590
New Glasgow	16,425	33,450	81,352	<b>*Toronto</b>	2,077,425	2,980,105	3,118,405
*Sydney	11,000	7,000	4,200	<b>York Township</b>	780,100	717,550	1,016,750
	nil	47,195	26,025	<b>Welland</b>	9,885	3,045	16,740
<b>New Brunswick</b>	30,205	389,347	237,727	<b>*Windsor</b>	527,680	321,512	341,450
Fredericton	4,625	212,875	34,932	<b>Woodstock</b>	84,321	9,197	14,289
*Moncton	19,580	93,640	108,295	<b>Manitoba</b>	536,995	875,385	759,215
*St. John	6,000	82,832	94,500	*Brandon	27,050	55,400	67,485
<b>Quebec</b>	2,502,743	2,442,017	2,983,396	<b>St. Boniface</b>	76,005	182,785	64,730
*Montreal-*Maisonneuve	1,839,367	1,619,370	2,080,270	<b>*Winnipeg</b>	433,900	637,200	627,000
*Quebec	287,770	505,222	539,301	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	194,455	304,910	441,279
Shawinigan Falls	900	13,460	6,600	*Moose Jaw	9,300	110,600	64,705
Sherbrooke	63,000	140,150	75,000	*Regina	73,755	109,085	207,555
*Three Rivers	35,705	53,355	42,000	*Saskatoon	111,400	85,225	169,019
*Westmount	276,001	110,430	240,225	<b>Alberta</b>	224,637	453,995	509,055
<b>Ontario</b>	5,414,627	6,920,931	6,799,962	*Calgary	78,000	56,400	108,000
Belleville	6,000	1,300	44,200	*Edmonton	123,050	316,750	389,615
*Brantford	18,254	46,926	18,320	Lethbridge	20,420	77,275	11,190
Chatham	21,675	41,050	15,725	Medicine Hat	3,167	3,570	250
*Fort William	57,825	47,100	97,400	<b>British Columbia</b>	2,608,046	1,066,907	6,995,017
Galt	21,040	10,695	29,225	Nanaimo	3,860	6,170	200
Guelph	76,387	42,270	88,559	*New Westminster	11,360	30,370	17,760
*Hamilton	458,550	879,320	359,700	Point Grey	248,000	227,660	342,900
*Kingston	23,344	35,400	28,901	Prince Rupert	19,500	6,000	38,300
*Kitchener	80,855	364,030	93,828	South Vancouver	49,450	59,560	67,070
*London	247,020	359,615	202,550	*Vancouver	1,514,490	601,342	5,967,745
Niagara Falls	31,015	62,625	54,050	*Victoria	761,386	135,815	261,042
Oshawa	180,170	328,665	109,080				
*Ottawa	267,505	172,150	416,615	<b>Total—56 cities</b>	11,541,593	12,544,137	17,946,228
Owen Sound	12,050	18,500	15,400	<b>*Total—35 cities</b>	9,763,650	10,333,917	15,933,147
*Peterborough	25,033	50,095	16,795				
*Port Arthur	36,680	48,000	12,635				
*Stratford	92,383	62,230	45,125				
*St. Catharines	64,970	115,950	506,020				

preceding month; there were gains of 2.5 and 144.4 per cent, respectively, in those districts. Of the reductions in prospective building elsewhere those of \$359,142 or 92.2 per cent in New Brunswick and of \$229,358 or 50.5 per cent in Alberta were the largest percentage decreases, but the actual loss of \$1,506,304 or 21.8 per cent in Ontario was most extensive.

All provinces recorded less anticipated building than in August of last year. The decreases of \$3,486,971 or 57.2 per cent in British Columbia and of \$1,385,335 or 20.4 per cent in Ontario were especially marked. As mentioned above, the large decrease in the former province was a falling off from the unusually high total recorded in August, 1922, on account of the granting of a permit for a drydock in Vancouver.

Montreal and Vancouver reported larger totals of prospective building

than in July, but reductions as compared with August of last year. Toronto and Winnipeg showed decreases in both comparisons. Of the smaller centres, Westmount, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor and Victoria recorded increases in the value of the building permits as compared with July and also with August of last year.

The value of the building permits issued from the beginning of this year to the close of August showed a decline as compared with the same period of last year. There was, however, an increase over the first eight months of 1921. The total from January to August, 1923, was \$95,139,941; for 1922, \$103,689,217 and for 1921, \$76,245,999.

The table on this page shows the value of the building permits issued during August as compared with July, 1923 and with August, 1922. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1923

**D**URING September, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to thirty-one fair wage contracts of which twenty-nine were awarded by the Department of Public Works and two by the Department of Railways and Canals. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
Concrete pipe tunnels, Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Mackaw and Macdonald, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 8, 1923. Amount of contract, \$8,974.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages Not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per week
Labourers-Skilled .....	\$.50	50
Labourers-Unskilled .....	.42½	54
Teamsters .....	.50	60
Bricklayers .....	\$1.10	44
Bricklayers Helpers-Mixing and tempering mortar.....	.55	50
Stonemasons .....	\$1.10	44
Stonemasons Helpers-Mixing and tempering mortar.....	.55	50
Cement Finishers.....	.70	50
Plumbers .....	.90	44
Plumbers Helpers.....	.50	50
Steamfitters .....	.90	44
Steamfitters Helpers.....	.50	50
Carpenters .....	.85	44
Carpenters Helpers.....	.50	50

Supply and installation of boilers and other improvements in military hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Name of contractors, Laurie Engine Co., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, August 31, 1923. Amount of contract, \$12,475.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages Not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per day
Bricklayers .....	\$1.00	9
Bricklayers Helpers.....	.40	9
Steamfitters .....	.70	9
Steamfitters Helpers.....	.40	9
Carpenters .....	.65	9
Electric Wiremen.....	.65	9
Electric Helpers.....	.40	9
Machinists .....	.60	9
Labourers .....	.35	10

Alterations to heating apparatus in new examining warehouse, Montreal, Que. Name of contractors, Hickey and Aubut, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, August 27, 1923. Amount of contract, \$7,638.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages Not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per day
Masons .....	\$.90	9
Plumbers & Steamfitters.....	.75	9
Carpenters .....	.65	9
Labourers (ordinary).....	.35	10
Carters (single).....	.50	10
Carters (double).....	.85	10



Alterations, etc., to heating system in public building, Moose Jaw, Sask. Name of contractors, Cotter Brothers, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 31, 1923. Amount of contract, \$10,960.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages Not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per day
Masons .....	\$1.25	8
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	.90	8
Carpenters .....	.75	8
Cement Workers.....	.50	8
Carters .....	.50	8
Labourers .....	.45	8 and 10

Smokeless boiler in Government premises at 22-24 Adelaide Street, East, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 31, 1923. Amount of contract, \$2,297.

Trade of Class of Labour	Rates of Wages Not less than		
	Per hour	Hour day	Hour week
Steamfitters .....	\$.90	8	44
Bricklayers .....	\$1.00	8	44
Masons .....	\$1.00	8	44
Carpenters .....	.90	8	44
Labourers (Common).....	.50	8	44

Dredging basin and channel, St. Emile, Lothbinière Co., Que. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Levis, Que. Date of contract, August 31, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B", 39 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Dredging C. N. R. Slips, Pictou, N. S. Name of contractors, Glasgow Dredging Company, Ltd., Queensport, N.S.

Date of contract, September 8, 1923; Amount contract, Class "B", 70 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Dredging the channel, Michell's Bay, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, September 4, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B", 28 cents per cubic yard, place measure.

Dredging eastern entrance channel, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractor, John E. Russell, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B", 56 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Dredging slips and deepening harbour and removal, etc. of temporary pile breakwater, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, September 7, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 35 cents per cubic yard, place measure, and \$1,500 for deepening harbour.

Dredging, Whitby, Ont. Name of contractor, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 4, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 65 cents per cubic yard, place measure.

Dredging the channel and the basin, Pointe Traverse, Ont. Name of contractors, The Frontenac Dredging Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 5, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" \$1.10 per cubic yard, place measure.

Dredging in front of Aberdeen elevator, Tiffin, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. Bermingham, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, September 10, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 75 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Dredging area on east side of revetment wall, Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractor, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 12, 1923. Amount of contract, \$10 each for piles.

Dredging, Curry's Cove, N.B. Name of contractor, J. A. Gregory, St. John West, N.B. Date of contract, Septem-

ber 17, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$8 per cubic yard, Class "B" \$1.10 per cubic yard, barge measure.

Dredging, Canso, N.S. Name of contractor, W. McFatrige, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 17, 1923. Amount of contract, \$95 per day of 10 working hours and \$5 per hour to be deducted from rental rate for five hours or more lost at any one time due to stress of weather.

Dredging, Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractors, Acadia Contractors Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 2, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$9 per cubic yard, (in situ), Class "B" 58 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Dredging the channel and basin, Valleyfield, Que. Name of contractor, Les Chantiers Manseau, Sorel, Que. Date of contract, September 19, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 49 cents per cubic yard, in situ.

Repairs to breakwater adjacent to southern shore, Toronto Island, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 30, 1923. Amount of contract, \$10 per ton of rubble stone for the execution of said works.

Supply and installation of new boiler in Customs House, London, Ont. Name of contractor, R. A. Milne, London, Ont. Date of contract, September 5, 1923. Amount of contract, \$3,703.

Extension to eastern breakwater, Matane, Que. Name of contractors, J. R. and J. Elz. Boulanger, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, August 27, 1923. Amount of contract, \$3.78 per cubic yard, for crib-work complete and stone ballasted.

Overhauling and repairing Dredge "Fruhling" No. 303, British Columbia dredging fleet. Name of contractor, B.

C. Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 5, 1923. Amount of contract, \$15,490 and unit prices.

Descriptions of work	Rate	
Cleaning out of oil tank.....	\$298.00	Bulk sum.
Bitumastic, put on hot.....	0.40	per sq. foot
Chipping .....	0.25	per square ft
Litharging .....	0.35	per square ft
Chipping and caulking.....	0.25	per square ft
Electric welding.....	2.25	per cubic inc.
Electric light.....	0.10	per k. hour
Machinists .....	1.25	per hour
Machinists helper.....	0.90	per hour
Labourers .....	0.75	per hour
Ship carpenters.....	1.80	per hour

Plumbing, heating and electric lighting system in toilet building at Champlain dry dock, Quebec Harbour, Que. Name of contractors, Jobin and Paquet Regd., Quebec, Que. Date of contract, September 7, 1923. Amount of contract, \$8,250.

Toilet building at Champlain dry dock, Quebec Harbour, Que. Name of contractor, Jos. Dorval, Lauzon, Que. Date of contract, September 10, 1923. Amount of contract, \$10,300.

New hot water boilers, etc., in Post Office building, Brockville, Ont. Name of contractors, Hall and Devine, Brockville, Ont. Date of contract, September 14, 1923. Amount of contract, \$1,685.

Hot water furnace in Post Office building, Windsor, N.S. Name of contractor, H. P. Murphy, Windsor, N.S. Date of contract, September 14, 1923. Amount of contract, \$1,160.

Repairs to wharf, Pte. Au Pic, Murray Bay, Que. Name of contractors, Elz. Méthot and Nap. Fournier, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, September 10, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Description of work	Unit of measure	Rate per Unit
1-Ballast stone removal.....	Cu. yard	\$7.50
2-Ballast stone filling under and in old cribwork.....	Cu. yard	1.45
3-Cribwork .....	Cu. yard	5.00
4-Additional vertical posts....	M. Ft. B. M.	95.00
5-Wooden sheet piling.....	Lin. feet	1.05
6-Cap piece on piles.....	Lin. feet	.90
7-Fenders .....	Each	20.00
8-Laying mooring posts.....	Each	22.00
9-Broken stone filling under railway track.....	3square yds.	1.05
10-Macadam .....	3square yds.	1.60
11-Concrete sidewalk.....	Lin. feet	2.25

Reconstruction of 170 lineal feet of east pier construction, Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractor, V. T. Bartram, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 12, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Description of work	Unit of Measure	Rate per Unit
1-Preparation and clearing of site as per Clause 7 of specification.....	Bulk Sum.	\$1,500.00
2-Round piles, 16" butt, 8" tip, 22' long, worked, driven and cut off.....	Lin. feet	\$1.00
3-Tie-rods 1 1/4" dia. complete .....	lb.	.30
4-Stell wailing, 12 channel @ 20.5 lb. per ft. complete .....	lbs.	.07
5-Crib face-timber, 10" x 12" x 20' (including drift bolts).....	M. ft. B. M.	100.00
6-Stringers, 10" x 12" x 22', including drift bolts....	M. ft. B. M.	100.00
7-Timber seat for concrete blocks, 4' 6" long more or less (including drift bolts) .....	M. ft. B. M.	100.00
8-Concrete footing block including lifting staples.	Cu. yards	14.00
9-Mass concrete.....	Cu. yards	12.00
10-Steel reinforcement.....	lbs.	.07
11-Timber wailing, 10" x 12" x 20' painted including bolts .....	M. ft. B. M.	100.00
12-Cast-iron Bollards, painted .....	Each	60.00
13-Gravel on top of stone filling .....	Cu. yards	2.00
14-Additional stone filling..	Cu. yards	1.50

Construction of a wharf connecting the actual government wharf and the actual western breakwater and of a protection pilework along the actual government wharf, Matane, Que. Name of contractors, J. R. and J. Elz. Bou langer, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, August 27, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Description of Work	Rate	
1-Protection piles, driven in place and secured.....	\$10.56	each
2-Foundation piles driven in place ready to receive the cribwork .....		
(a) piles, 22 ft. long.....	7.65	each
(b) piles, 21 ft. long.....	7.35	each
(c) piles, 17 ft. long.....	6.80	each
3-Cribwork stone ballasted and secured in place.....	3.25	cu. yard
4-Mooring posts.....	8.00	each
5-Ladders .....	17.00	each
6-Stone ballast in rear of front row of foundation piles....	1.60	cu. yard
7-Brush in rear of front row of foundation piles....(cart loads) .....	3.00	per c. load

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in September, 1923, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals .....	\$ 983.01
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters etc.....	177.74
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	20,441.13
Repairing scales.....	176.00
Repairing boxes and hampers, etc.....	129.30
Supplying ink.....	209.09
Mail bag fittings.....	15,650.95



## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Supply and erection of the super-structure of a highway steel fixed bridge over the Old Welland Canal, St. Catharines, Ont. Name of contractors, Sarnia Bridge Company, Limited. Date

of contract, September 10, 1923. Amount of contract, \$4,033.

Improving the Upper Entrance to the Rapide Plat Canal. Name of contractors, A. W. Robertson Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, September 18, 1923. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1923

**T**HE price level was practically unchanged during the month. The average cost of a weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was slightly lower, owing to a seasonal decline in the price of potatoes. The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and that of Professor Michell were both up slightly, while the Labour Department index number, and that of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, however, were down somewhat.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.46 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$10.53 for August; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.83 for September, 1914. Potatoes showed the greatest decline, but sugar, beef and coffee were also lower. Eggs, butter and cheese were substantially higher, while there were smaller increases in pork, lard, bread and tea. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the budget averaged \$20.97 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$21.03 for August; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel showed little change from the level in August, but was somewhat lower than a year ago. Rent was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of

Statistics based upon the average prices of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, was higher in September at 154.7 as compared with 153.3 for August; 145.4 for September, 1922; 161.8 for September, 1921; and 256.9 for May 1920 (the peak).

In the grouping according to chief component material six of the main groups were higher. The Animals group showed the greatest advance due to increases in the prices of butter and eggs. The Vegetable Products group was up because of higher prices for sugar, fruit and vegetables, which offset the decline in grains. Increases in the prices of raw silk, raw cotton, jute, and cotton yarns caused an increase in the Textile group in spite of lower prices for cotton fabrics and raw wool. The Wood Products group, the Non-Ferrous Metals group and the Chemicals group were also slightly higher, while the Iron group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were lower, the former due to declines in the prices of pig iron and steel rails.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods again advanced, while producers' goods were down. In the former the increase was mainly due to higher prices for foods, such as butter, cheese, eggs, sugar, fruits and vegetables, while in the latter group the lower level was caused by declines in the prices of lumber and in materials for the metal working, meat packing, milling and fur industries.

In the grouping according to origin, farm products and forest products were higher, while articles of marine and of mineral origin were lower.

The index number based upon prices of 271 articles in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, stood at 221.3 for September, as compared with 222.7 for August; 220.5 for September, 1922; 232.7 for September, 1921, 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 141.3 for September, 1914. The most important declines occurred in grains, cattle, beef, hogs, fish, onions, potatoes, jute, oak lumber, copper wire, linseed oil, rosin, window glass and in raw furs. The principal advances were in bran, shorts, butter, cheese, eggs, sugar, raw cotton, raw silk and in turpentine.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to January 1919, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695). Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in its three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the departmental list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 151.6 for September, as compared with 153.0 for August; 145.3 for September, 1922; 150.4 for September, 1921; 229.9 for September, 1920; and 102.9 for September, 1914. Beef, potatoes and glass showed the greatest declines.

The index of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, stood at 153 for July, the same level as for June, as compared with 155 for May and 154 for July, 1922. Goods imported, goods exported and raw materials were lower, while consumers' goods advanced. Goods produced and producers' goods were unchanged.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports declined to 153.29 for September from 154.84 for August. The index of imports was also down to 163.59 for September from 164.46 in August. The combined index of both imports and exports fell from 159.65 for August to 158.44 for September.

Professor Michell's index of wholesale prices based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, was slightly higher at 178.8 for September as compared with 178.6 for August. The index for foods was higher while that for manufacturers' goods was lower.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERM OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities	Quantity	*1900	*1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Spt. 1915	Spt. 1916	Spt. 1917	Spt. 1918	Spt. 1919	Spt. 1920	Spt. 1921	Spt. 1922	Aug. 1923	Spt. 1923
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	50.6	48.4	52.4	62.4	77.4	75.4	81.2	64.2	60.4	60.0	59.0
Veal, roast shoulder....	1 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	35.0	32.2	35.0	43.4	55.4	50.6	51.2	35.4	32.4	32.0	30.8
Mutton, roast leg	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	18.0	17.6	19.8	23.6	27.6	26.2	28.7	20.2	18.4	18.0	18.4
Pork, fresh, roast leg	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.4	20.9	23.8	29.2	36.8	35.5	35.6	27.1	27.3	28.0	27.2
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.8	19.6	22.8	31.9	39.3	41.5	41.5	33.3	31.1	26.6	27.9
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.4	35.8	39.2	57.2	70.0	74.2	74.0	59.6	53.8	50.0	50.6
Lard, pure leaf.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.7	26.8	29.9	41.7	51.1	57.3	58.8	48.7	42.5	39.2	38.9
Eggs, fresh.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.4	35.8	41.0	63.0	74.0	85.0	73.8	48.0	45.0	44.2	44.8
Eggs, storage.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	31.7	29.8	37.2	50.7	55.7	61.4	70.6	46.3	35.8	32.4	38.3
Milk.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	30.1	27.7	33.7	46.4	50.8	57.0	64.3	44.3	32.4	28.6	34.0
Butter, dairy.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	50.4	50.4	52.2	62.4	74.4	81.6	90.6	79.2	69.0	68.4	69.0
Butter, creamery.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	58.0	58.0	68.4	84.8	95.8	112.8	124.0	79.6	73.4	69.0	72.8
Cheese, old.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.8	33.3	36.9	47.3	52.8	63.0	68.4	47.3	42.8	39.3	41.4
Cheese, new.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.1	24.1	28.3	33.4	33.3	39.9	40.8	36.4	30.7	\$30.3	\$31.2
Bread, plain, white....	15 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	20.1	21.1	23.0	30.6	31.0	37.1	38.8	32.5	26.6	\$30.3	\$31.2
Flour, family.....	10 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	66.0	69.0	78.0	109.5	117.0	118.5	145.5	121.5	103.5	100.5	102.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	38.0	36.0	43.0	68.0	68.0	67.0	83.0	64.0	48.0	\$44.0	\$44.0
Rice.....	2 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	24.5	24.5	24.5	32.5	40.0	40.0	44.0	31.0	28.0	27.5	27.5
Beans, handpicked....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	13.2	12.2	13.6	18.8	23.8	28.2	33.4	19.0	18.6	\$20.6	\$20.4
Apples, evaporated....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	13.4	14.8	19.8	33.0	33.8	22.4	23.6	17.2	17.8	17.8	17.6
Prunes, medium size....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.7	12.0	13.4	16.2	23.2	26.2	29.5	20.7	25.0	19.7	19.6
Sugar, granulated....	4 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	13.2	13.1	13.1	15.9	18.3	23.7	27.2	18.0	20.1	18.5	18.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	29.6	31.5	36.4	42.4	47.2	50.8	92.4	41.6	36.0	49.2	45.2
Tea, black, medium....	¼ "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	13.6	14.3	17.0	19.4	21.8	23.6	43.8	19.8	17.0	23.6	21.6
Tea, green, medium....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	12.2	15.2	15.7	15.5	13.7	14.2	\$10.7	\$17.0
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.3	11.9	14.5	16.0	17.1	15.0	15.6	\$16.7	\$17.0
Potatoes.....	2 pks	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.4	14.0	15.6	13.7	13.3	13.8	13.4
Vinegar, white wine....	⅓ pt.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	34.3	33.2	63.2	66.3	70.7	87.0	81.2	83.4	48.2	86.8	66.3
All Foods.....		\$ 4.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.83	\$ 7.73	\$ 8.97	\$ 11.65	\$ 13.31	\$ 14.33	\$ 15.95	\$ 11.82	\$ 10.28	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.46
Starch, laundry.....	½ lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.5	52.5	57.2	68.5	77.9	82.4	118.3	109.3	117.8	108.8	111.2
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.2	37.4	39.1	54.4	60.8	63.7	85.6	74.9	75.1	70.5	70.8
Wood, soft.....	" "	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.8	41.4	43.1	54.6	72.1	77.8	83.1	83.2	78.6	80.0	79.3
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.4	30.5	31.0	40.8	54.1	56.4	66.2	61.4	59.6	59.6	58.9
Fuel and lighting....		\$ 24.0	\$ 24.5	\$ 24.4	\$ 23.1	\$ 21.0	\$ 23.7	\$ 23.6	\$ 23.2	\$ 23.0	\$ 25.8	\$ 28.0	\$ 29.3	\$ 30.2	\$ 32.2	\$ 31.0	\$ 30.4	\$ 30.4
Rent.....	¼ mo.	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.93	\$ 2.44	\$ 2.93	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.82	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.62	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.51
Grand Totals.....		\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.59	\$ 4.06	\$ 4.08	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.82	\$ 5.41	\$ 6.45	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.97	\$ 6.96
		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.15	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.19	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.33	\$ 13.68	\$ 15.01	\$ 18.57	\$ 21.11	\$ 22.88	\$ 26.38	\$ 27.37	\$ 20.90	\$ 21.03	\$ 20.97

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia.....	\$ 5.61	\$ 5.83	\$ 6.82	\$ 6.78	\$ 7.17	\$ 7.29	\$ 7.66	\$ 7.86	\$ 8.60	\$ 11.62	\$ 13.51	\$ 14.36	\$ 16.37	\$ 12.06	\$ 10.35	\$ 10.88	\$ 10.80
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.89	6.11	6.34	6.75	6.62	7.75	10.37	11.72	12.37	14.13	10.56	9.66	9.34	9.35
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.70	7.72	8.81	11.66	13.21	13.93	15.58	11.83	10.36	10.65	10.84
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.35	7.24	8.64	11.29	12.70	13.33	15.03	11.08	9.78	10.01	9.84
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.77	7.63	9.13	11.74	13.37	14.45	15.91	11.97	10.18	10.63	10.52
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.15	8.01	8.65	11.25	12.55	14.37	16.65	11.42	9.75	10.18	9.88
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.66	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.29	8.10	8.87	11.59	13.10	14.21	16.05	11.42	9.92	10.28	10.11
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.15	7.74	8.86	11.92	13.32	14.18	15.60	11.27	9.20	9.98	9.95
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	7.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.04	8.67	9.36	12.36	14.28	14.81	17.07	12.68	11.59	11.50	11.37

\*December only. \$Kind most sold.



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Tri roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (Average)...	29.5	24.1	21.5	15.4	11.8	18.4	27.9	27.2	25.3	38.9	43.3	60.2
Nova Scotia (Average)...	30.3	26.2	21.9	17.0	14.0	15.3	24.5	27.9	26.0	36.8	42.1	58.2
1-Sydney.....	30.9	25.8	23.2	17.6	15.2	16.6	27.5	29.2	27.1	36.6	41.8	58.2
2-New Glasgow.....	31	26	20.7	16.3	14	15	20	26.7	25	35	41.2	59.6
3-Amherst.....	33.3	24.3	17.3	15.7	13.2	15	23.5	26	25	35	40	.....
4-Halifax.....	32.8	24.8	24.4	16.7	14.4	16.4	26.7	30	27.1	35.7	38.4	54
5-Truro.....	33.7	30	23.7	18.7	13.4	13.3	25	27.5	26	41.7	49	61
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.....	25.4	25.1	22.9	16.1	11.9	11.8	21.5	23.7	21.6	35.4	38.1	49.5
New Bruns. (Aver.)...	30.2	25.7	22.0	15.9	12.4	14.3	25.0	27.9	24.7	37.7	42.3	58.9
7-Moncton.....	30.8	25	20.7	17.3	11.7	.....	30	31	26.6	39.2	43.5	62.1
8-St. John.....	37.5	30.3	25.7	17.5	13.6	15.4	25	27.5	23.3	38.8	45.2	61.7
9-Fredericton.....	32.5	27.5	26.2	16.7	13.7	12.5	22.5	28.7	23.7	37.2	40.4	61.7
10-Bathurst.....	20	20	15.3	12.2	10.4	15	22.5	24.4	25.2	35.7	40	50.1
Quebec (Average).....	25.0	23.6	21.9	14.7	10.1	14.8	25.5	22.6	22.9	35.1	38.0	59.1
11-Quebec.....	23.4	23.4	20.9	15.1	10	15.8	26.7	23.3	23.4	32	36.2	58.2
12-Three Rivers.....	26.4	22.9	23.7	13.4	9.1	15	24.2	23.3	22.1	35	39	62.5
13-Sherbrooke.....	35	29.7	25.1	21	12.3	15.5	32	22	24.1	38.2	40.7	65
14-Sorel.....	18.7	22.3	21	10	8.7	10	23.3	18.7	21.3	35	40	55
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	19	19.7	18.6	11.1	6.8	13.7	21.7	20	19.4	33.3	35	53.7
16-St. John's.....	25	25	25	15	10	20	30	25	25	40	40	.....
17-Thetford Mines.....	20	21	15	17	14	18	19	21	24.2	32	35	.....
18-Montreal.....	29.7	24.8	25.9	13.8	9.9	10.5	28.9	25.7	23.3	36.9	40.4	60.7
19-Hull.....	27.5	23.2	21.9	15.5	10.3	15.1	23.7	24.6	23.1	33.6	35.3	58.5
Ontario (Average).....	31.1	25.3	22.2	16.3	12.3	20.7	27.7	27.8	25.4	36.5	40.4	60.0
20-Ottawa.....	30.1	24.2	21.2	14.7	10.7	17.3	28.2	26	25.2	37.2	40.8	61.5
21-Brockville.....	32.6	26.6	22.2	15.6	10.1	20	25	25	25	36.5	43	58.8
22-Kingston.....	27	22.8	21	14.5	10	14.1	25	26.4	22.3	34.1	38.2	50.4
23-Belleville.....	29.2	21.7	21.2	15	10.1	21.2	26.2	26.6	.....	38.3	42	63.1
24-Peterborough.....	31.2	26	21.3	17.3	16.4	21.2	23.3	26.5	25	41.5	44.6	59.2
25-Oshawa.....	30.5	25.2	22	14.7	12.8	21.3	26.5	27.7	24	34.2	38	58.7
26-Orillia.....	30.4	24.8	21.4	15.8	12	13.5	25.7	27.1	25	37.9	41.9	60.5
27-Toronto.....	32.8	24.3	24.1	14.6	12.6	20.5	28.1	27.8	26.3	37	41	58.1
28-Niagara Falls.....	34	27	22.8	17.2	11	24.6	33.7	30	25	34.7	37.7	61.2
29-St. Catharines.....	31	27.4	23	15	10.5	22	29	27.6	23.3	34.8	36.6	60.7
30-Hamilton.....	33.8	27.3	23.8	17.4	13.3	22.1	27	28.4	30	36.6	41	55.5
31-Brantford.....	32.3	26.5	23.4	16.2	12.2	20.3	30	32	28.3	34.9	39.8	59.8
32-Galt.....	32.5	27	26.6	16.5	12.5	24.3	29	29	23.5	39.3	39.3	61.9
33-Guelph.....	31.8	25.6	22.6	16.8	13.9	20.9	30	25.5	25	34.7	38.5	59.5
34-Kitchener.....	30.1	26.7	19.7	17.7	13.7	23.3	30	27.8	.....	33.4	36.6	59.5
35-Woodstock.....	31.8	26.2	24.2	17.8	13	18.3	25	26.7	27.5	35.5	37.9	59.8
36-Stratford.....	25.8	23.8	19.7	16.2	11.3	19.3	26.2	27.2	23.3	36.8	46.7	59.2
37-London.....	31.3	25.5	25.1	17.5	12	20.6	29	29	25.6	35	39.4	61.4
38-St. Thomas.....	30.4	25.5	20.4	14.9	12.1	18.2	26	29.1	20	34.6	38.8	58.2
39-Chatham.....	29.8	25.2	21.8	16.2	12.5	24.2	25.6	29.2	27	36.2	40.2	60.7
40-Windsor.....	29.8	22.3	20.5	14.9	11.2	22.4	30	27.7	24.8	34.2	37.5	60.2
41-Owen Sound.....	28.2	23	21.9	18.4	13	20.4	25	26.9	23.5	33.6	37	58.6
42-Cobalt.....	33	30	24	18.5	14.2	19	25	29	25.5	38.4	40.7	61
43-Timmins.....	30	25	22.6	17.6	12.4	22.3	29.3	28.3	25	35	38.2	60
44-Sault Ste. Marie.....	34	27.8	23	18.4	12.7	23.7	25	28.5	27.1	38	41.8	60.5
45-Port Arthur.....	34.1	24.5	21.4	17	12.7	21.8	34.1	29.2	29	44.3	50.2	67.1
46-Fort William.....	30	21.2	19.7	15	13.4	17.7	30	26.4	28.3	40	43.7	64.6
Manitoba (Average)...	25.8	18.8	18.1	11.8	9.0	15.5	27.6	24.7	24.7	39.4	44.5	61.8
47-Winnipeg.....	27.4	19.1	19.1	11	9.3	14.2	26.3	24.8	27.3	37.4	42.2	59.8
48-Brandon.....	24.1	18.4	17	12.5	8.7	16.7	28.8	24.6	22	41.3	46.7	63.7
Saskatchewan (Aver.)...	26.7	19.4	18.0	12.1	9.2	16.2	27.7	25.0	24.4	47.0	53.8	61.5
49-Regina.....	28.5	19	18	9	9.7	15.6	28.3	26	25	44.8	55.4	64.6
50-Prince Albert.....	22.5	17.5	16.3	11	9	15	23.5	23.5	21.7	48	53	55
51-Saskatoon.....	24.8	18.8	17.2	12	7.4	14.7	29.7	26.3	22.5	45.6	51.2	57.5
52-Moose Jaw.....	30.8	22.1	18.7	13.2	10.5	19.4	29.1	24.3	28.3	49.4	55.5	69
Alberta (Average).....	26.8	19.1	16.1	11.2	8.2	12.9	29.6	28.3	25.0	43.0	48.9	58.9
53-Medicine Hat.....	30	20	16	12.5	7	12.5	30	30	28	46	51.2	58.3
54-Edmonton.....	24.6	16.9	16.1	10.4	7.1	13.8	29.6	24.4	23.4	41.9	47	60
55-Calgary.....	24.7	18.1	16.1	10.8	9.4	13.3	28.8	28.7	26.7	41	48.1	59.6
56-Lithbridge.....	28	21.4	16.2	11.2	9.1	12.1	30	22	22	43.1	49.3	57.5
British Colum. (Aver.)...	32.7	24.6	23.5	16.7	13.8	23.5	35.4	32.3	28.7	47.3	52.5	64.7
57-Fernie.....	29	22.4	20.8	15	11.7	17.3	35	32	31.2	46.7	52.5	63.3
58-Nelson.....	30	24	23	16.5	12.5	22.7	35.7	30	26.7	52	57	61
59-Trail.....	32	25	22	19.1	14.7	27.5	40	29.5	28.3	50	56.7	68.3
60-New Westminster.....	35	25	25	18.2	12.4	23.7	31.2	32.5	29.5	44.6	50.5	62.7
61-Vancouver.....	33.8	25	22.6	13.9	13.5	23.7	35.8	31.7	29	46.2	50.1	64.4
62-Victoria.....	33.7	22.2	23.2	15.1	12.7	22.1	33	29.5	24.6	41.3	46.1	65.8
63-Nanaimo.....	33.3	26.7	26	20	17.7	30.7	36.7	35	25	47.4	50.6	62.1
64-Prince Rupert.....	35	26.7	25.7	16	15	20	35.8	38.3	35	50	56.2	70

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c to 18c per quart. c. Nineteen cents for nonpasturized, guaranteed pure.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBRE, 1923.

Fish										Eggs		Butter	
Coel steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddle, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh specials, and extras, per doz.	Looking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17.4	29.7	19.1	14.2	58.9	21.3	20.2	35.3	22.4	38.3	34.0	11.5	36.4	41.4
11.5	29.3			51.0	17.9	17.8	26.6	23.3	40.4	39.6	11.6	35.0	43.4
10				60	18.7	17	23	24.4	46	43.7	b12-14	39.2	46.1
12	30			50	16.9		28.7	21.4	36.4	35	13	35.6	44.5
12	23			45	18	15	24.3	22	33.7		9	32.5	41.2
12	35			50	17.1	16.7	24.3	23.5	43.3	40	12	33.6	41.8
				50	18.8	22.5	26.7	25	42.7		11	34.2	43.5
				60	16.1	20	38.8	22.7	25.6	24.7	8-9	31.2	38.2
13.0	35.0			52.5	17.3	16.6	32.0	23.0	40.2	38.3	11.5	37.6	41.8
12	35			60	18	18	33.7	23.5	38.7	37.7	11-13	39.2	41
15	35			60	16.4	14.2	37.3	22.2	46.1	38.8	14	38	43.4
12	35			50	17.2	18.3	29.5	21.4	43.3	37.5	a10	40.7	42.7
14.0	30.3	20.5	9.0	59.2	21.1	22.5	30.7	22.3	39.1	34.9	10.0	36.4	39.0
10		20		50	20	22.5	26.7	23.6	39.7	32.5	12	35.3	38.6
12-15	25			50	20	20	31.7	22.6	40.1	37.6	12	37.5	39.7
15	35	18		22.5			41	22.5	40	35	a10	36.7	40.5
		15					28.6	21.2	35.7		8	36.8	41
		25					23	20.1	34.4	30	6	38.3	43
		15	10	60			33.3	21.3	39.7	37	10	36	39
15-20	30-32	30	8	60-100	22.9	22.3	28.8	24.2	37.9	37.5	10	35	38.8
	30			60	20	25	35.7	21.4	43.8	35.3	12	37.7	39.5
19.0	31.0	20.3	12.0	65.0	21.2	19.7	37.1	21.4	36.8	33.2	11.8	37.6	40.7
18	35	22		25	20.5		41	22.7	40.4	34.1	10	37.8	41.2
30	20				20.5		32.4	21.4	34.5	31	10-11	38.6	42
15	32-35	20-22			19	17.6	32.4	22	33	32	10	37	40
		18			25		28	20.8	29.7	25	a9	48	40.5
15	35	22			20	24	32.3	22.4	33.9	33	10	36	39.1
20	30	20				18	32.8	21	35.3		12	37	40
18-20	22-30	16-20		60	21.8	17.2	20	29.6	32.4	32.2	10-11.5	38.2	40
22	35	23					37.4	20.9	40	34.6	a12.5	38.6	40
	35	25	15				44.9	20.3	41.5	35.7	12	32.5	41.6
20	35	25	15	75	20	25	38.5	20.3	40.3	36	12	36.5	39.8
	30	23			25	20	44.1	20.7	40.8	34.2	12	39.2	44.3
	30	20			25	20	32.9	20.7	34	32.7	11	38.8	39.9
	30	20	12		20	22.5	32	20	33.4	31	a11.8	38.2	39.6
	30	20			20		41.1	21.6	34.1	28.2	10	36	39.3
		22			20		35	19.6	34.4	32.5	a11.8	36.2	39.3
20	35	25	10		22.5	20	32.9	20	35	30	10	35	38.5
20	28	18			21.7	16	33.7	20.5	32	31.7	12	36.2	39.2
20-25	30	25	10	50	18.3	18	37.7	21.2	34.6	32.6	10	36.6	39.9
18	30	18	12		20	20.7	40.2	20.1	34.2	34	12	39.6	40.2
	25	15	20		18.6	25	36.4	21.3	29	28	12	38.6	41.7
		16			17	15	41	21.4	36.1	34.5	a12	34.7	41.6
	30	15		70	25	20	31	21.2	36.5	30.5	a11	37.6	41
					19.3	20	47.1	24	42	41	15	43.5	42
		20					36.0	22	45.7	40.3	20	40	46.2
17-20	30	16			22.5	17.2	44.1	20.7	45	37.7	13	37.6	40
	25-30	18		70	24.2	16	44.4	25	43.3		a12.5	35	43.3
	31	15.9			22.8	18.0	42.8	23.1	43	36.4	a12.5	39	44.3
	32	18			22.5	17.4	39.8	22.4	36.0	33.2	11.0	34.0	41.8
	30	12.5-15			23	18.5	42.9	21.7	39	33.4	12	34.2	41.8
	30.0	15.0			24.2	22.2	36.6	23.1	33	33	10	33.8	41.7
	30				25	25	36.0	23.3	31.2	27.1	12.5	33.0	42.6
	30	15			25	25	27.1	21.7	35.8	32.5	12	32	43.8
	30	15			25	20	33.1	23.6	26.5	22.5	10	30.7	41.9
	30	15			20	21.9	41	22.9	31.1	27.5	13	33.4	40.6
	20	15			26.7	21.7	42.6	25	31.2	25.8	15	35.8	44
21.7	25.3	14.4	17.6		24.2	21.5	39.4	24.0	34.3	30.5	10.0	32.1	39.9
25	25	15	17.5		25		39	28	26.6	25	10	33	40
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15		23.7	22.5	34.3	23.9	39.5	30.5	10	31.9	38.5
25	30	15	18	90	26	19.8	42.7	23	36.6	33.3	10	32.5	40.6
18	22	15	20		22	22.2	41.4	21.1	34.4	33.3	10	30.8	40.3
19.1	25.7		16.8		22.9	22.8	37.4	23.6	47.6	40.4	13.2	38.4	45.7
22	30				23.7	23.8	47.5	28.3	45	40	15	35	42.9
25	30				25	26.7	39.4	25	47		a14.3	40	45
25	30			20	25	25	31.7	24.3	50	42.5	15	36.7	41.4
15	20				19	22.5	35.8	20.5	43.1	30	9		44.4
16.5	20				20.3	18.7	35.4	20.5	49.1	42.9	a9	35.7	43.1
15	25		12.5		20	18.5	34.3	21.6	47.1	42	10	42.7	53.8
15	25				20	25	46	25	44.4		13		48.1
		15			30	22.5	28.7	23.3	55	45	20	40	46.7

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables			
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½/s, per can	Peas, standard 2/s, per can	Corn, 2/s, per can	cents
Dominion (Average)...	27.5	31.2	6.8	17.9	4.4	5.8	10.2	14.1	17.2	17.6	15.7	
Nova Scotia (Average)...	29.2	30.5	7.7	17.6	5.0	5.8	9.8	15.4	19.4	19.0	17.5	
1-Sydney.....	30	31.5	8	18.4	5.1	6	10.4	16.7	20	19.7	18.8	
2-New Glasgow.....		30.5	8	16.9	5.0	5.5	10.1	14.4	20.1	19.2	17.9	
3-Amherst.....		31.2	8	18	5.0	6	10		18.3	18.3	15	
4-Halifax.....	27.5	29.4	7.3	16.5	4.7	5.7	9.7	15.5	18.7	17.3	16.8	
5-Truro.....	30	30	7.3	18	5.2	6	9	15	20	20	19.2	
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.	28	29.5	6.7	18.5	4.6	5.1	9.7	14.9	17.7	16.7	16.9	
New Bruns. (Aver.)...	28.6	30.7	8.0	17.9	5.1	5.8	10.9	15.9	17.9	17.8	15.1	
7-Moncton.....		31.5	7.3-8.7	18	5.0	6.1	12.7	16.7	18.6	18.6	16.3	
8-St. John.....	28.2	32.7	8	19.2	5.6	5.8	10.7	17.6	16.6	17	14.4	
9-Fredericton.....	25	31.2	8	16.6	4.7	5.7	10.5	14.2	17.4	17.4	14.6	
10-Bathurst.....		31.5	8	17.6	5.0	5.7	9.7	15	19	18	15	
Quebec (Average).....	26.6	28.9	6.1	18.0	4.8	6.0	9.4	14.9	15.3	18.2	14.6	
11-Quebec.....	27.5	29.7	7.5	17.5	4.6	5.8	10.2	14.6	15.3	18.1	15.2	
12-Three Rivers.....	26.7	29.7	6	19	4.7	5.3	9.7	15.4	15.8	20.4	14.4	
13-Sherbrooke.....	29	33.1	7.3	18.9	4.7	6.3	9.8	12	16	19	15	
14-Sorel.....	24.8	25.4	5.3	18.8	4.4	6.5	8.9	14.5	15	18.8	13.7	
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	25	25.7	5.3	17.6	4.6	6	9.4	15.2	15.7	20.6	15	
16-St. John's.....	27		4.7	17.7	4.7	6	9.9	16.5	14.2	15.8	15	
17-Thetford Mtns.....		27.6	6	17.4	5.2	7.2	9	15.5	15.8	18.5	15	
18-Montreal.....	26	31.1	6.7-7	18	4.9	5.3	10.4	14.9	15	16.4	14.1	
19-Hull.....	27	29.2	6	17.5	5	5.6	7.7	15.2	15	16	13.9	
Ontario (Average).....	26.4	30.9	6.3	17.3	4.2	5.2	10.7	14.2	16.1	15.9	14.3	
20-Ottawa.....	27.2	31.3	6.7	17	5.1	6	11.1	14.6	15.6	15.9	14.4	
21-Brockville.....	25.7	29.2	6	17.9	4.3	5	9.1	13.1	15.6	14.5	13	
22-Kingston.....	24.5	28.4	6	15.4	4.5	5	9.1	13.3	14.8	14.7	13.2	
23-Bellefleur.....	26	30	5.3	16.5	4.2	4.7	10.7	14.3	15	15	14	
24-Peterborough.....	25.7	30.6	6.7	17.5	3.8	5.8	10.2	14.8	15	15.2	14.7	
25-Oshawa.....	28	33.4	6	16.6	4.1	5.4	12.4	12.6	15.4	15.6	13.4	
26-Orillia.....	25.7	30.8	6	17	4.1	4.9	11.3	14.1	17	17.2	14.8	
27-Toronto.....	25.2	31.5	6	17.7	4.3	5.6	10.2	13.9	15.2	15	14.2	
28-Niagara Falls.....	28.4	28.7	6.7	17.2	4.3	5	11.1	14.4	16.1	16.4	14.1	
29-St. Catharines.....	25.3	29.4	6.7	15.4	4.2	5.1	11.2	14.1	15.8	15.5	13.4	
30-Hamilton.....	25.8	31.5	5.3	17.2	3.9	5	10.6	13.2	15.6	16.1	14.6	
31-Brantford.....	24.7	30	6	17.1	3.8	5	11.7	14.7	16	15.1	13.6	
32-Galt.....	27.5	30.9	6.7	17.5	3.9	5.1	10.3	15.5	16.5	15.1	13.8	
33-Guelph.....	26	32.2	6	17	3.9	5.2	11.4	14.2	14.8	15.2	14.8	
34-Kitchener.....	25	35.2	6	17.2	3.6	5	12.3	16.2	16.3	15.7	14.7	
35-Woodstock.....	26.2	28.7	6	17	3.8	4.7	10.3	13.1	15.4	15.4	13.2	
36-Stratford.....	25	30.1	6.7	17.2	3.9	5.1	11.5	14.1	15.4	15.8	14.5	
37-London.....	25.3	31.2	6	17.2	4	4.9	10.1	13.5	15.5	15.7	14.3	
38-St. Thomas.....	25.9	31.4	6	17.4	4.1	5	10.9	13.1	16.4	16.3	15	
39-Chatham.....	26.6	31.3	6.7	18.1	4.1	5.4	11.4	14	16.3	16.8	13.6	
40-Windsor.....	30	29.7	6.7	17.1	4.0	5	10.2	13.3	16.5	15.1	14.1	
41-Owen Sound.....	27.2	30	5.3	17	4.4	5.1	10	13.4	15.2	15.5	14.6	
42-Cobalt.....	27.5	30.5	7.4	20.2	5.0	6.7	11	14.5	18.7	19.3	17.1	
43-Timmins.....	24	32.2	8.3	16	4.9	4.3	9.9	15.2	18	18.2	15	
44-Sault Ste. Marie.....	24.5	35	6.7	18.6	4.8	6.5	11.1	15.2	16.9	15.6	15	
45-Port Arthur.....	30	31.5	6.7	18.6	4.3	4.9	10.2	14.6	17.5	16.7	15.2	
46-Fort William.....	29.3	30	6.7	18.8	4.6	5.2	10.1	15.3	18	16.7	14.9	
Manitoba (Average)...	28.5	32.3	5.9	20.2	4.5	5.8	11.2	15.3	19.6	19.4	17.6	
47-Winnipeg.....	27	31.6	6	20.3	4.3	5.6	11.4	14.4	18.4	17.7	16.6	
48-Brandon.....	30	33	5.7	20	4.6	6	11	16.1	20.8	21.1	18.6	
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	30.0	33.1	6.7	18.7	4.3	5.4	10.0	13.4	20.4	20.2	18.3	
49-Regina.....		32.6	7.2	17.9	4.2	5.1	9.5	13.8	21.1	18	18.3	
50-Prince Albert.....	30	33.1	6.7	17	4.1	5.2	9.5	12.8	20.7	20.7	18.9	
51-Saskatoon.....	30	30.8	6.7	20	4.1	5.4	10.5	12.5	20	20.8	19.6	
52-Moose Jaw.....		35.7	6	20	4.7	5.8	10.6	14.5	19.7	21.4	16.4	
Alberta (Average).....	30.4	32.4	7.2	17.3	4.1	5.2	9.8	13.3	19.7	18.6	17.7	
53-Medicine Hat.....	35	34.2	5.7-6.7	15.5	4.1	5.6	10	12.9	19.1	17.9	17.9	
54-Edmonton.....		31.9	7.2	17.7	4.1	4.8	9	12.6	19.1	18.6	17	
55-Calgary.....	26.3	33.3	7.2	16.6	4.1	4.9	10.3	13.2	18.8	19.7	19.3	
56-Lethbridge.....	30	30	8	19.2	4.0	5.5	10	14.4	17.9	18.1	16.4	
British Colum. (Aver.)	30.1	33.7	7.7	18.9	4.5	6.0	9.5	12.2	18.2	19.5	17.7	
57-Fernie.....	37.5	33.7	7.7	16	4.7	5.5	10.6	11.2	20	20	20	
58-Nelson.....	30	35	8.3	17.5	4.8	6.1	9.4	14.2	17.7	20.8	18.3	
59-Trail.....	30	34	7.7	17.3	4.2	5.6	10	13.1	15	19.4	18.1	
60-New Westminster.....	26	32	8.3	23.1	4.4	5.6	8.5	11.3	18.1	19.3	15.5	
61-Vancouver.....	29.1	31.1	6-6.7	22	4.5	5.4	8.2	11.4	18.4	18.5	16.5	
62-Victoria.....	28.4	33.8	7.4	18	4.4	5.6	8.9	12	18.9	18.4	16.6	
63-Nanaimo.....		35	7.4	20	4.2	6	10.1	11.7	20	19.7	19.2	
64-Prince Rupert.....	30	35	8.3	17.5	4.6	8	10	12.5	17.5	20	17.5	

\*Formerly per bag of 90 lbs. and per peck of 15 lbs.



September  
AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF August, 1923—(Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	*Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2½ per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Can syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	\$	cents	
8.8	7.0	1.988	39.9	28.2	19.6	18.4	19.9	23.3	.976	31.2	.804	48.2	
9.2	7.3	2.118	44.5	22.9	18.1	18.5	20.5	25.3	.956	32.1	.921	50.0	
9.4	7.7		55	.....	20.3	20.7	23.8	26.3	.992	33.1	.875	.....	1
9.1	7.4	2.18	49.2	23.7	16	18.1	19.4	24.4	.983	32	.798	55	2
9.2	7.5	1.80	40	.....	20	16	19	28	.90	30	1.00	45	3
10.2	6.3	1.45	35.4	25	16	19.7	20.3	23	.903	30.4	.833	.....	4
8.2	7.4	2.47	43	20	.....	18	20	25	1.00	35	1.10	50	5
8.1	9.3	1.64	30.3	20	19	18	18.7	23.7	.867	29.7	.712	.....	6
9.0	7.5	2.153	48.3	27.3	18.3	19.7	18.9	23.4	1.038	33.6	.870	49.0	
9.4	7.2	1.91	46.7	32.5	18	19.8	19.7	24	1.05	31.4	.80	50	7
10.3	6.8	2.70	56	30	20	20	18.2	21.2	.90	34.6	.875	.....	8
8.1	7.1	2.00	49.3	21.7	17	18.8	17.8	23.2	.97	29.8	.856	47	9
8.3	8.7	2.00	41.2	25	18	20	25	2.230	38.7	.95	.95	50	10
8.2	6.9	1.747	34.6	31.2	18.5	18.6	21.5	23.5	1.039	31.5	.881	46.7	
9.5	7.8	2.06	39.4	32.5	21	19.8	21.1	21.8	.911	33.7	.86	47.3	11
8.1	7.1	1.41	29.4	30	17.5	18.2	24.4	22.5	1.07	26.2	.867	45.7	12
8.2	7.6	1.67	32.5	30	19.4	19	22	27.6	1.15	33	.875	50	13
8	8.7	1.20	36	.....	15	16.5	22.5	26.7	1.02	28	.883	44	14
7.8	7.3	1.31	23.3	35	20	19	20.9	21.2	1.12	35	1.00	42.5	15
8	5	1.50	27.5	25	16.5	.....	20.7	20	1.00	.....	1.00	.....	16
7.5	7	2.68	50	.....	20	20	22.7	24.3	1.11	36.7	.....	50	17
8.6	5.7	1.88	37	37.5	18.9	18	20.7	23.8	1.09	26.9	.749	47.4	18
8.1	6	2.01	36.4	23.3	18	18	18.6	23.7	.884	32.5	.812	46.4	19
8.9	7.4	2.378	46.5	27.8	18.5	18.2	19.4	22.5	.953	28.8	.754	45.2	
9.3	8.5	2.06	39.1	28.6	17.9	19.4	18.6	24.1	.999	31	.756	47	20
8.6	5.6	2.79	48.6	20	.....	18.8	19.6	22.9	.99	31	.717	47	21
7.4	6.1	2.65	52	30.8	15	18.7	16.7	21.8	.891	26.7	.76	43	22
8.1	7.9	2.92	53	23.3	.....	17.3	19	23	.86	25.7	.683	42.5	23
9.2	7.5	2.61	50.1	30	.....	18	17	19.5	.955	28.2	.724	41	24
7.5	8.4	2.37	50	26.6	16.5	19	19.6	24.3	.95	28.3	.68	49.3	25
8.6	8	2.56	50.6	35	.....	17.6	18.7	22	.947	26.6	.724	44.9	26
9.3	6.7	2.55	47.7	35.2	19.5	17.8	18.7	21.7	.90	25	.721	42.7	27
10.5	9	2.85	54.4	29.3	.....	20	19.9	22.4	1.04	30.3	.85	44.9	28
9.4	8.6	2.95	53.6	25	.....	17.7	19.2	22.4	.927	27	.722	43.2	29
9.3	8.2	2.07	44.5	29.1	17.2	16.9	19.2	21.1	.901	25.8	.731	43	30
8.5	7.5	1.96	43.7	25	21.3	17.2	17.6	21	.893	26	.713	43	31
9.2	7.5	2.15	46	26.2	.....	17	19.1	21.8	.897	24.3	.724	44	32
8.8	7.5	2.27	43.2	20	19	17.1	18.6	21.4	.906	27.2	.696	43.2	33
8.5	7	1.94	39.4	26.6	15	19.3	19.3	22.8	.776	30.6	.844	42.5	34
8.3	6.8	2.23	40	20	20	18.1	19.5	21.5	.882	24	.73	43.5	35
8.7	7.1	2.43	48.7	23	20	19	19.5	21.6	1.03	30.4	.753	42.4	36
8.3	7.1	1.95	38.2	23.5	.....	17.9	18.7	21	.966	27.9	.747	44.2	37
9.7	8	2.17	40.5	19.4	.....	19.3	21.6	16.6	.935	30.4	.724	45.9	38
8.5	4.2	1.97	37.5	25	.....	18.5	19.7	20.6	1.05	36	.73	44.4	39
9.7	6.8	2.38	44	25	18	18.5	19.3	22.5	1.00	29.2	.83	48.6	40
8.2	6.7	2.76	55	17	.....	17.1	18.9	22.4	.842	31.6	.745	43.2	41
10.3	7.5	2.60	54.8	40	19	20	25	29	1.07	32.5	.90	51	42
9.5	8.2	2.94	53.3	.....	16.5	15.6	20	21.6	1.07	27.5	.762	52.5	43
9.5	6.4	2.08	40.7	37.7	20.7	17.6	20.6	25.8	1.01	30	.80	45	44
9.2	8	1.86	37.2	39	22.5	19.2	20	25.4	1.00	31.3	.804	49.2	45
9.5	9	2.13	48.4	42.5	19	19	19.2	28	1.04	34.3	.785	48	46
2.3	5.5	1.180	26.3	.....	18.8	19.3	21.0	24.6	.882	32.0	.745	50.0	
8.9	5.9	1.11	25	45	17.6	18.5	18.3	22.9	.954	28.9	.69	47.5	47
9.7	5	1.25	27.5	.....	20	20	23.7	26.2	1.01	35	.80	52.5	48
9.2	7.7	1.285	24.2	.....	22.1	18.1	20.8	25.0	.885	34.5	.769	53.1	
8.8	5.9	1.40	25	.....	19.1	14.7	19.9	24	.969	32.1	.758	52.4	49
10.2	9.9	1.07	24	.....	24.4	18.8	20.8	27.5	.975	39	.767	50.8	50
9.5	8.8	1.29	24	.....	25	21.2	22	26	1.00	33	.78	56.2	51
8.4	6.1	1.38	23.7	.....	20	17.6	20.5	22.5	.996	34	.77	53	52
8.2	6.3	1.380	26.5	.....	21.0	18.1	20.2	24.8	.977	33.2	.808	57.4	
8.1	5.9	1.25	30	.....	23.3	18.1	21.7	27	.967	35.8	.858	60.8	53
8.2	6.1	1.03	17.5	.....	19.2	17.5	20.8	24.3	.969	34.6	.808	58.3	54
8.5	5.9	1.54	30.8	.....	20.8	18.6	19.9	24.3	1.01	31	.809	55.5	55
8	7.3	1.70	27.8	.....	20.7	18.1	18.4	23.5	.962	31.2	.762	55	56
8.5	5.5	1.681	35.0	.....	22.4	18.5	19.7	22.6	.976	34.5	.835	57.8	
8.2	6	2.03	45	.....	20	17.5	20	26.2	1.15	35	.95	65	57
8.2	5.8	2.10	45	.....	25	20	20	23.3	1.00	35	.80	53.3	58
8.6	6.3	1.50	33.3	.....	20	20	20	25	1.00	35	.80	58.7	59
8.2	5.2	1.22	25	.....	22	17.2	19.7	20.2	.842	35	.833	56.2	60
7.6	4.5	1.28	26.2	.....	22	17.2	18.1	20.4	.886	31.5	.802	55	61
8.8	4.9	1.42	34.2	.....	25	17.1	17.6	21.4	.96	36.2	.772	55	62
8.4	5.2	1.73	36	.....	20	18.7	19.7	22	.967	36	.85	61.7	63
10	6	2.17	.....	.....	25	20	22.5	22.5	1.00	32.5	.875	57.5	64

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
Dominion (Average)...	11.3	10.8	53.6	67.9	28.0	15.1	3.9	43.6	.675	12.0	8.3
Nova Scotia (Average)...	11.9	11.1	58.8	65.5	29.7	12.7	4.3	46.8	.527	12.8	8.7
1-Sydney.....	12.3	11.8	57.3	65.1	32.7	14.7	4.6	52	.53	13.6	8.7
2-New Glasgow.....	11.9	11.2	56.1	64.4	27.7	12	4.3	44.7	.427	13.3	8.6
3-Amherst.....	12	11	60	62.5	25	12	5	50	.....	10	8
4-Halifax.....	11	10.5	60.4	65.5	33	13	3.2	47.5	.65	12.7	8.3
5-Truro.....	12.2	11	60	70	30	12	4.3	40	.50	14	10
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.....	11	10.3	59.4	61.9	28.3	15.6	3.8	47.7	.516	13.9	8
British Colum. (Aver.)...	11.4	10.9	59.3	65.4	29.9	12.2	4.4	42.9	.453	12.4	8.5
7-Moncton.....	11.6	11.1	61.7	65	28.3	10.8	3.8	51.2	.412	14	9
8-St. John.....	11.2	10.6	60	64.8	35.7	11.4	4.2	42	.495	12.2	8.6
9-Fredericton.....	11.3	11.1	55.5	67.5	26.5	12.4	5.6	38.4	.406	11.2	8.2
10-Bathurst.....	11.3	10.8	60	64.2	29	14	4	40	.50	12	8
Quebec (Average).....	11.0	10.4	54.9	67.2	27.7	13.7	3.9	44.0	.765	11.3	8.1
11-Quebec.....	10.7	10	54.4	66.5	27.6	17	3.8	41.1	.75	10.9	8.6
12-Three Rivers.....	11.1	10.3	53.7	67.8	26.2	14.5	4.4	43.7	.96	10.8	8.7
13-Sherbrooke.....	11	10.2	52	72	27.2	15	3.4	40	.62	10.5	7.9
14-Sorel.....	11.4	11	48.7	58.5	29	12	4.3	44	.967	11.3	8.7
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	10.5	10	55	66.5	29.5	11.7	4.3	45	.90	10	7.1
16-St. John's.....	11	10.3	61.7	66.7	27.5	12	.....	53.3	.70	15	8.4
17-Thetford Mines.....	11.7	11.1	60.8	66.7	27.5	14.3	3.5	40	.65	11.8	8
18-Montreal.....	10.6	10.2	54.2	70.4	27.1	14.7	3.7	47.2	.691	11.1	7.8
19-Hull.....	10.6	10.1	53.6	69.8	27.9	12	3.5	42.1	.65	10.5	7.7
Ontario (Average).....	11.1	10.7	52.7	68.6	26.4	12.8	4.0	40.9	.617	10.8	8.5
20-Ottawa.....	10.7	9.9	52.1	68.4	27.3	12.8	3.5	45	.652	10.7	7.9
21-Brockville.....	11	10.7	54.8	69.9	25.3	12.7	4.4	42.5	.548	10.4	8.1
22-Kingston.....	10.6	10.1	46.5	63.6	26.3	11.9	3.5	40	.511	10.2	7.9
23-Belleville.....	10.3	9.8	48.5	65	24.6	11.3	3.5	38.7	.547	10.2	7.5
24-Peterborough.....	10.6	10.5	54	66.3	26.2	13.5	3.6	38	.49	10.6	8.2
25-Oshawa.....	10.9	10.6	60	71.2	28.3	13.2	4.3	36.6	.60	12.3	8.4
26-Orillia.....	11	10.9	56.1	65.1	26.7	12.8	3.6	37.2	.599	10.1	8.8
27-Toronto.....	10.5	10.2	53.7	68.6	25.5	11.7	4.2	39.2	.562	10.2	8
28-Niagara Falls.....	11.6	11.2	55.2	73.3	26.7	12.2	3.7	39.3	.584	10.1	8.8
29-St. Catharines.....	11	10.6	55.7	69.2	26	12	3.3	37.2	.619	10.1	8.2
30-Hamilton.....	10.8	10.6	56	68	25	10.9	3.6	38.4	.659	10.4	8.1
31-Brantford.....	11	10.6	51.3	69.3	25.1	11.6	3.2	40.1	.67	10.7	8.9
32-Galt.....	10.7	10.4	49.8	67.4	24.8	12.5	3.1	45.7	.606	10.4	8.9
33-Guelph.....	11.5	11.2	51.5	66.8	24.9	13.1	3.5	42.8	.624	11	8.5
34-Kitchener.....	10.7	10.6	38.9	65.3	26.1	12.6	3.6	41.5	.573	10.3	8.6
35-Woodstock.....	10.5	10.1	49.7	67.6	24.7	11.3	3.0	38.7	.53	10.3	8.2
36-Stratford.....	10.9	10.9	49.2	73.2	26.1	12.3	3.4	44.4	.636	10.7	8.6
37-London.....	11	10.6	54	68.5	25.5	13.3	3.7	41.4	.57	10.7	8.5
38-St. Thomas.....	11.4	11.1	56.3	69.1	26.5	13.3	4.1	43.6	.671	10.6	8.9
39-Chatham.....	10.8	10.5	49.4	65.2	25.2	12.6	3.4	39	.675	10.2	8.8
40-Windsor.....	10.8	10.3	51.8	70.6	27.1	12.2	3.4	42.2	.522	9.9	8.3
41-Owen Sound.....	10.9	10.4	54.3	65.7	24.5	11.6	3.2	37.8	.573	11.4	9.1
42-Cobalt.....	12	11.6	59	70.5	31	14.6	4	45	.75	13	9
43-Timmins.....	12.4	11.6	53.3	67.5	28.2	14.7	4.1	.....	.60	15	8.4
44-Sault Ste. Marie.....	11.8	11.4	51.6	72.9	29.1	15.8	3.8	41.6	.775	11.5	9.5
45-Port Arthur.....	11.6	11.1	48.9	72	27.5	14.2	3	44.2	.783	11.2	8.3
46-Port William.....	11.4	11.3	60	72.3	29.5	13.7	3.6	44	.74	10.7	8.8
Manitoba (Average)...	12.3	12.0	51.0	68.6	27.1	13.5	3.7	42.4	.600	13.6	8.5
47-Winnipeg.....	11.8	11.3	48.2	66	27.9	12	3.7	43	.60	12.6	8.3
48-Brandon.....	12.7	12.6	53.7	71.2	26.2	15	3.7	41.7	.60	14.5	8.6
Saskatchewan (Aver.)...	11.9	11.5	53.8	72.6	30.2	19.7	4.4	40.9	.912	14.8	8.6
49-Regina.....	11.5	11.3	54.2	67.6	29.3	.....	3.8	34	.73	13.5	7.6
50-Prince Albert.....	12.2	11.8	52.1	77.1	30.7	.....	5.1	46.4	1.08	15	9.2
51-Saskatoon.....	11.7	11.3	52	73	31	.....	4.3	43	1.00	15.8	8.6
52-Moose Jaw.....	12	11.4	57	72.6	29.8	.....	4.3	40	.837	15	8.9
Alberta (Average)....	12.1	11.3	50.3	68.5	30.3	20.4	4.4	43.6	.755	13.9	7.8
53-Medicine Hat.....	12.1	11	45	67.7	30.8	.....	4.9	40	.867	14.2	7.9
54-Edmonton.....	12	11.2	54.4	67	29.9	.....	4.1	46.4	.65	13.5	7.3
55-Calgary.....	11.9	11.1	55.5	68.5	30.3	.....	4.1	46.9	.77	13.7	7.9
56-Lethbridge.....	12.9	11.9	46.2	70.9	30	.....	4.3	41.2	.733	14.1	n8.9
British Colum (Aver.)...	11.3	10.7	50.8	66.8	29.6	23.2	4.3	50.9	.832	13.2	7.6
57-Fernie.....	12.7	11.5	50	71.2	25	.....	5	60	.85	13.7	n.....
58-Nelson.....	11.9	11.5	54.2	69.7	28.3	.....	4.2	43.3	.59	15	n9
59-Trail.....	11.7	10.9	45.7	66.7	28.7	.....	4.6	43.7	.833	14.4	n10
60-New Westminster.....	10.5	10.2	50	61.2	30	.....	4.4	56	.937	12.5	n6
61-Vancouver.....	10.6	10	51.3	64.3	29.5	.....	3.8	14.2	.76	10.5	n7
62-Victoria.....	10.5	10.5	49	66.5	29.5	.....	3.3	53.3	.825	11	n7
63-Nanaimo.....	11.2	10.3	55.8	68	33	.....	4.3	47	.75	13.7	6
64-Prince Rupert.....	11.5	11	50	66.9	32.5	.....	4.6	60	.75	15	8.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c to 15c more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar at 5c. \*Welsh coal. \$New houses as high as \$40.00 per month. †Scotch coal.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1923—(Continued).

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500) per box	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	8-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, p. m.	
\$ 17.787	\$ 11.330	\$ 12.691	\$ 14.881	\$ 9.417	\$ 11.602	\$ 10.038	c. 30.4	c. 14.6	\$ 27.829	\$ 12.290	
19.500	9.415	9.200	10.400	7.200	7.750	9.143	33.0	14.8	22.300	15.200	
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	1
.....	a7.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	30-32	14	25.00	18.00	2
*20.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	30	15	10.00-15.00	5.00-10.00	3
*19.00	11.75-13.00	15.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	35.00	20.00-30.00	4
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	35	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00	5
17.50	11.50-12.00	15.00	16.00	9.00	10.00	b9.75	29-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00	6
18.667	11.489	11.000	13.000	7.250	9.000	7.800	31.8	14.5	27.000	19.250	
.....	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00	7
17.00	11.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	8
20.00	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00	9
19.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	.....	32	15	18.00	15.00	10
18.514	11.333	13.239	15.539	9.083	11.073	11.100	29.2	14.8	23.056	15.313	
17.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	.....	11
16.00	9.50-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	12
16.50	14.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20.00-22.00	17.00-19.00	13
15.00-15.50	11.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	14
16.00	.....	.....	b17.333	.....	b13.333	.....	28	.....	22.00	12.50	15
16.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	.....	b12.00	27-28	15	\$23.00-33.00	15.00-25.00	16
18.50	.....	.....	b13.50	.....	b9.75	.....	27	15	15.00	11.00	17
16.25-16.50	7.50-12.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-16.00	30-35	15	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	18
16.50	.....	b16.00	b17.846	7.50	9.00	.....	28	15	22.00-27.00	15.00-22.00	19
17.361	12.050	13.807	16.198	10.500	13.260	11.548	26.5	14.3	29.375	20.346	
16.50	13.00-13.50	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	10.00-10.50	b9.00-12.00	21-27	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00	20
16.50	10.50	.....	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b14.40	23	15	25.00	16.00	21
16.50	9.00-10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	22
16.50	11.00	12.75	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	23
16.50	10.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	22.50-35.00	16.00-25.00	24
17.50	.....	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b14.00	25-28	13	35.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	25
16.00-16.50	10.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	26
15.50	11.50	18.00	20.00	16.00	.....	16.00-18.00	28-33	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00	29
14.50	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00	28
16.00	11.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	29
16.00	13.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	27-30	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	30
17.00	10.50-15.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	26-28	15	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00	31
17.00	9.00-12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	25	15	25.00	16.00-20.00	32
16.00-17.00	.....	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	33
17.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	28	15	40.00	30.00	34
17.00	13.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	25	15	20.00	15.00	35
17.00	13.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00	36
18.00	15.00-17.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	25	13	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00	37
18.00	15.00	15.00-16.00	19.00	.....	17.00	b18.667	25	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	38
18.00	14.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b18.00	b9.00-15.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	39
20.00	12.00-16.00	c	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00	40
18.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	6.00	10.50	5.00-8.00	30	15-18	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00	41
21.00	13.00	11.00	b15.00	12.00	b12.00-15.00	.....	27-30	15	22.00	14.00	42
20.00-22.00	12.00	10.00	13.50	7.00	10.50	b5.75	28	15	.....	.....	43
17.50	11.00-13.00	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	44
19.00	9.75	11.50	14.00	10.00	12.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	45
18.50	9.50	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	46
22.500	13.750	12.000	13.250	9.000	10.250	.....	33.8	15.0	35.000	24.500	
20.00	13.50-15.50	11.00	12.50	9.00	10.50	.....	30-35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	47
25.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	35	13	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	48
26.000	10.781	11.000	13.500	9.375	11.750	11.000	35.4	14.6	35.625	22.500	
.....	12.00-12.50	f13.00	f14.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	33	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	49
.....	d10.00-11.00	f7.00	78.50	5.50	7.00	.....	32-35	13.3	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	50
26.00	d7.00-10.75	.....	.....	9.00	10.00	10.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	51
.....	11.50	f13.00	f & b18.00	12.00	b18.00	b10.00	35	15	35.00	20.00	52
.....	7.667	.....	.....	10.000	9.500	8.500	35.0	15.0	30.625	20.125	
c	.....	c	c	c	c	c	.....	15	25.00	17.50	53
d5.50-6.50	.....	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00-8.00	5.00	35	15	40.00	25.00	54
d7.50-9.50	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	12.00	35	15	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	55
8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00	18.00	56
11.194	.....	.....	.....	9.500	11.379	5.062	37.9	15.3	25.500	19.813	
7.75-8.25	.....	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00	57
10.50-13.00	.....	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	45	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	58
9.50-12.50	.....	.....	.....	9.00	11.25	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00	59
12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	30-35	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	60
12.00-12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.35	4.65	30-35	17	29.00	25.00	61
11.50-12.00	.....	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b4.491	28	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00	62
a8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b4.667	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	63
14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	64

\*Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk.



case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920,

the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR SEPTEMBER 1923 AUGUST 1923, SEPTEMBER 1922, 1920, 1919, 1915, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913.  
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS											
		Sept. 1923	Aug. 1923	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1919	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1917	Sept. 1916	Sept. 1915	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1913
I.—Grains & Fodder.....	15	171.6	169.6	166.6	197.9	348.1	318.4	293.4	283.6	200.5	159.5	169.9	138.6
II.—Animals & Meats.....	17	220.3	225.2	237.6	238.7	363.4	361.5	359.3	294.7	213.8	186.2	200.1	176.4
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	219.0	198.0	198.0	216.8	311.1	297.2	261.9	231.1	184.8	149.5	147.1	145.6
IV.—Fish .....	9	171.4	181.5	176.9	192.6	249.5	217.3	252.3	214.3	174.6	151.6	159.7	147.2
V.—(a) Fruits & Vegetables.....	20	182.4	190.7	163.4	202.8	227.6	233.4	246.7	229.1	152.7	114.0	123.7	118.0
(b) Miscellaneous Foods.....	25	187.3	186.8	172.4	196.2	300.8	261.2	254.2	217.7	161.2	140.6	136.0	115.4
VI.—Textiles .....	20	246.2	241.7	237.4	239.0	387.4	369.6	375.5	277.0	197.4	153.0	135.0	134.4
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.....	11	153.3	153.3	171.3	164.5	264.4	420.4	289.3	278.5	235.4	183.1	172.6	165.6
VIII.—(a) Iron & Steel.....	11	199.3	200.8	196.0	197.0	282.9	201.3	231.0	297.1	153.1	109.4	100.6	102.6
(b) Other Metals.....	12	165.1	165.7	148.6	146.1	212.4	203.2	279.2	260.1	228.8	206.1	142.9	123.8
(c) Implements.....	10	225.6	226.7	230.7	243.1	273.4	243.7	236.6	198.6	139.1	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	240.3	238.8	237.5	243.1	349.9	236.6	266.9	254.0	176.4	145.7	118.5	111.6
IX.—Fuel & Lighting.....	10	194.8	195.9	189.3	194.0	254.4	214.8	243.8	224.9	128.2	107.7	109.3	117.6
X.—Building Materials													
(a) Lumber.....	14	342.7	345.6	324.2	342.2	494.5	331.2	277.6	225.5	182.9	174.1	180.6	184.6
(b) Miscellaneous.....	20	222.0	221.2	209.1	230.2	273.2	222.9	235.4	215.6	160.8	118.9	110.5	113.3
(c) Paints, Oils & Glass.....	14	269.6	278.3	264.6	291.1	437.3	425.9	337.2	267.7	199.7	160.6	140.6	144.3
All.....	48	269.0	274.0	258.8	280.6	385.6	313.7	277.4	233.7	178.6	147.2	139.7	143.4
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	271.2	271.2	277.5	321.8	387.6	350.3	274.9	213.8	163.0	138.7	131.6	126.4
XII.—Drugs & Chemicals.....	16	178.0	180.0	181.7	194.3	245.4	222.9	276.8	270.8	251.9	207.8	133.7	113.4
XIII.—Miscellaneous													
(a) Raw Furs.....	4	593.8	633.3	681.4	557.0	868.2	118.0	612.5	388.4	292.3	153.1	208.6	278.7
(b) Liquors & Tobacco.....	6	264.4	264.4	267.4	269.0	307.8	286.8	219.5	169.9	141.3	136.3	138.3	136.4
(c) Sundries.....	7	157.0	156.4	158.0	175.2	214.4	211.7	219.7	197.5	142.5	116.0	109.1	113.3
All.....	17	297.7	307.9	319.8	298.1	401.2	451.6	312.0	232.6	177.3	131.9	142.8	160.4
All Commodities.....	†266	221.3	222.7	220.5	232.7	326.6	301.5	285.3	246.1	183.4	150.3	141.3	134.4

†Five commodities off the market, fruits vegetables etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, including twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the

various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Retail Prices

Beef showed the first decline in several months. Sirloin steak averaged 29.5c per pound in September as compared with 30c in August. Round steak was down from an average of 24.6c in August to 24.1c per pound in September. Rib roast also showed a general decline from 22.1c per pound in August to 21.5c in September. Shoulder roast averaged lower at 15.4c per pound in September as against 16c in August. The decline was general in all provinces. Veal, roast, averaged slightly higher at 18.4c per pound as compared with 18c in August. Mutton showed little change, averaging 27.9c per pound. Pork, leg roast, advanced from an average of 26.6c per pound in August to 27.2c in September. Prices averaged slightly lower, however, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec. Mors pork also was slightly higher,



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS  
(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Com- modit- ies	Av'ge 1922	Jan. 1923	Feb. 1923	Mar. 1923	Apr. 1923	May 1923	June 1923	July 1923	Aug. 1923	Spt. 1923
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	150.4	150.9	152.9	155.4	156.3	155.0	155.1	153.6	153.3	154.7
<i>Classified according to chief component material:</i>											
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc)	67	148.3	136.8	142.3	144.3	150.9	152.5	150.6	146.7	147.2	148.0
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.1	141.0	138.6	139.4	136.0	126.9	126.4	125.7	126.9	132.5
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	178.2	188.2	198.7	205.3	202.1	195.4	202.1	198.7	195.9	196.7
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7	177.9
V.—Iron and Its Products.....	26	149.7	157.3	160.5	163.3	166.3	170.7	171.5	169.9	170.3	168.2
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products..	15	99.0	99.9	97.8	102.5	102.3	102.7	101.7	99.0	97.9	98.3
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals & their Products.	17	189.3	186.4	185.1	186.8	187.0	183.1	183.1	184.0	184.0	183.6
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.7	166.7	166.6	164.7	164.8	164.7	164.4	165.7	165.4	167.9
<i>Classified according to origin:</i>											
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	139.2	128.2	128.5	127.2	132.3	132.4	128.3	123.9	128.6	128.8
II.—Marine .....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	123.6	138.0	135.7	130.1	130.5	122.1
III.—Forest .....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7	177.9
IV.—Mineral .....	68	155.5	156.4	155.9	158.3	159.0	157.8	157.7	157.5	156.9	156.6
All Raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	145.5	142.7	144.2	145.2	148.0	147.9	147.2	144.4	144.0	145.2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	154.9	156.5	160.0	164.2	164.3	160.0	158.4	157.7	156.3	158.9
<i>Classified according to purpose:</i>											
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A & B)	98	153.5	150.4	150.4	152.6	154.4	149.0	148.5	148.2	148.7	152.3
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	145.9	148.1	148.5	150.6	150.0	144.9	143.9	143.3	144.5	150.9
Beverages .....	4	193.9	208.6	221.8	222.8	220.2	229.2	218.8	218.8	219.0	220.4
Breadstuffs .....	8	149.0	139.4	139.3	139.1	142.3	140.2	136.2	136.1	136.2	136.2
Chocolate .....	1	93.8	96.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.0
Fish .....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.8	131.7	130.5	122.1
Fruits .....	8	216.1	180.8	179.4	179.7	157.2	209.3	209.4	216.4	204.8	217.3
Meats, Poultry & Lard .....	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	129.2	132.0	129.4	136.8	136.8	135.4	134.8
Milk & Milk Products.....	11	196.0	148.9	154.3	166.3	157.3	132.8	126.6	128.5	132.5	142.6
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	185.2	216.1	233.2	238.9	243.5	243.5	238.9	216.1	230.9
Vegetables .....	10	143.1	126.8	131.8	135.4	151.4	163.3	170.0	164.3	188.4	196.6
Eggs .....	2	133.9	160.9	138.7	122.0	103.2	104.5	98.1	92.2	99.1	126.0
Tobacco .....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5
Miscellaneous .....	6	173.6	167.1	167.0	161.7	162.8	162.7	161.4	161.5	163.0	163.1
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	163.8	159.2	157.2	159.8	159.8	154.1	154.3	154.3	153.9	154.1
Clothing, (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery & underwear) .....	11	161.8	164.1	164.1	165.1	165.3	165.6	166.1	164.7	160.9	159.8
Household Equipment.....	13	163.5	157.6	155.0	158.1	158.1	150.5	150.5	151.0	151.7	132.3
Furniture .....	3	220.5	219.6	219.6	219.6	219.6	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.1
Glassware & Pottery.....	3	381.0	325.3	318.6	317.3	322.1	317.1	317.1	302.9	274.2	274.2
Miscellaneous .....	7	161.9	156.2	153.6	156.8	156.8	149.0	149.0	149.6	150.5	151.1
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C & D)	48	146.5	143.3	146.4	148.6	151.2	151.6	150.2	147.3	145.5	145.2
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.3	187.0	188.8	188.8	184.5	184.5	184.4	184.5	185.0
Tools .....	4	199.5	209.6	209.6	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0
Light, Heat, & Power Equipment & Supplies .....	8	189.2	187.9	186.5	188.2	188.2	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.7	184.7
Miscellaneous .....	4	180.8	193.9	197.1	199.5	199.5	197.1	197.1	183.2	172.4	188.9
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.0	138.6	142.1	144.4	147.2	148.1	146.6	143.4	141.3	141.0
Building & Construction Materials.....	32	162.0	163.7	164.6	166.3	166.1	167.3	171.0	169.8	167.9	166.7
Lumber .....	14	160.3	163.2	163.9	165.9	163.9	165.7	170.6	168.9	167.5	166.4
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	189.6	193.8	195.8	195.9	215.3	215.9	200.9	195.0	196.7
Miscellaneous .....	14	165.1	162.8	163.6	164.6	167.3	167.3	168.0	169.4	166.7	164.8
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.5	132.9	137.1	139.4	143.0	143.8	141.1	137.5	135.4	135.2
For Textile & Clothing Industries.....	21	182.0	193.4	206.3	213.8	210.0	206.1	210.6	206.6	204.3	204.3
For Fur Industry.....	2	194.2	130.4	199.2	169.4	199.2	203.2	194.3	206.7	209.2	140.5
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	110.6	109.6	106.4	107.0	103.3	95.7	95.9	95.3	95.4
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	111.2	115.1	115.2	119.6	120.2	122.9	122.6	119.9	118.6	118.8
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	192.1	182.2	181.7	181.4	181.4	181.4	174.4	177.7	177.8	178.6
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	100.3	100.1	103.9	113.1	110.0	105.1	103.4	101.4
For Milling & Other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	127.6	128.9	137.9	134.8	131.9	24.4	127.6	121.8
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	155.0	157.8	160.4	161.3	155.6	155.1	147.3	154.1



averaging 25.3c per pound in September. Bacon was down from an average of 39.2c in August to 38.9c in September. Ham was steady. Fresh halibut, salt herring, salt cod, and finnan haddie averaged slightly higher. Lard was steady.

Eggs continued to advance, fresh averaging 38.3c per dozen in September, 32.4c in August, and 31.2c in July, and cooking averaging 34c per dozen in September, 28.6c in August, and 27.3c in July. Milk advanced at St. John, N.B., and Winnipeg. Butter showed a general advance, dairy from an average of 34.5c per pound in August to 36.4c in September, and creamery from 39.3c per pound in August to 41.4c in September. Cheese was up in the average from 30.3c per pound to 31.2c, the increase being general.

Bread and soda biscuits showed little change. Flour and rolled oats were steady. Canned tomatoes and peas were unchanged. Onions were down in the average from 8.3c per pound in August to 7c in September. Potatoes averaged lower in September at \$1.99 per 90 pounds as compared with \$2.60 in August, the decline being general. Evaporated apples and prunes were slightly lower, averaging 97.6c per 4 19.6c per pound and the latter 18.4c per pound. Raisins were down from an average of 20.2c per pound in August to 19.9c in September, and currants from 23.6c per pound in August to 23.3c in September. Raspberry jam was slightly lower, averaging 97.6c per 4 pound tin. Canned peaches were down from 31.6c per tin in August to 31.2c in September. Marmalade averaged slightly lower at 80.4c per four pound tin. Granulated sugar declined 1c per pound in the average to 11.3c. Prices averaged lower in most localities. Yellow sugar showed about the same general fall as granulated, averaging 10.8c per pound in September and 11.8c in August. Coffee fell from 54.3c per pound in August to 53.6c in September while tea advanced from 66.9c per pound to 67.9c. Cream of tartar was

down from 69c per pound in August to 67.5c in September.

Anthracite coal averaged \$17.80 per ton in September, \$17.40 in August, and \$17.20 in July. Prices were higher in Amherst, Halifax, St. Hyacinthe, Windsor, Owen Sound, and Winnipeg. Bituminous coal was up from \$11.28 per ton in August to \$11.33 in September, prices being higher in St. John, Three Rivers, Brantford, Windsor, and Cobalt. Hard wood, four feet long, was slightly lower in September at \$12.69 per cord as compared with \$12.80 in August. Soft wood was also lower, averaging \$9.42 in September and \$9.54 in August. Coal oil was unchanged.

Rent was slightly lower at Sault Ste. Marie.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following statement as to the changes in the prices of important commodities during September has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The fall in grain prices was the most salient feature of the month's prices movement. No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat was \$1.19 $\frac{7}{8}$  on September 4, but was as low as 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ c by the end of the month. The average for September was \$1.06 as compared with \$1.13 for August. Oats No. 2 C.W. were 47 $\frac{3}{8}$  on September 1 but ranged between 43c and 44c later. The monthly average was 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Much augmented crop reports current about the middle of the month, which were contemporaneous with the beginning of the great outflow of new grain, inevitably depressed prices in the face of an unimproved European situation. The price of raw sugar 96° centrifugal, moved upward from \$5.57 to \$6.77 per cwt., the increase being due to a very brisk demand in both the United Kingdom and the United States, accompanied by a shortage of immediately available supplies in relation to the demand. Granulated sugar rose in sympathy, being at the middle of the month \$9.64 per cwt., as compared with \$9.02 in August. The rise in the price of shorts from \$28 to \$32 per ton is said to have been due to the new stand-

ards required by the Feeding Stuffs Act. Plentiful supplies and a not always brisk demand brought about further reductions in cattle prices. Choice Western steers were \$5.90 per cwt., as compared with \$6.12 in August, and choice steers at Toronto were \$6.95, as against \$7.10. Fresh meats declined in sympathy with the lower cattle prices of the last two months. Forequarters at Toronto fell from \$8.00 to \$7.60 and hindquarters from \$16.75 to \$15.20 per cwt. A plentiful marketing of hogs brought prices down from the higher range attained in August. Thick smooth hogs were then \$10.23 per cwt., but fell in September to \$9.94. The effect of the higher hog prices obtaining in August was reflected in the September prices of bacon and ham, both of which commodities rose 1c per pound. Seasonal influences were obvious in the higher prices for eggs and butter. Eggs, specials and extras, were 35c to 40c on the 15th of August, but were 40c to 48c the same date in September. Creamery butter at Montreal was 37c as against 32c, and creamery prints at Toronto 41c as against 36c. Raw cotton, upland middling, commenced the month with a spot price of 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound but rose to 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c by the 20th, though it declined again slightly and was 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c at the end of the month. The average was 28.8c for September as compared with 25c in August. Dominating as it does the world's cotton market the reiterated reports of a short crop in the United States, due to adverse weather conditions, damage by boll-weevil and other insect pests, together with a smaller carry-over than last year, were reflected in an upward tendency.

A third year of small crops gives no hope of relief from high prices for cotton raw material, nevertheless in the finished product there have been some reductions due doubtless to seasonal sluggish demand. Gingham, amoskeag, at Toronto fell from 20c to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per yard, and ticking at Montreal was 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ c as compared with 74c in August. The price of raw silk was affected by the earthquake in Japan. Kansai No. 1 was \$7.60 to \$7.70 per pound at the commencement of September. After the disaster in Japan trading in raw silks was suspended in New York for several days but reopened on the 19th at \$10.90 to \$11.00 for the above grade. More reassuring reports as to the extent of damage to stocks in Japan caused the price to ease off and on the 29th it was \$9.90. Quietness in the woollen textile business, due in part to the unsettled European situation, is blamed for lower prices in raw wool. Eastern domestic wool,  $\frac{1}{4}$  blood, fell from 33 to 31c per pound and western range,  $\frac{1}{2}$  blood, from 39c to 37c per pound. The weakness of the European demand for copper and plentiful supplies on this side of the Atlantic have combined to further depress copper prices. Electrolytic copper dropped from \$16.40 to \$16.15 per cwt. Spelter rose from \$8.10 to \$8.30 and lead from \$6.50 to \$6.85 per cwt. Tin rose from 44c to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. The rise in spelter and lead prices was due to much livelier demand in the United States and some portions of Europe. Tin prices were higher because of considerable buying on the part of the United States. The Japanese situation has caused a certain amount of expectation in metal lines.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

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THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Prices in Europe during recent months have displayed varying tendencies, generally influenced more or less by the political situation, the Japanese disaster or by seasonal changes. In Great Britain there were declines in wholesale prices of vegetable foods, advances in animal foods and advances in textiles, while the cost of living showed a steady advance. In Belgium and France prices on the whole were rising, as they were in Sweden. In Norway, Holland and Switzerland prices have not yet shown a tendency to recover from the recent depression. In Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia and Austria wholesale prices were still receding in July. In Poland and Germany rapidly rising prices have reflected the unsettled political conditions. Wholesale prices indexes in the United States showed a slight upward turn at the end of the third quarter of the year owing to increases in the prices of textiles and of many farm products. The cost of living according to the latest information available showed a slight recession in the third quarter of the year.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.** — Unlike the other index numbers of wholesale prices in England that of the Board of Trade showed a slight decline during August, reaching 154.6 on the base prices in

1913 = 100, a decrease of 1.3 per cent from the monthly average for July. The level for foods fell by 1.0 percent and that for industrial materials by 1.4 per cent. The sharpest declines were in cereals, in other foods except meat and fish, and in cotton. The only group in which a rise in prices was shown was the meat and fish group. Other items in the budget showed no change for the month.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) showed at August 31 the level of 125.0, an increase of .2 points or .16 per cent above the level of a month previous. Foodstuffs showed an increase of .3 per cent, due to a rise in the animal food group, vegetable foods and the sugar, coffee and tea group showing declines. Materials rose .1 per cent, textiles rising 1.2 per cent while minerals and sundries showed slight declines.

The *Economist* index number (1901-05 = 100) rose 2.8 per cent during September reaching 195.7 at the end of the month. The chief advance was one of 8 per cent in textiles. Foods other than cereals and meat, and the miscellaneous group advanced slightly. Cereals and meat and minerals showed slight declines.

**COST OF LIVING.** — The index number of foods compiled by the Ministry of Labour, as stated last month, was 168 at September 1, on the base prices in July, 1914 = 100, an increase of 3 points or 1.8 per cent above the previous month's level. Retail prices of eggs, bacon, butter and cheese rose considerably as well as milk and fish. There were declines in the prices of potatoes, sugar and British mutton. At October 1, the cost of living index was 175, foods having risen 4 points to 172, and other items of the budget showing no change.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada					Great Britain					
Authority	Labour Dept. (e)	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Mitchell	Bank of Commerce	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	
No. of Commodities	271(b)	238	40	24 exports	24 imp'ts	70	150	44	45	60	65-70
Base Period	1890-1899	1913	1900-1909	1909-1913	1900-1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913
			(h)				(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)	
1900 .....	108.2							110.5	75		
1905 .....	113.8							103.3	72		
1910 .....	124.2			97.02	100.38			113.3	78		
1913 .....	135.5	100		102.77	107.81	100	100	122.3	85	100	100
1914-Jan .....	136.5			103.96	99.05			119.0	83.5		
July .....	134.6			105.86	97.18			116.6	82.4		
1915-Jan .....	138.9			109.90	101.29			136.5	96.4		
July .....	150.2			115.41	114.77			149.1	106.4		
1916-Jan .....	172.1			123.75	128.07			174.5	123.6		
July .....	180.9			131.52	141.26			191.1	130.5		
1917-Jan .....	212.7			162.40	166.07			225.1	159.3		
July .....	248.7			187.26	210.52			254.4	176.9		
1918-Jan .....	258.1			199.13	202.98			262.9	186.2		
July .....	284.0			207.16	221.14			278.5	193.1		
1919-Jan .....	286.5	205.3	223.2	188.91	217.54	196		265.9	190.7		227
July .....	294.0	202.3	245.7	222.14	221.08	207		293.2	206.4		242
1920-Jan .....	338.4	232.8	265.1	239.98	233.23	239	296.6	353.1	245.8	330.4	305
July .....	346.8	256.1	269.4	270.12	271.96	274	316.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	326
1921-Jan .....	281.3	201.7	214.2	199.02	186.69	199	245.9	255.3	197.2	228.9	244
July .....	238.6	163.4	174.3	158.47	150.25	163	194.1	218.1	158.2	186.5	196
1922-Jan .....	227.7	149.8	165.2	147.17	147.88	144	164.0	194.7	132.5	158.6	179
July .....	225.3	151.8	165.3	154.23	161.68	154	160.3	199.8	134.0	158.8	171
1923-Jan .....	223.0	150.9	171.9	151.97	165.29	148	157.1	196.5	130.2	159.7	167
April .....	227.4	156.3	176.2	152.57	167.05	156	161.4	201.8	134.0	164.8	177
May .....	228.5	155.0	179.1	153.83	167.92	155	159.8	200.5	132.2	162.5	175
June .....	225.9	155.1	177.2	153.78	167.53	153	159.4	195.5	127.9	158.8	174
July .....	224.7	153.6	176.4	154.77	166.57	153	156.6	190.1	124.8	155.6	170
Aug .....	222.7	153.3	178.6	154.84	164.46		154.6	190.4	125.0	156.6	
Sept. ....	221.3	154.7	178.8	153.29	163.59			195.7		160.1	

## Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The official index number of wholesale prices published by *Statistische Nachrichten* continued a downward trend during July and August, reaching the levels 17,210 and 16,380, the base being the unweighted average of relative prices in 1914 = 1. Grains, milled products and potatoes were somewhat cheaper in August. Several articles showed increases but only sole leather showed one of any importance, an increase of 10.4 per

cent. Prices of coal and coke from Upper Silesia were lower at the middle of August than in the previous month, but rose again towards the end of August above the July level.

COST OF LIVING. — The index number of the cost of living of the Paritätische Kommission showed an increase of nearly 3 per cent for the month of August. Food and clothing both showed increases of 1 per cent, chiefly owing to increases in the price of flour, lard and sugar. The heating and lighting group,

## IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

1a

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho Slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Min of Ind and Labour	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans- tidende	Bank of Finland		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal statistic- al office	Frankfur- ter Zeitung
190		126	83	Imports	Exports	45	70	88	98
April, 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1, 1913 June 30 1914	Eight mos., 1913		1901-10	1913	1913	1914
			(d)			(b)		(c)	(a)
						98.3		87	
						108.1		91	
	100			100	100	115.6	100	100	
(b)121		100				(a)115.4			(b)100
			124			(a)116.8		(b)106	
(c)185						(a)143.9		(b)142	
			149			(a)168.7		(b)158	
(c)268			206			(a)206.7			
						(a)215.5			
(c)667			224			(a)258.2			
						369.8		(b)179	
(c)890			292			361.6			
						389.9		(b)217	
	1739		340			401.8		262	
	1947		383			403.0		339	
	2332		341	1475	1686	502.7	417	1256	1965
(d)847	1721		253	1311	1285	572.9	485	1366	
366	2172	1675	178	1088	1364	470.0	387	1439	2130
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	381.6	312	1423	
434	2657	1003	151	940	1294	362.7	236	3665	4317
480	2757	1029	200	935	1220	375.8	307	10069	9102
474	2613	1000	204	941	1108	447.3	324	278476	205417
484	2545	967	262	936	1169	479.4	364	521160	642300
504	2408	958	207			469.9	363	\$17000	\$23700
			207			472.3	372	1988500	1468900
			207			470.1	370	7478700	3989800
			207			476.6		94404100	28624800
			202						28625800

owing to a rise in the price of coal showed an increase of 14 per cent. Rents showed no change for the the month.

## Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The Index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour rose 20 points to 504 in July, on the base April, 1914 = 100. There was an increase of 4.1 per cent above the level of the previous month. Increases were shown by all groups except resin products and clay pro-

ducts, which showed slight declines. The largest increases were foods, 8 per cent; tar and its products, 10 per cent; metal products, 8 per cent; textiles, 4.6 per cent; tobacco, 26 per cent, and raw rubber, 15 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES. — The index number for the Kingdom (April, 1914, = 100) rose 10 points again in August, to 439, the highest level since January, 1921. The weighted index of 30 foods rose 21 points or 4.6 per cent to 469 in August.

Country	Holland	Italy		Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa
Authority	Central Bureau Statistics	Bachl (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Ökonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Göteborgs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz.	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	98	58	74	47	160	71	23	128
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914	1913	July 1, 1913 June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	1910=1000
1900.....		(j)					(c)				
1905.....											
1910.....											1000
1913.....	100	100	100	100		100		100			1125
1914-Jan.....		102			100						
July.....	(b)109	93				(b)101			100		(b)1090
1915-Jan.....		105		(c)115							
July.....	(b)146	131				(b)119	(b)145			(b)102	(b)1204
1916-Jan.....		184		(c)159							
July.....	(b)226	193				(b)141	(b)185			(b)124	(b)1379
1917-Jan.....		230		(c)233							
July.....	(b)276	304				(b)166	(b)244			(b)163	(b)1583
1918-Jan.....		363		(c)341							
July.....	(b)373	429				(b)207	(b)339			(b)207	(b)1723
1919-Jan.....		326		339			369				
July.....	(b)304	362		(c)314		(b)204	320			(b)225	(b)1854
1920-Jan.....		507		333			319	347	326	318	
July.....	292	604		409		(b)221	364	374		282	(b)2512
1921-Jan.....		642		344		219	267	274	238.0	214	2064
July.....	182	520	466.06	300		186	211	215	178.6	164	1688
1922-Jan.....	163	577	549.94	260	59,231	180	170	181	175.6	168	1472
July.....	164	558	524.54	232	101,587	174	165	173	161.3	138	1423
1923-Jan.....	157	575	523.52	220	551,904	170	156	163	175.0	141	1470
April.....	156	588	549.68	231	1058,900	174	159	168	186.0	133	1420
May.....	149	580	542.82	233	1125,400	171	158	166	186.5	134	
June.....	149	568	539.24	230	1881,410	170	160	164	181.0	128	
July.....	145	566	538.65	235	3069,900		157	162	179.0	123	
Aug.....		567	527.01	231			160	162	175.0	120	
Sept.....									173.0		

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month.  
 (g) First of month. (h) End of month. (j) Monthly average. (k) New index number is joined to old index and from January, 1922, 100 quotations.

## Estonia

RETAIL PRICES.—The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes a monthly index number of retail prices of foods at Reval on the base prices in 1921 = 100. The lowest point reached by the index was in March, 1922, when it registered 79.9. After that it rose fairly steadily to the peak of 102.3 in March, 1923. The latest figures available are April, 98.9; May, 92.7, and June, 92.3.

## France

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The Index number of the Statistique Générale (prices in 1901-10 = 100) rose from 470.1 in July to 476.6 in August. While industrial materials rose in price by nearly 3 per cent, foods fell by .8 per cent, owing to a rise in the price of animal foods. In industrial materials considerable increases were shown in



IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

2a

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalist
75	43		56	62	92	100		404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct. 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909=1000	1913	1913				1890-1899
(j)			(j)		(h)			(j)	(j)	(g)	(g)		(e)
					910					\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.355	44.2	99.388
					1003					8.0987	99.315	47.3	110.652
					(a)1185		984			8.9881	121.301	59.3	137.172
			(b)132.2	100	1088		1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576	58.1	139.980
					(a)1085		(a)1045	98		8.8857	124.528	58.2	142.452
100	100		(b)126.3		(a)1185		(a)1073	97		8.6566	119.708	58.9	144.879
					(a)1337		(a)1221	98		9.1431	124.168	64.7	150.95
(b)112			(b)127.8		(a)1822		(a)1304	100		9.8698	124.958	64.4	147.29
					(a)1502		(a)1323	113		10.9163	137.066	65.6	153.63
(b)125			(b)154.9		(a)1505		(a)1403	123		11.5294	145.142	71.9	170.11
					(a)1525		(a)1450	153		13.7277	169.562	87.4	213.410
(b)142			(b)196.4		(a)1715		(a)1593	188		16.0680	211.950	116.4	267.114
					(a)1877		1677	184		17.9436	222.175	118.9	278.606
(b)178	(b)237		(b)259.0		(a)1954		1808	196		19.1624	232.575	123.3	285.474
			283.2		1959		1838	199	201	18.5348	230.146	119.7	299.142
(b)198	(b)222	(b)132.7	326.8		2008		1788	212	216	18.8964	233.707	127.9	307.763
218	231		398.0		2311	2359	1999	233	248	20.3638	247.390	130.4	294.935
220	220	(b)140.6	316.6		2671	2700	2262	241	254	19.3528	260.414	141.9	307.680
178	191		265.8	176	2233	2255	2233	170	168	12.6631	198.600	81.9	199.867
183	199	144.9	259.8	178	1813	1903	2065	141	145	10.7284	159.833	71.6	167.719
178	190	148.5	272.5	191	1673	1771	1918	138	142	11.3725	164.444	64.3	164.311
181	188	143.9	266.0	192	1789	1838	1828	155	165	12.1069	173.748	72.9	193.672
179	177	152.8	243.7	176	1855	1829	1763	156	165	13.0665	192.944	75.6	181.030
178	175	157.3	259.0	135	(a)1857	(a)1837	1798	156	166	13.9304	193.087	77.6	184.898
177		158.4	263.0	187			1813	156	166	13.7011	185.637	72.0	184.463
175		155.2	261.2	186			1826	153	163	13.3841	191.414	72.1	172.435
170		155.4	254.5	182			1742	151	159	13.0895	188.711	72.5	170.954
		153.1						150	159	12.8201	186.675	73.1	171.420
										12.9143	187.981	74.9	177.924

(d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) 230 commodities, 1890-1899; 272, 1910-1914; from 1915, 271. number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included.

minerals and metals and in textiles, while sundries declined slightly.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The Index number of the Federal Statistical Office (1913 = 1) was 74,787 for July and 944,041 for August, an increase of 1162.3 per cent for the month. The percentage increase in price of imports was 1222.7, and that of exports was only

1145.1. The index number of gold prices was 85.8 for the month of August (1913 = 100).

COST OF LIVING. — The official cost of living index number (food, heat and light, rent, clothing) of the Federal Statistical Office reached 586,045 for August, as against 37,651 for July, the base being prices in 1913-14 = 1. This was an increase of 1456.5 per cent. The largest increase was one of about 2400

## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100)

8

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods Vienna	Cost of living Vienna	56 articles Brussels	Foods, fuel, sundries	Foods, fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910.....	(d) \$ 6.95	(d)94	(e)96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913.....	7.34	99	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-Jan. ....	7.78	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	7.42	100	100	100	1	1	.....	(b)139.2	100
1915-Jan. ....	7.97	107	118	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	7.74	104	132	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916-Jan. ....	8.28	112	145	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	8.46	114	161	148	.....	.....	.....	(b)250.2	.....
1917-Jan. ....	10.27	138	187	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	11.62	157	204	180	.....	.....	.....	(b)453.5	.....
1918-Jan. ....	12.42	167	206	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	13.00	175	210	203	.....	.....	.....	(b)863.5	.....
1919-Jan. ....	13.78	186	230	220	.....	.....	689	.....	.....
July .....	13.77	186	209	208	.....	.....	354	(b)1866.8	.....
1920-Jan. ....	15.30	206	236	225	.....	.....	410	.....	.....
July .....	16.84	227	258	252	.....	.....	479	(b)2334.2	.....
1921-Jan. ....	14.48	195	278	265	.....	.....	477	.....	1830
July .....	10.96	148	220	219	.....	.....	898	(b)2491.4	1393
1922-Jan. ....	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	408	8191.8	1467
July .....	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	888	8437.1	1430
1923-Jan. ....	10.52	142	175	179	10717	9454	406	8678.7	941
April .....	10.64	143	168	174	12935	10697	429	8816.1	927
May .....	10.36	140	162	170	13910	11440	431	8617.5	928
June .....	10.23	138	160	169	14132	11513	436	3523.3	933
July .....	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10603	445	.....	921
Aug. ....	10.53	142	165	171	12335	10496	455	.....	.....
Sept. ....	10.46	141	168	173	12509	10841	.....	.....	.....

per cent in heat and light. Foods increased about 1300 per cent; rent about 590 per cent, and clothing 1540 per cent. This cost of living index number is for 71 localities and is regarded as representative of the whole of the localities with over 10,000 inhabitants. For 29 of the 71 localities, a weekly index number has been reckoned since July, 1923, and published on Wednesday evening to be used in the making of wage calculations on Friday of the same week.

## India

**COST OF LIVING.** — The official index number compiled by the Bombay

Labour Office showed a rise in August of one point above the July level, reaching 154 on the base of July, 1914, = 100. There was a slight rise in food prices due to a rise in jowari and vegetables. Jowari rose 8 points but rice fell 4 points. In other foods, which rose on the whole by 5 points, refined sugar fell 16 per cent, potatoes rose 9 per cent and onions rose 27 per cent. The last two changes were seasonal. Fuel and lighting, clothing and house rent, all showed no change from the previous month.

## United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.** — The Index number of the Bureau of Labour Stati-

## IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

except where noted)

3a

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Holland		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles Paris	Cost of living Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living The Hague (c)	Foods Rome	Cost of living Rome
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec., 1920	1st half 1914	
				1000				113			
								114			
								(b)116		100	100
100	100	100	100	1075	100						
				1295				128			
128	116			1288				148			
				1430				153	(a)107.73	(a)108.63	
146	136			1387				170			
				1491				186	(a)115.64	(a)122.21	
166	155			1971				212			
				2056					(a)156.99	(a)162.74	
187	182			2210				(b)228	203	197	
186	190			2665	238				(a)254.20	241.48	
212	211			2811				(b)239		188.32	
251	242	898.2	819.4	3119	295			258	100.2	274.86	263.45
253	262	981.8	911.0	4006	363	12.7	10.7	275	101.8	318.07	312.55
276	264	1173.9	1065.4	4404	338	14.2	11.8	236	95.3	366.80	374.08
236	237	1277.8	1189.0	3292	295	14.9	12.5	192	94.8	402.34	387.23
197	212	1123.2	1055.1	3424	291	24.6	20.4	187	91.3	468.63	429.69
184	199	1105.4	1118.4	3188	239	68.4	53.9	177	82.4	459.00	428.97
180	198	1079.5	1132.8	3321	324	1366.	1120.3	167	79.8	479.85	441.22
		1012.1	1095.6	3439		3500.	2954.	168			
		979.9	1074.8	3496		4620.	3816.	166			
		968.4	1087.4	3562		9347.	7650.	164			
188	204	968.2	1090.1	3446		46510.	37651.	164			
				3524		670485.	586045.				

stics showed wholesale prices in August to have fallen one point below the July level, to 150 (prices in 1913 = 100). The largest decrease was one of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent in the fuel and light group and was due to declines in bituminous coal, crude petroleum and gasoline. Chemicals and drugs, building materials, housefurnishing goods and the miscellaneous group also showed declines. In the group of farm products there was a rise of nearly 3 per cent, due to increases in the prices of corn, rye, wheat, cattle, hogs, eggs, hops and hay. Foods were also higher, and no change was reported in cloths and clothing or in metals and metal products.

The index number of the Federal Reserve Board showed no change for August, remaining at 159, on the base 1913 = 100. Goods produced showed no change, while goods imported fell four points, goods exported also falling four points. Raw material and producers' goods both showed slight declines, and consumers' goods rose two points.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices was \$13.0974 at October 1, a gain of 1.3 per cent over September 1. Four groups declined, seven advanced, and two remained unchanged. Textiles showed the most marked advance, this being due to advances in raw cotton and cotton goods prices, and in the



## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100)

Country	Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland		
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Madrid food, fuel, sundries	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living, (c)	Foods Federal Labour Office	Food meat light Cooper- ative Stores
Base period	July 1914	1914	1914	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910 .....								
1913 .....								
1914-Jan .....								
July .....	100	(b)100	(b)100	(b)100	100		(a)100	(a)100
1915-Jan .....					(c)113			(a)107
July .....				(b)108	(c)124			(a)119
1916-Jan .....	143				(c)130			(a)126
July .....	160			(b)116	(c)142			(a)140
1917-Jan .....					169	(a)139		(a)149
July .....	261			(b)125	177			(a)180
1918-Jan .....					221	192		(a)197
July .....	279			(b)155	268	219		(a)229
1919-Jan .....	279				339	267		(a)252
July .....	289			(b)175	310	257		238
1920-Jan .....	295				298	259		244
July .....	319			(b)191	297	270		246
1921-Jan .....	334	25140	14084		283	271	226	243
July .....	292	45655	25709	(b)189	232	236	203	214
1922-Jan .....	257	73596	46883	179	190	216	185	189
July .....	231	129811	78798	179	179	190	157	158
1923-Jan .....	214	493132	352695	180	166	183	154	161
April .....	212	1247800	83610	180	163	177	157	161
May .....	214	1378881	946657	178	161		159	164
June .....	211	1636650	1277967	170	161		163	166
July .....	215				160	174	163	168
Aug .....					161		161	167
Sept. ....								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of capital towns. (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods.

price of raw silk, this last advance being due to the Japanese disaster. Other groups advancing were provisions, fruits, metals, naval stores, breadstuffs and building materials. The groups to decline were live stock, hides and leather, miscellaneous products and oil. Coal and coke were unchanged, as the advance in anthracite was offset by declines in bituminous coal.

Dun's index number for October 1 showed an advance of 1.5 per cent over the September 1 figure, reaching \$190.827. Prices were thus  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent above the level of a year ago. Four of

the seven groups showed advances for the month, namely, breadstuffs, "other food", clothing and miscellaneous, while meat, dairy and garden products and metals showed recessions. The increases were caused in foods by rising prices of cereals and sugar, and in clothing by rising prices of raw silk and cotton.

**COST OF LIVING.** — The official index number for Massachusetts compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life showed a decrease of 1 per cent for August from the previous month's level, reaching 159.5 on the

## CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

40

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods 9 towns	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Foods Bureau of Labor Stat.	Cost of living Bureau of Labor Stat.	Cost of living Nat. Ind. Conf. Bd.	Cost of living Mass
1910=1000	July 1914		1911=1000	1909-13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
1000			(f)	(g)	(g)	(i)		
1163			1106	(h)991	93			100
(b)1148			1099	(h)1037	100	700		101.8
100	100		1164	1070	102		100	102.1
(b)1228			1240	1177	103	(a)103.0		102.9
			1522	1200	100		100.5	101.7
(b)1275			1504	1236	107	(a)105.1		105.1
			1516	1276	111		108.7	109.9
(b)1418			1453	1359	128	(a)118.3		119.6
			1470	1357	146		131.3	123.3
(b)1437			1505	1426	160	(a)142.4		144.6
			1523	1491	167		(a)152.2	155.1
(b)1559			1627	1553	185	(a)174.4		167.5
187	186		1714	1539	190		172.2	171.5
(b)2049			1862	1688	201	(a)199.3	190	192.0
	188		2260	1791	219	(a)216.5	205	202.6
(c)1904	163	169	2167	1906	172	(a)200.4	181	179.6
(c)1556	174	177	1876	1752	148		163	160.8
1391	169	178	1651	1574	142	(a)174.3	161	157.3
1335	160	165	1725	1537	142	(a)166.6	155.6	156.2
1348	151	156	(a)1666	1488	144	(a)169.5	158	157.1
1344	150	155	(a)1684	1516	143		159.1	158.5
1355	148	153		1525	143		160.3	159.1
1352	146	151		1521	144	169.7	160.1	158.9
1330	148	153		1520	147		161.9	159.1
	149	154			146		161.6	159.5

month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six. (k) Cost of food budget.

base average retail prices in 1913 = 100. Practically all foods except meats decreased slightly. Clothing increased about 0.5 per cent; fuel and light decreased about 0.1 per cent owing to a reduction in the price of kerosene, although the price of anthracite remained high. Shelter and sundries showed no change.

The retail food index of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed a decrease of .7 per cent for August as compared

with July, reaching 146 on the base prices in 1913 = 100. Seventeen articles decreased in price, the chief decrease being potatoes and onions, 12 per cent; cabbage, 11 per cent; granulated sugar, 9 per cent; flour and oranges, 4 per cent; leg of lamb and navy beans, 3 per cent. Thirteen articles increased in price, the chief increases being, strictly fresh eggs, 12 per cent; butter, 5 per cent; and pork chops, 3 per cent. Thirteen articles showed no change.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

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ON another page of this issue the text is given of a judgment recently delivered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Orde in the Supreme Court of Ontario respecting the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The

three legal decisions which are summarized below relate respectively to a case of Workmen's Compensation in the province of Quebec, to the interpretation of the Employment Agencies Act of British Columbia, and to the legality of a trade union.

**In Quebec neglect to provide employees on dangerous work with protective equipment constitutes an inexcusable fault.**

A workman was employed by the city of Sherbrooke, Quebec, in putting up electric wires. When he was climbing down a pole he touched a live wire and was instantly killed. His mother brought an action against the city for \$10,000 alleging inexcusable fault in not having provided her son with protective clothing and in not having cut off the current before sending him to do this work which was one of great danger. She alleged that the city corporation had in its possession special equipment that would have prevented the accident, but there had been negligence in not providing the victim with it, and he was completely ignorant of it.

On behalf of the city, the plea was made that the foreman had told the plaintiff's son to bring some rubber material with him in order to cover the

live wires, but he had not done so, and he was consequently the victim of his own negligence.

The Superior Court gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff, awarding her \$5,690 with interest and costs. The grounds on which the judgment was based were that the defendant corporation possessed rubber equipment for the prevention of such accidents as the plaintiff's son had met with, but the foreman who knew the danger had allowed him to do the work without providing him with this equipment, and that it was the duty of the city towards its employees to protect them from such accidents.

This judgment was confirmed by the Court of King's Bench on appeal.

*(Quebec — City of Sherbrooke vs. Dame Cinq-Mars).*

**Employment agents in British Columbia may not collect fees from employers for furnishing help.**

Information was laid against an employment agent in British Columbia for charging fees against an employer for sending him a person seeking employment. The magistrate dismissed the case, but an appeal was taken by the Crown

on a point of law by way of a stated case. The question submitted to the Supreme Court of the province was "Was the magistrate right in holding that the provisions of Section 3 of the Employment Agencies Act do not pro-



hibit the collection and receipt by an employment agent of a fee or compensation from an employer for sending a person seeking employment from the city of Vancouver or elsewhere, to an employer at Chemainus or elsewhere within the said province for employment by him?" Section 3 of the Act referred to is as follows:

No person, firm, corporation, or association shall collect or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee or compensation for sending or persuading, enticing, inducing, procuring or causing be sent from or to any place within the Province, to or from any place outside the Province, or between any two places within the Province, any person seeking employment, or for giving or furnishing information regarding employers seeking workers or workers seeking employment.

It was held by the Court that there was nothing in the language confining the operation of the section to collecting or receiving money from the employee. The argument was advanced that Section 3 of the amending act of 1921 (B. C. 1921 chapter 18) which requires private employment agents to make monthly reports to the General Super-

intendent of the Provincial government employment service implied the repeal of Section 3 of the Act of 1919 quoted above. The Court declared that the legislation of 1921 contained no express provision for such repeal, "Unless, therefore, the legislation of 1921 and that of 1919 are wholly irreconcilable, the argument for implied repeal must fail".

In the opinion of the Court both enactments may well stand together. The acts to be reported upon under the 1921 legislation may be done as a matter of philanthropy, or, at any rate, without charge contingent on the relationship of employer and employee being established. This would not prevent employers or employees from keeping up employment agencies provided the payment of such agencies was not contingent on the establishment of the relationship of employer and employees. If such agencies are established, then the reports called for by the legislation of 1921 must be made.

The question submitted was therefore answered in the negative.

(*British Columbia — Rex ex rel McVety v. Joy*).

#### Trade Union declared a legal organization.

In the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE of last April on pages 277 to 286, there was given the text of a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Galt in the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba respecting the legal status of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The action was brought by the general chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Division of the Brotherhood, suing on their own behalf and on behalf of all the members of the Brotherhood, and of all other members of the General Committee of Adjustment of the Canadian National

Railways against a former secretary-treasurer to recover trust monies. The defendant attacked the legal status of the labour organization claiming it was operating in restraint of trade, and moved for non-suit. The defendant's motion for a non-suit was allowed with costs, but a counter claim entered by him was disallowed.

An appeal was taken by the plaintiffs against this judgment and in the Manitoba Court of Appeal the decision of Mr. Justice Galt was reversed and the appeal was allowed with one judge dis-

senting. Under the appeal granted it was contended that on the pleadings and evidence placed before the Court it should not be held in the present condition of the law that the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was "an organization so tainted with

illegality that the Court would not lend its assistance to recover trust moneys of the Union, unjustifiably withheld by the late treasurer". Judgment was entered against the defendant for \$3,743.63.

*(Manitoba — Chase et al. vs. Starr).*

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.

DEPUTY MINISTER—H. H. WARD.

Volume 23

NOVEMBER, 1923

Number 11

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**T**HIS issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains quarterly articles on unemployment in trade unions, the Employment Service of Canada, fatal industrial accidents, and immigration. There are also a number of special articles on various subjects of industrial interest. These include a report of proceedings of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 from September 1, 1920, to September 30, 1923, a report of the forty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, and a summary of further reports of the United States Coal Commission. It also contains the text of a questionnaire submitted by the International Labour Office (League of Nations) to the governments of the various States that are members of the International Labour Organization with reference to matters on the agenda of the Sixth International Labour Conference.

### Monthly summary.

The increase in employment shown during August in the reports of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada was continued through September, applications, vacancies and placements being greater in number than at any previous time.

At the beginning of October the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions was 2.0 as

compared with 2.2 at the beginning of September and with 2.8 at the beginning of October 1922.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.65 at the beginning of October as compared with \$10.46 for September; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$7.99 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, stood at 153.1 for October as compared with 154.7 for September; 145.9 for October, 1922; 155.5 for October, 1921; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak).

The time loss due to industrial disputes during October was greater than in the previous month and also greater than in October, 1922. Fourteen disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 2,497 employees, and causing a time loss estimated at 55,994 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were 17 disputes involving 1,844 employees and a time loss of 35,237 working days, and for October, 1922, 18 disputes involving 3,240 employees with an estimated time loss of 54,758 working days. At the end of October there were 13 disputes in progress, involving 2,467 employees.



**Proceedings  
under the  
Industrial  
Disputes  
Investigation  
Act.**

Two reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received by the Department in October.

In one case a minority report was also received.

**Health  
conditions in  
Ontario  
factories.**

The progress of the principles of scientific hygiene in factory management in Ontario is described by Mr. G.

H. Bostock, provincial factory inspector, in an appendix to the Annual Report of the Ontario Department of Labour, which is reviewed elsewhere in this issue. The writer states that many of the larger factories have installed first aid departments equipped with the latest appliances, with a medical man and trained nurse in attendance. They have lunch rooms and cafeterias, cloakrooms and every convenience for their employees. Some of the smaller factories, while not carrying the extensive equipment just mentioned, have facilities for personal hygiene and have committees appointed for the carrying out of any reasonable suggestions made for the comfort of their employees. Employers, he remarks, are learning the lesson that an employee working in comfort and with a mind at ease is far more profitable to him than in the opposite extreme. New ground is gained as often as an old factory is replaced by a modern structure. No factory may be built until the plans have been approved by the architect of the Factory Inspection branch, and the work as it proceeds is superintended by the local inspector. Apart from ordinary sanitation and cleanliness, three main factors in factory hygiene are dealt with by the factory inspection branch, namely, ventilation, dust prevention, and illumination. The standard room space set for each employee is in Ontario 300 cubic feet, and change of air must be sufficient to keep the amount of vitiation below 6 parts per 10,000 parts of

air, as measured by the amount of carbonic acid gas, which is found in excess of the quantity normally contained in pure air, this gas being the principal product of respiration. Although this gas is not the most harmful, yet it bears a fairly constant proportion to more insidious elements in a polluted atmosphere, and forms a convenient index of vitiation. Another problem of ventilation is the proper regulation of humidity, as excessive moisture causes fatigue and inertia to the worker. Inspectors endeavour to secure a standard of humidity between 65 per cent and 70 per cent with the room temperature about 60 degrees Fahr. When conditions differ considerably from this standard the factory inspector has authority to compel the employer to furnish means for rectifying them. Mr. Bostock points out that there is room for improvement in regard to the elimination of dust. "The field is one", he says, "that offers splendid opportunities for greater achievement". Ordinarily, mechanical means such as suction fans, connected hoods and tubes, are required to supplement ventilation, but the means must vary in accordance with the nature, weight, shape, and chemical properties of the particles suspended in the air. In many cases chemical and physical examinations must be made before an installation can be passed as "hygienic". Similar tests are made for the detection of noxious fumes and vapours. The inspectors are continually required to deal with such cases owing to changes in industrial processes. Special surveys are made periodically of the various processes which might be injurious to the health of employees, some of these inquiries being initiated by the employees themselves.

Illumination has lately become one of the most important problems, especially from its connection with industrial accidents, as it is one of the most difficult in factory hygiene to solve. Only in recent years have standards of illumination been fixed for each class of

work. Requirements must not be too rigid, but it is recommended that the illumination at floor level over the working areas of workrooms should not be allowed to fall below 0.25 foot-candles.

**British  
Columbia  
legislature  
in session.**

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the fourth session of the Fifteenth Parliament of British Columbia on October 29 referred to the "steady betterment in industrial conditions" which was evident in the province during the past year. "The timber industry was never in a more prosperous condition than at present", the Speech declared, "and the outlook for the future is bright". Metalliferous mining plants throughout the Province are being enlarged to permit of greater and more economical production, and many new properties are being developed. On the other hand the coal mining industry of the Province was stated to be in a depressed condition owing to the increased consumption of foreign fuel oil. The more important measures to be brought before the Legislature by the Government include amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act and a bill to establish an eight-hour day in certain industries. The provincial Attorney General introduced the first bill of the session, to amend the Factories Act by raising the age of a male "child" as defined in that act from 14 to 15 years, making the age limit uniform for both sexes.

**Employees  
representation  
in B. C.  
Civil Service.**

Amended regulations were recently issued by the Civil Service Commission of British Columbia, under authority of the Superannuation Act of 1921. The provisions of the Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1921 (page 1444). One of the sections provides that any group of government or other employees on deciding to avail themselves of the act, may upon filing a notice to that effect signed by at least

20 per cent of the members of their group, become entitled to elect a representative to act in an advisory capacity to the Provincial Civil Service Commission in the administration of the act as affecting the members of that particular group. Under the new regulations the Commission, when a notice has been filed as required, will request the members of the group concerned to nominate a representative, such nominations to be signed by at least five members of the group, the consent of the person nominated being also shown. If only one candidate is nominated, this candidate is elected, but should more than one candidate appear the Commission will hold an election by a ballot of the members of the group; the elected candidate to hold office until the end of the fiscal year then current. Representatives so elected are expected to call to the attention of the Commission any matter relating to the administration of the Act which may appear to them to be to the advantage of their respective group and to co-operate with the Commission in giving the members of the group information in regard to the administration of the Act.

**Labour  
programme in  
British  
Columbia.**

A deputation representing the British Columbia executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, shortly after the opening of the provincial legislature, laid before the British Columbia Government a programme of proposed labour legislation. The Government was asked to take steps to give effect to the 8-hour day law and to make it applicable to all industries in the province; to abolish the poll tax; to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act in several particulars; to provide for insurance against unemployment; to require a medical examination of all persons engaged in the preparation of food for public consumption; to support the barbers' licensing bill now before the legislature; to establish the two-platoon

system for firemen; to establish minimum wages for boys; to provide for the posting of fair wage rates in the employment offices; to secure full civic rights for all workers residing in company towns; and to have school text books printed at the Government printing office.

The proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were, that the amount of compensation be raised from 62½ per cent to 75 per cent of the average former earnings or of the difference in earning power of the injured worker before and after the accident; that there should be a medical board of appeal; that cases of hernia and strain should be specially dealt with; that the act should be broadened to cover cases of sickness due to occupation, and its scope enlarged to include casual labourers.

Commission to  
inquire into  
industrial  
unrest at  
Sydney, N.S.

The Royal Commission that was appointed by the Dominion Government in September to inquire into the cause of industrial unrest among the steel

workers at Sydney, N.S., and the circumstances attending the calling out of the militia, arrived at Sydney on October 30. It held its first session there on the following day, and continued to hold sessions at Sydney during November. The Commission, to which reference was made in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 1,052 is composed of Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., chairman, and Messrs. J. J. Johnson, K.C., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Fred Bancroft, Toronto. Prior to its departure from Ottawa the Commission authorized the following statement with reference to its conception of its scope and duties:

The Commission was appointed to make inquiry into the cause of recurring industrial unrest among steel workers at Sydney, N.S., and the circumstances which occasioned the calling out and retention of the Militia and to make such recommendations as in its opinion may serve to promote amicable rela-

tions between the employers and employees and to remove or lessen the unrest.

The Commission understands that its attention is to be given particularly to three main points, viz: (1) the cause of such recurring industrial unrest, (2) the circumstances which occasioned the calling out of the troops, and (3) recommendations which may serve to promote amicable relations between the employers and employees.

If in the course of the inquiry it should appear that any condition or action in respect to coal miners or any others in the locality was, to a material degree, a part of the cause of such unrest among steel workers or formed part of the circumstances which occasioned the calling out of the troops, then it would obviously be the duty of the Commission to inquire into the nature, extent and cause of such condition or action.

Since the Commission is directed to give its attention to the recurring nature of the industrial unrest, the Commission will devote some time to the duty of acquainting itself with the records of previous inquiries into similar situations and with some parts of the history of industrial relations which have a direct bearing upon the present inquiry.

The Commission intends to begin its sittings for the purpose of taking evidence at Sydney on Wednesday, the 31st October, and will stay there as long as may be necessary to make a thorough investigation.

Minimum wages  
in British  
Columbia.

Revised orders of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia governing the wages and hours of labour of female workers in the manufacturing industry were published in the British Columbia Gazette during October. The minimum rates for both experienced and inexperienced workers are as stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August (page 822), where an account was given of the conference held in Vancouver last July between the Board and representatives of the parties concerned. The rules governing the wages and hours of labour for inexperienced workers, however, do not apply to regularly indentured apprentices whose indentures have been approved by the Minimum Wage Board. The new orders, which supersede orders issued in September, 1919, will come into force during December.



# Quebec labour commission in session.

The first regular meeting of the commission appointed in the province of Quebec under the authority of an act passed at the last session of the provincial legislature to enquire into workmen's compensation systems and other labour subjects, was held early in November at Quebec, Que. The commission decided to send out a list of questions to persons representing all the classes interested in the inquiry. The next official meeting, it is stated, will be held at Quebec on December 18, when it is expected that answers to these questions will have been received, which will form the basis for further inquiries. The commission will sit later at Montreal, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Hull, Shawinigan, Chicoutimi and other industrial centres. The names of the members of the commission were given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1054).

# Vital statistics of Canada.

The first comprehensive annual report on vital statistics to be issued for Canada has recently been completed by the Dominion Bureau Statistics. The statistics were collected and compiled under a cooperative arrangement between the Bureau and the provincial registration departments. This arrangement was made at a conference held in 1918, when a model bill was drafted to form a basis for uniform vital statistics in the various provinces. Quebec has not yet adopted the principles of this model bill. The vital statistics of that province are based on a different system of returns and therefore cannot be included in the new tabulations. It is to be regretted that the present volume is necessarily incomplete for this reason. It is possible, however, that this condition may soon be remedied, for according to press reports a bill is likely to be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Quebec legislature requiring the present keepers of civil registers to make monthly

reports, which would furnish vital statistics comparable with those of the other provinces of Canada. The preface to the present report points out that "it is unnecessary to emphasize the importance of vital statistics and of their co-ordination on a national basis. Not only are they needed in the prevention of crime and in facilitating the transfer of property, but they lie at the basis of public hygiene and of all study of the most important asset of any community — the people. With the census (which is the national stocktaking), and migration statistics (which record the changes through movement into and from the country, as vital statistics record the changes due to natural causes), they complete the general scheme of population statistics".

# Co-operation in the British Isles in 1922.

Statistics of co-operation in Great Britain and Ireland in 1922 compiled by the Co-operative Union show that at the end of the year there were 1,321 retail distribution societies, being 31 fewer than at the end of 1921. Nineteen had gone out of existence and twelve had amalgamated with other societies. There was a total membership of 4,519,162 at the end of the year as compared with 4,548,557, the heaviest decreases being in the western and Irish sections. Share capital amounted to £73,071,598, being £1,747,204 less than at the end of 1921. The reserve funds of these societies amounted to £4,942,574, a decrease of £261,700. The total net profits amounted to £10,671,230 or £3,582,441 less than for the previous year. The productive societies increased by three. Their share capital which amounted to £1,586,487 showed an increase of £57,285, their loan capital amounting to £1,352,299 decreased by £10,243 while this trade was reduced by £1,262,510, amounting to £5,318,077 in 1922. The membership of the Irish Wholesale Society remained stationary, but there was a slight reduction in the membership of the Co-operative Wholesale Society and in the

Scottish Wholesale Society. The distributive trade of the Co-operative Wholesale Society was £65,904,812 a decrease of £16,036,870. and of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society £17,009,251, a decrease of £5,031,907. These two societies show decreases in the total value of their productions and in the ratio of their productions to their distributive trade, but in proportion to the sales of the retail societies there was a slight increase of .03 per cent for the societies combined. The total number of employees in all societies was 183,195 or 4.05 per cent of the membership. Of these 41.25 per cent were engaged in production and 58.75 in distribution, the total wage bill being £25,586,278.

**Fishermen's  
co-operation  
in Quebec.**

Co-operative societies of fishermen have been organized at L'Anse aux Gascons and New-

port, Quebec, under the act passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature (1922, second session, chapter 36) to assist the development of the fisheries of the Province. The act created a Maritime Fisheries Bureau as a branch of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, the superintendent of the Bureau being charged among other duties to see to the creation of fishermen's co-operative associations, their organization and operation; to supervise the preparation and inspection of fish and to furnish fishermen and fishermen's cooperative associations with all the necessary information for the preparing, keeping, transporting and placing of fish on the markets. The purpose of the new co-operative societies is to render their members independent of companies in regard to the prices obtained for fish and the cost of supplies. They are authorized to purchase rigging, boats and all articles necessary or useful to fishermen, to buy, sell, transform, transport and place fish on the market, to erect storage and other buildings as required, and to establish canneries. No member

may have more than 100 shares, the value of each share being \$10, and each shareholder may have only one vote at meetings of the association. After providing for a reserve fund dividends up to six per cent may be paid on capital, the remainder of the profits being divided among the members in proportion to their dealings with the association.

**Merit system  
in Alberta  
Civil Service.**

The Civil Service Association of Alberta held conferences during November with the

Provincial Civil Service commission at Edmonton, to consider a proposal to establish a system of "efficiency rating" for the service. The object of such a system is "to define the ability and efficiency of every employee and to award a grading and salary in accordance with the value of the services rendered, the basis of advancement to be merit". To determine efficiency ratings it is proposed to award merit or demerit marks, computed monthly or quarterly, such marks to be recorded on the efficiency rating card of each employee. If the total number of marks for a month or a quarter is limited to ten, the plan would award one merit mark for each of the following qualities: honesty, loyalty, character, courtesy, sobriety, punctuality, discipline, accuracy, ability for present duties, exceptional ability warranting promotion.

**Conditions  
in building  
trades in  
United States.**

A survey of conditions in the building industry in the United States compiled from data gathered at the convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour at Portland, Oregon, was made public on October 13. The survey states that in some building trades still higher wage scales can be expected with a continuation of present activities. All building labour is employed at the present time. The number of apprentices is increas-

ing rapidly and the attitude of the majority of organizations was favourable to the removal of all restrictions. The advent of these apprentices was expected by labour leaders to be a factor in stabilizing wages in the next two or three years. Stabilization of the industry to mitigate the evils of labour migration and seasonal employment was urged, and it was also urged that building activities be kept going normally rather than that there should be an effort to make up the present building shortage through abnormal activities over a short period. It was hoped that the construction of public buildings not immediately needed would be deferred and that efforts be concentrated on the building of dwellings with a view to avoiding the continual upward tendency of rents.

Jurisdictional strife in the building trades was reported to be largely eliminated, and the national board of jurisdictional awards had been instructed to make an immediate settlement of the controversy between carpenters and metal workers. The wage scales which were submitted to the convention showed that labour was receiving the highest wages in history, and it was stated that many workmen were receiving bonuses of from one dollar to four dollars per day in addition to their regular wage scales.

#### Night work in bakeries.

The subject of night work in bakeries is one of the matters to come before the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) which will meet in June, 1924. The International Labour Office has sent a questionnaire on this subject to the governments of the fifty-five states members of the International Labour Organization. The questions asked are given on another page of this issue. The introduction to this questionnaire contains a historical survey of the extent to which the prohibition of night work in baking has already been put into operation in various countries, and reviews the different points which may

be taken into consideration by the conference. Night work in bakeries was suppressed for the first time in Norway in 1906. Since then seventeen other countries have passed laws dealing with this matter. As regards the undertakings covered by the legislation, as a general rule only those bakeries and pastry making establishments which are worked as independent undertakings are subject to the prohibition of night work. The length of the period fixed for the nightly rest varies greatly from country to country. The longest period is fourteen hours in Sweden, and the shortest is six hours in France and Spain.

#### Female and Child labour in India.

A bulletin recently published by order of the Government of India (No. 31, *Women's Labour in Bengal Industries* by Dagmar F. Curjel, M.D. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.), *Women's Medical Service, India*) gives the average daily number of persons employed in all industries registered under the Indian Factories Act as adults 1,195,551 (1,007,955 males and 187,596 females) and children 68,107 (56,920 males and 11,187 females).

Over half the child labour was employed in the Bengal industries, there being 29,235 children employed in the jute mills, 2,152 in the cotton mills, 595 in the coal mining industry, and 1,051 in other industries on the coal fields, and many were employed with their parents in the tea industry. Women form about one-quarter of the average daily workers in the jute mills and about one-fifth in the cotton mills, and in the coal mining industry the proportion of women to men underground is about two to three. The average woman worker in a jute mill receives a weekly wage of Rs. 2-8-0. In cotton mills, the rate of wages is lower on the whole and women who are employed on the less skilled and lower paid processes tend to leave and take up better paid temporary work during the period jute presses are running, return-



ing later to the cotton mills when the other work ceases. The management of the cotton mills usually retain two or three weeks' wages in arrears, while in the jute mills they usually keep one week's wages. In the coal mines a woman's pay for a day's work varies from 8 to 12 annas, and it is stated that they usually spend from five to eight hours down in the mine, their work being mainly the carrying of coal to the containers or tubs. In the jute mills, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, a multiple shift system was the rule and the actual number of hours worked daily by women under the shift system in the preparation department was said to vary from 9 to 11 hours. In some mills where the hand-sewing department was partitioned off from the factory women were working twelve hours a day on piece work as finishers to earn a daily average wage of from five to six annas. All cotton mills work a one-shift day; the woman worker has an 11-hour day, with a mid-day interval during which she usually returns to her own home. In the jute and cotton mill areas, according to the report, "it did not appear possible for single workers to live and maintain themselves on an adequate diet under five annas a day. The average wage received by a child worker was about Re. 1.10 weekly in the jute mills and rather less in the cotton mills. The majority of the child workers showed evidences of malnutrition and of physical strain. In the jute mills their work as winders involves spurts of great activity, and also the carrying of loads of fairly heavy bobbins. Although the amendments to the Factories Act which came into effect in July 1922 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1922, page 509), raise the age at which children can be employed in mill work from 9 to 12 years, the upper age limit being raised simultaneously from 14 to 15 years, it is stated that the rule does not apply to children enrolled by mill authorities before 1922. Under the multiple shift system in the jute mills,

children were found to be working in areas where two or more mills are adjacent in more than one mill on the same day (the maximum hours under the Factories Amendment Acts being 6 a day). Each mill retains in its possession a certificate from the Certifying Factory Surgeon for each particular half-timer, but they appeared to have little difficulty in obtaining another certificate under the same or under a different name from the same surgeon. Children were also found helping their mothers or relatives in the hand-sewing department, when their own period in the factory was completed. In some jute mills where the hand-sewing department is separated by a partition from the factory, it is customary to allow young children, who are under age, to sew alongside parents or relatives to whose account the work done is credited.

**List of  
unhealthy  
processes.**

The Industrial Health  
Service of the Interna-  
tional Labour Office  
(League of Nations)

has recently undertaken the drawing up of a list of unhealthy processes in industry, a matter which was referred to the Office by the Washington Conference of the International Labour Organization. The information will be published in the form of an encyclopaedia. A special article will include a general consideration concerning industrial hygiene, toxicology, industrial welfare (protection against disease, medical assistance, individual health, first aid, etc.) Each article will deal with the technical aspects of the problem, together with information on industrial pathology, special health measures and legislation regarding each process or industry classified as unhealthy or dangerous. The Office is taking steps to obtain the collaboration not only of the members of its Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene, but also of the most eminent experts of various countries. More than thirty scientists have so far assured the Office of their assistance in the preparation of

about one hundred articles dealing with the most important industrial poisons and unhealthy processes.

#### Profit-sharing in France.

The French Ministry of Labour has published a report on profit

sharing (*Enquête sur la Participation aux Bénéfices*) containing the results of an enquiry which was undertaken in anticipation of this subject being discussed in the French parliament during the November session. The report is divided into two parts dealing respectively with profit sharing consequent upon existing legislation and profit sharing consequent upon private initiative. Three acts are described one of which, passed in December, 1915, made profit-sharing compulsory for workers' cooperative production societies. Information is given of 328 such societies, employing 12,000 workers, of whom about one-half are members. The share in profits varies from 25 to 75 per cent being generally from 25 to 30 per cent. Profits distributed in 1920 by 195 societies amounted to 3,896,458 francs divided among 9,230 workers, the average shares of such worker employed ranging from 110 francs in societies engaged in the clothing industry to 1,000 in glass and porcelain societies. An act of 1917 permitted the creation of joint stock companies with labour copartnership features. Eleven companies have been established under this act. By an act of 1919 profit-sharing is made a condition of all future mining concessions. There have been granted 51 such concessions. After interest on capital has been paid, the State and staffs share in the profits on a scale laid down in the concession. Of the establishments which had voluntarily introduced profit-sharing schemes particulars were received of 62, nine of which however made no profits in 1921. The remaining 53 employing 36,500 workers distributed 25,743,000 francs among 20,415 workers, an average of 1,260 francs for each participant. It is said that profit-

sharing on the whole appears to be on the decline, the number of schemes having been estimated at 145 in 1893, 88 in 1901, and 53 effective schemes in 1921.

#### German trade boards for outworkers.

On June 27, an Act was passed in Germany increasing the powers of trade boards for the protection of outworkers which had been established under the Outwork Act, December 20, 1911. The original boards had only powers to investigate and report on prevailing conditions and to give advice and assistance in the preparation of new wage lists and conditions. In addition to these functions they now have power to fix minimum wage rates for outworkers, when they are deemed necessary, inadequate rates being defined as rates which do not permit a worker in normal working hours to earn wages customary in the locality, or which are lower than the rates for similar work in other localities. Provision is made for fixing rates common to several trade board districts in order to avoid unfair competition.

After the charter of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America had been revoked last July on the refusal of the district officers to call off a strike, the provisional president obtained an interim order restraining the deposed officers from functioning as an executive board of the United Mine Workers and from using certain monies deposited in the bank to the credit of District 26. This order was continued on September 8. On October 9 the order was discharged in the Supreme Court when a motion made by the counsel for the deposed officers that it be discharged and vacated was granted. The counsel for the provisional president stated he would not oppose the motion having filed a discontinuance of it some days previously.

It has recently been announced that a tract of land, comprising 700 acres, has been purchased in Florida by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for the purpose of converting it into a fruit farm for aged members of the craft. This brings to a conclusion plans and negotiations that have been going on for several years, and on which three referenda have been taken by the membership. It was one of several suggested pension schemes. It is intended that the proposed fruit farm will be made self-supporting. Pensions will be paid to members who do not choose to enter the farm. The monthly payment will amount to about \$25.

During October the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario held a public hearing on a proposed order fixing a minimum wage for female workers engaged in establishments for the manufacture of electrical supplies. The minimum rates in this industry as in the other industries covered by existing orders will vary according to units of population.

Professor J. M. MacMillan, chairman of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, in a speech at Toronto on November 5, stated that he had never been called upon, as chairman of the Board, to cast a deciding vote in any case of deadlock between the representatives of the two parties. A spirit of compromise and a general recognition of the reasonableness of all proposals made regarding a living wage had, he claimed, marked the proceedings of the Board.

The Montreal Tramways Company and the Montreal Tramways Union are reported to be considering the details of a proposed pension scheme which would provide pensions, sickness and other benefits for about 3,500 employees of the Company. It is understood that the employees are to be required to contribute a small percentage of their earnings, the Company paying the balance of the amount required. The fund so obtained would be administered by a Commission, on which the employees

would be represented. The proposed plan has been under consideration since 1920, when the last wage agreement was made between the Company and its employees. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920, page 1383). The pension proposals are in connection with a new wage agreement.

A serious increase in the number of industrial accidents in Ontario during the present year is noted by the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province. The total for the first ten months was 51,002, exceeding by 581 the number of accidents in the entire year 1922. During October 6,416 accidents, including 40 fatalities, were reported to the Board, this being greater by 584 than the highest recorded number of accidents in any single month since the coming into force of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The amount of benefits awarded by the Board during October was \$555,638.73, of which \$488,092.01 was compensation, and \$67,546.72 was for medical aid.

The Montreal Association for the Blind passed resolutions at their recent annual meeting asking the government of Quebec to supplement the wages of the blind by an adequate allowance, and in view of the increased cost of training the blind, to make an annual appropriation of not less than \$400 for each pupil under tuition by the Association, and a similar grant for each apprentice in the workshops for a period of three years. The association has lately established a department in the industrial home for machine knitting.

A league for Sunday observance has been organized in the province of Quebec, its members undertaking to abstain from gainful occupation on that day, and from causing others to be so employed; to discourage attendance at theatres on Sundays, and generally to conform to the spirit of the Sunday laws. The authorities, provincial and municipal, are to be urged to take all necessary measures to secure Sunday as a day of rest.



Sunday labour has recently been abolished at the plant of the Saint-Lawrence Sugar Refineries Company, Montreal.

A "Child Welfare Clinic" has been licensed and registered at Sherbrooke, Quebec, as a charitable association, for the purpose of making provision for medical, surgical and dental aid for children whose parents are too poor to make such provision. Funds for the work of the clinic will be obtained by voluntary contributions from the members or the public.

Resolutions seeking co-operation and educational methods in lessening Canada's fire hazards were dealt with at the recent Fire Marshals' convention at Winnipeg. The organization of fire prevention committees throughout the Dominion was recommended, the plan outlined being similar to that of the Fire Prevention League of Ontario. Another resolution endorsed asked the Dominion government to remove or substantially reduce the tax on "safety" matches. Educational plans to be carried on in the schools in the prevention of fire and suggestions of uniform regulations for the handling of gasoline were also considered. It was decided to seek for new federal legislation to give wider powers in the prosecution of cases instigated by the provincial fire officials.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America at their recent convention in Chicago decided to increase the amount of death benefits from \$50 to \$75. They also decided in favour of the creation of a food department within the American Federation of Labour, and endorsed the position of the Federation in the following: "Opposition to Fixing Wages by Law"; "Immigration"; "Injunctions"; "Non-Partisan Political Campaign"; "Political Prisoners"; "Unemployment Insurance". They also were in favour of a study of old age pensions and workmen's compensation laws, and the modification of the Vol-

stead Act and the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer for beverage purposes.

The U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission, recently approved a profit-sharing scheme adopted by Henry Ford for employees of his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton. The corporation was authorized to issue \$1,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness to be distributed among employees according to the terms of the scheme, and to bear a varying interest charge, depending upon the profits of the railroad. The plan is said to be similar to others now in operation in the Ford enterprises.

An account of the activities of the employees' benefit society founded at Trail, B. C. about three years ago by employees of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1922 (page 118). The society is conducted by the workers themselves, its officers being chosen by them from their own ranks. It is stated that at the present time there are between 650 and 700 members of the society. The number of members varies owing to fluctuations in employment, but all regular employees are members. During the past year 291 sick claims amounting to \$4,818.25 were paid to 124 members, leaving a net profit on the year's transactions of \$400.80, bringing the funds in hand up to \$1,338.80.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M.L.A., Vancouver, reported on her return from Great Britain, where she has been investigating emigration possibilities on behalf of the Canadian government, that special schools in housekeeping and household crafts have been organized throughout the country and are being attended by possible girl emigrants to Canada. Other girls are studying poultry farming and truck gardening with the object of coming out to Canada as agriculturalists.

The farm of Craighielina, near Paisley, Scotland, was formally opened recently

by Dr. Crossar as a training centre for city boys who desire to go on the land in the overseas dominions. Since last autumn, it is announced, 90 boys have gone from the farm to Canada.

Discussing the question of night shifts in the mining industry in the United States the *Engineering and Mining Journal Press* (New York) concludes: "Considering mining as a whole there is, we believe, a growing tendency to do away with night work, and incidentally Sunday work, in many departments of the industry, for the one good, sufficient, and unsentimental reason that it means more dollars of profit in the long run."

Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Lane-Fox, Secretary for Mines of Great Britain, announces that, in order to encourage the production of a safe and efficient type of electrical storage battery locomotive for use underground in coal mines, and with a view to displacing pit ponies in deep and hot mines, Mr. Charles Markham, colliery director of Ringwood Hall, Chesterfield, has placed at his disposal the sum of £1,000 to be offered as a prize for the best vehicle which fulfils certain specified conditions. Prominent British mining authorities are acting as judges, including the president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and with the co-operation of the Chief Mines Inspector have drawn up the conditions of the contest. The competition opened to manufacturers of any nationality on October 1, 1923, and will close on a date within six months as the judges may determine. Working trials, in England, will subsequently be arranged for any vehicles which are selected for test.

On October 15, a State-wide referendum was taken in Maine to determine whether or not the 54-hour working week for women and minors should be superseded by a 48-hour week. The measure was sponsored by labour unions and the State branch of the

American Federation of Labour and was opposed by an organization known as the Associated Industries of Maine. It was defeated by a large majority. It is stated that three other New England States, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, earlier in the year rejected bills to restrict the hours of labour for women and children.

The Washington Bureau of Statistics recently issued a report on work being done by women employed in the States, which shows that increased numbers of women have enrolled in many and varied occupations since the last survey was taken in 1910. The occupations range from farmers, including dairying and the "farm sidelines", to operators, officials and managers of mines; mechanical, electrical and civil engineers, architects, designers and draftsmen, engravers, chauffeurs and dentists. The greatest increase was in clerical positions and transportation. In 1922, there were approximately 210,000 women engaged in the various subdivisions, water, road, railway and street transportation. The report states that the skilled building trades are as yet untouched by the women, and are the last stronghold of the men.

Under a "Revolutionary Decision" of the Greek Government, dated August 20, 1923, all legally recognized trade unions and trade union federations are declared to be non-existent on and from the date of the decision, and are to be dissolved by Royal Decrees on the advice of the Greek Government. The public prosecuting authorities are to take over all trade union archives, books and registers, and their funds are to be deposited, under the care of the same authorities, with the National Bank of Greece, in an account in favour of the Workers' Provident Fund. Legally recognized workers' benefit societies are excluded from the scope of this decision.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices.

#### The Labour Situation

THE volume of employment at the beginning of October as indicated by firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined slightly as compared with September 1. The situation, however, continued to be better than at the same period of last year. At the beginning of October the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions was 2.0 per cent as compared with 2.2 per cent at the beginning of September and with 2.8 per cent at the beginning of October 1922.

Reports from the employment offices showed a substantial increase in the volume of vacancies offered in September while applications and placements were approximately the same as in the previous month.

The following is the employment situation as reported by the Superintendents of the offices of the Service at the end of October 1923.

Employment in the Maritime Provinces remained much as previously reported. Several apple pickers were sent to the Annapolis Valley from Halifax. The construction group showed considerable activity, although municipal road projects were nearing completion. A few labourers were transferred for work on railways to points in North Western Ontario. Logging operations were underway with a brisk demand for experienced workers. Longshore work at Chatham was reported as fair.

In the Province of Quebec the demand for bushmen was very active, a great excess of vacancies being reported at all the offices. Owing to the slackening of employment in other industries an increase in the number of applicants for this work was noticeable latterly. Calls for building labourers and tradesmen were very

good and applicants were available in larger numbers. The season's work on road and highway construction was nearing completion, but as yet numbers of workers were placed in this group. A slight lessening in employment was noticed in the manufacturing industries, although in Montreal and Quebec boot and shoe workers were required, paper workers were in demand at Three Rivers, while at Montreal the metal trades absorbed a number of men. There was a number of requests for stevedores and freight handlers in Montreal, while in the other larger cities the number of casual vacancies reported was increasing slightly.

The labour situation is bright throughout the Province of Ontario, the predominating demand being for experienced bushmen and for railway construction labourers. The agricultural situation was very little changed, general farm hands and dairy workers being required in the Western Peninsula. Activities in the building and construction groups continued very brisk and skilled building mechanics were required in considerable numbers. Highway and road work absorbed a number of labourers as contractors were anxious the work before the frost set in. Railway extension work, transmission lines construction, and power house erection near Cobalt, North Bay, Timmins and Sudbury, employed many workers. The demand in the logging group increased considerably, especially in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa. Slight slackening was reported in manufacturing centres, few offices reporting a surplus of factory labourers. At Chatham there was a call for sugar beet and tobacco workers and at Peterboro, there were requests for weavers and spinners.



In Manitoba the demand for workers for fall ploughing was still very keen, though less than previously reported. Many labourers, carpenters, painters and plasterers, were required and placed, though a decline was noticeable in the construction group. Difficulty was experienced in meeting the demand in the logging group owing to the number of men at present occupied at the harvest. A large number of bushmen were sent to points in Ontario.

In Saskatchewan the demand for harvesters and threshers showed a slight contraction, but in many localities numbers of workers were still required. Vacancies for men for fall ploughing were registered at all the offices. Extra gang hands and labourers were placed with the railway companies in considerable numbers while the erection of homes and public buildings gave employment to several carpenters and inside finishers. A growing demand for bushmen was reported, but difficulty was experienced in filling the orders owing to the number of men at work in the harvest fields.

The calls for harvesters were still fairly numerous in Alberta, with a sufficient supply of applicants to meet the demand. Requests for building tradesmen and labourers were received in increasing numbers, while many labourers for construction and maintenance work on railways, roads and highways, were placed. The demand for bushmen and tie makers showed considerable expansion. Indications are that a very heavy call will be felt in this group during the coming month.

Considerable construction was under way in British Columbia, the calls for carpenters, plasterers, painters, masons and bricklayers, being received at the larger centres. Irrigation work at Penticton and Vernon, and bridge building and road construction work throughout the Province, employed a number of labourers. Renewed activity was reported in the logging group and the placement of bushmen forms a large

part of the work of the Northern offices. The demand for permanent household help was very great, with a scarcity of experienced workers.

**EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.** Further small declines in employment were indicated in reports furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by employers of labour at the beginning of October. The losses were largely due to continued curtailment of operations in construction, particularly on highway construction and maintenance. These contractions were supplemented by pronounced decreases in automobile and other iron and steel works, in saw mills, creameries and fish canneries. On the other hand, logging and transportation absorbed decidedly greater numbers of workers, and improvement was indicated in mining, trade and communication. In addition recovery was reported in leather, flour, chocolate, confectionery, cotton, garment, tobacco and chemical factories, while fruit and vegetable canneries also increased their working forces. The tendency in all provinces except Quebec was downward. The most severe decreases were reported in Ontario, where some automobile factories laid off a large part of their staffs. In the Maritime provinces heavy declines in railway construction were partly offset by increases in railway operation and other industries. The shrinkage in British Columbia was general, while that in the Maritime provinces was largely confined to saw, cotton and rolling mills, railway transportation and construction. Varying conditions in Quebec resulted in a net increase. Leather, confectionery, cotton, garment and tobacco factories, logging and water transportation showed substantial increases in the number of persons employed, but there were considerable contractions in construction, saw mills and rubber works. Employment in Montreal was very much better than at the beginning of September; the greatest improvement occurred in water transportation, while tobacco and textile works were much more

fully employed. In Toronto a slight increase in activity was shown, chiefly in textile and printing plants, on telephones and in wholesale trade. Conditions in Ottawa were very similar to those indicated at the beginning of September, but there was on the whole a small decline in employment, of which the greater part was recorded in paper mills, iron works and in road construction. The tendency in Hamilton and Winnipeg was downward, mainly on account of contractions in wire works in the former city and in printing shops in the latter. Shipping and stevedoring in Vancouver employed fewer men than at the beginning of September, and canneries, also, were less active. The level of employment in the manufacturing division was lower than in the month before, although some industries recorded improvement. As mentioned above, there were very heavy losses in automobile and railway car works, while saw mills continued to release large numbers of men. Fish canneries, butter, cream, rubber, brick, electric current, petroleum, lead, tin, zinc and copper works and rolling mills were not so fully employed as at the beginning of September. The construction industry reported marked curtailment, particularly in the construction and maintenance of railroad beds in the prairie district, Quebec and Ontario. Summer hotels also registered seasonal losses. On the other hand, leather, fur, flour, chocolate, confectionery, garment, cotton, tobacco and chemical plants and fruit and vegetable canneries reported the addition of many workers to their payrolls. Logging camps were decidedly busier, although their activity in some cases was curtailed by inability, owing to harvest demands, to hire their complement of men at the present time. The mining, communication, transportation and trade industries also showed substantial improvement. The volume of employment afforded in nearly all industries was higher than during the corresponding period of last year and of 1921.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation at the beginning of October.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The improvement in the trade union situation which began in the early spring of this year and continued throughout the summer was also shown by the returns tabulated from trade unions at the close of September. The reports which were received from 1,475 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 151,461 persons showed that 2.0 per cent. of the members were out of work at the end of September as compared with 2.2 per cent at the close of August and with 2.8 per cent on September 30, 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month). More employment than in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organization reporting). More employment than in August was afforded workers in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, the change in Ontario being nominal in character. In Manitoba the improvement was due for the most part to greater work for steam railway employees, and in Alberta, to more activity for coal miners and building and construction workers. In the remaining provinces very slight increases in unemployment were shown. In comparison with the returns for September of last year New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia unions were more fully engaged. Unions in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported slightly larger percentages of unemployment, and in Nova Scotia no change was recorded. In the manufacturing industries, as reported by 407 unions with an ag-

gregate membership of 45,754 persons, employment remained on the same level at the end of September as at the close of August, but in comparison with September of last year improvement was registered. More favourable conditions than in August were reported by furniture, garment and glass workers and printing tradesmen, but the improvement was counterbalanced by reduced activity among textile and iron and steel workers and metal polishers. In the iron and steel division of the industry blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were slightly more active but employment for machinists, moulders and patternmakers was on a slightly lower level and railway carmen reported no change in the situation. The coal fields of Nova Scotia reported a less favourable situation than in August; a higher level of employment was maintained in Alberta, and in British Colombia no idle members were reported. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia were fully engaged as were also asbestos miners in Quebec. Returns tabulated from 177 unions in the building trades showed that 4.3 per cent of the members were unemployed as compared with 5.5 per cent at the close of August. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters and tile layers, lathers roofers, reported small percentages of unemployment. Steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and hod carriers and building labourers were not so active. In comparison with September of last year a higher level of employment was shown by steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers and tile layers, lathers and roofers, but in the other divisions of the group slightly larger percentages of idleness were shown. In the transportation group, as reported by 574 unions with a membership of 54,283 persons,

the percentage out of work was of practically the same magnitude as that reported at the end of August. Workers in the shipping and stevedoring division of the group were slightly more active, but in the steam railway division very little change for the better occurred, and the improvement registered in these two divisions was almost offset by the inactivity reported in the street and electric railway division. No unemployment was indicated by fishermen and lumber workers and loggers. More work was afforded hotel and restaurant employees and theatre and stage employees. Barbers were not quite so fully engaged and retail clerks and stationary engineers and firemen reported no change in the situation.

A summary of employment during the quarter ending September 30, 1923, as reported by trade unions appears elsewhere in this issue.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.** During the month of September, 1923, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada

made 61,519 references to positions and effected a total of 59,800 placements. Of the latter the number in regular employment was 51,740, of which 48,333 were of men and 3,407 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 8,060. The number of men applying for employment at the offices was 56,895, and the number of women 10,202, a total of 67,097 applicants. The Service received notification of 77,086 vacancies, of which 67,065 were for men and 10,021 for women. A substantial increase is shown in the volume of vacancies offered, while placements and applications were approximately the same as during the previous month. In comparison with September of last year a marked gain is reported. Due to harvesting activities in the prairie provinces, the average daily business of the offices during this month reached a point higher than at any previous period.

A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of September will be found elsewhere in this issue.



A statement covering the activities of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the third quarter of 1923 will also be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.** According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during September declined to \$10,485,613 from \$11,541,593 in August and \$11,424,119 in September, 1922.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during October amounted to \$30,078,100 compared with \$23,382,100 in September and \$24,270,300 in October, 1922. Residential buildings amounted to \$8,434,600, or 28.1 per cent, business buildings amounted to \$4,345,600 or 14.4 per cent, industrial buildings \$1,329,800 or 4.4 per cent, and public works and utilities, \$15,968,100 or 53.1 per cent. Of the total value of contracts awarded in Canada during October, \$9,205,400 was to be spent in Ontario, \$15,150,700 in Quebec, \$755,500 in the maritime provinces and \$4,966,500 in the western provinces.

**PRODUCTION REPORTS.** The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports

that the production of pig iron and ferro-alloys in Canada during September was 75,216 long tons, a decline of 18.8 per cent from the August production of 92,587 tons. The output of basic pig iron was 27.5 per cent less, there being 46,580 tons; foundry iron amounted to 17,536 tons, a decline of 29.8 per cent while the output of malleable iron showed an increase of 232 per cent to a total of 11,100 tons. The cumulative production for the three quarters ending September was 684,596 tons, the output for the nine months of 1922 and 1921 being 275,989 tons and 457,157 tons respectively. The average monthly production during the first nine months of the present calendar year was 75,000 tons.

During the past five years this record was only exceeded in 1920 when the average for the nine months' period was about 80,000 tons. Ferro-alloys rose to 2,581 tons, a slight increase over the 2,258 tons in August. The production consisted almost entirely of the grade containing 15 per cent silicon content. At the end of the month there were in operation seven furnaces as compared with nine in the previous month. Those in operation included two at Hamilton, Ont.; one at Port Colborne, Ont.; one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and three at Sydney, N.S.

The production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 66,334 gross tons as compared, with 105,056 tons in the preceding month. Practically the whole of the decline was in the production of open hearth steel ingots for the further use of the reporting firms. The cumulative production for the nine months ending September was 721,352 tons, a marked increase over the quantity produced for the same periods of 1922 and 1921 when 334,835 tons and 477,588 tons, respectively, were made. The average monthly output at the end of September this year was 80,000 tons which average has only been exceeded in the past five years by the 9-months' average in 1920, which was about 94,000 tons.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that 8 cars of silver ore were shipped during the month from the Cobalt camp, containing approximately 641,740 pounds of ore, (including two cars from the Keeley Mine, South Lorrain containing approximately 168,360 pounds) as compared with 24 cars of silver ore containing 1,795,535 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing Mine shipped 176 bars containing 201,209.29 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 251 bars containing 254,290.71 ounces, making a total of 427 bars containing 453,500.00 ounces for the month of September as compared with 661 bars containing 716,955.59 ounces for the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 202,547,218 feet board measure of timber was scaled in the province during September. The total includes Douglas fir, 72,433,340 feet; red cedar, 51,217,362 feet; spruce, 27,019,387 feet; hemlock, 29,605,857 feet; balsam, 6,507,002 feet; yellow pine, 4,658,565 feet; white pine, 2,878,693 feet; jack pine, 4,292,718 feet; larch, 3,556,433 feet; cottonwood, 343,538 feet; other species, 34,323 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$21,819,162 in September as compared with \$21,953,169 in August. The gross earnings for the first nine months of 1923 amounted to \$181,558,228 as compared with \$164,382,346 for the same period in 1922.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for September were given in a preliminary statement as \$17,745,909 in comparison with \$18,149,528 in the same month of the previous year; and for the nine months ending September 30, 1923, as \$130,686,362, while for the same period in 1922 they amounted to \$124,826,771.

### Strikes

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during October was greater than during either September, 1923, or October, 1922. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 14 disputes, involving 2,497 employees and a time loss of 55,994 working days, as compared with 17 strikes in September, involving 1,844 employees and a time loss of 35,237 working days. In October, 1922, there were recorded 18 disputes involving 3,240 employees and a time loss of 54,758 working days. At the beginning of October there were on record 12 disputes involving 912 employees. Two new disputes commenced during October, with a time loss of 31,370 working days. One of the strikes

commencing during October terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 13 disputes involving 2,467 employees.

### Prices

Seasonal increases in the prices of dairy products were mainly responsible for a slight advance in retail food costs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.65 at the beginning of October as compared with \$10.46 for September; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.99 for October, 1914. Substantial increases occurred in eggs, butter, and cheese while there were smaller increases in sugar, lard, bacon, milk, and rice. The only important decline was in potatoes though beef, evaporated apples, and prunes were also slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.16 for October as compared with \$20.97 for September; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change from the levels in September.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada constructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined slightly from the levels reached in September. Based upon average prices in 1913 as 100 the index stood at 153.1 for October as compared with 154.7 for September; 145.9 for October, 1922; 155.5 for October, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak). In the grouping according to chief component material, the vegetable group, the Iron group, the Non-Ferrous Metals group, and the Chemical group were lower. Each of the other four main groups were slightly higher. In the classification according to purpose both Consumers' Goods and Producers' Goods were lower.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100

published by the Department of Labour since 1910 showed little change at 221.2 for October; 221.3 for September; 219.8 for October, 1922; 229.2 for October, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 138.7 for October, 1914. Important advances occurred in the prices of sheep, milk, eggs, fresh fruits, sugar, raw cotton, anthracite coal, and linseed oil, while the prices of western grains, cattle, hogs, dressed lamb, cheese, potatoes, flour, pig iron, Connellsville coke, gasoline, and raw rubber were substantially lower.

The index calculated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce based upon prices 1909 to 1913 as 100 was slightly lower

in October at 157.94 as compared with 158.44 for September. The index of imports was up while that of exports was lower. Professor Michell's index of forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, based on prices 1900 to 1909 as 100, fell from 178.8 for September to 174.2 for October. Both foods and manufacturers' goods declined.

The special index number of fifty commodities calculated by the Department of Labour based upon prices in 1913, advanced slightly to 151.9 for October as compared with 151.6 for September; and 147.3 for October, 1922.

## CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1923

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing value of the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of September, 1922 and 1923, and for the six months ending September of these years, and

of the exports, domestic and foreign, of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the value of imports, free and dutiable, and of the exports, domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of September, 1923.

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods..	1,722,540	7,100,673	11,672,679	72,711
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods .....	1,717,780	2,577,779	2,877,908	74,250
Animals and animal products.....	1,439,971	1,939,915	15,621,723	311,004
Fibres, textiles, and textile products.....	2,493,430	9,605,457	540,135	66,461
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,427,115	1,924,516	23,181,617	75,979
Iron and its products.....	2,477,884	13,113,774	5,373,794	347,821
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	1,168,817	2,314,461	3,762,726	41,751
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	5,993,128	7,503,119	2,044,353	42,407
Chemicals and allied products.....	801,579	1,120,243	1,065,920	9,387
Miscellaneous commodities.....	2,793,190	2,106,824	1,431,786	173,659
Totals .....	22,065,434	49,315,766	67,542,641	1,214,930



In September, 1923, the duty collected amounted to \$11,263,441 as compared with \$10,232,943 in September, 1922.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise enter-

ed for consumption and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of September, 1922 and 1923, and in the six months ending September of these years respectively:

	Month of September		Six months ending September	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	60,318,410	71,351,200	363,915,736	464,330,317
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	71,592,628	67,542,641	388,233,296	453,769,440
Total .....	131,911,038	138,893,841	752,149,032	918,099,757
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	1,341,653	1,214,930	7,225,848	7,261,293
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	133,252,691	140,108,771	759,374,880	925,361,050

### PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1923

**D**URING the month of October, the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes between (1) various railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, including the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and certain of their employees, being maintenance-of-way employees and railway shop labourers, including bridge and building employees, trackmen,

pumpmen, pump repairers, signalmen, track watchmen, shop labourers and others, represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers; and (2) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, train dispatchers, traffic supervisors and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

#### Report of Board in dispute between various railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, and certain of their employees.

A report was received from a Board established to deal with a dispute between various railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, including the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and certain of their employees being maintenance-of-way employees and railway shop labourers, including bridge and building employees, trackmen, pumpmen, pump repairmen, signalmen, track watchmen, shop labourers and others

represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. The Board was composed of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. R. T. Riley, Winnipeg, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of the employers and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute.

The text of the report is as follows:

**Report of Board**

Montreal, Que.,  
October 18, 1923.

*Re* the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between: Various Railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, including the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways (Employers); and: Workmen, being Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, including Bridge and Building Employees, trackmen, pumpmen, pump repairmen, signalmen, track watchmen, shop labourers and others, represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers (Employees).

The Honourable James Murdock,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,

The Board established by you under date of August 23rd, 1923, composed of: Mr. R. T. Riley, of Winnipeg, representing the Employers, Mr. David Campbell, of Winnipeg, representing the Employees, and Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal appointed as Chairman in the absence of a joint recommendation of the parties, has the honour to report:

The parties to the dispute are members of Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Appearing before the Board on behalf of the Employing Railways were: Mr. Geo. Hodge, Assistant General Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, Eastern Lines; Mr. M. S. Blaiklock, Assistant Chief Engineer, Canadian National Railways; Mr. A. E. Crilly, Chief of Wage Bureau, Canadian National Railways; and Mr. A. Freeman, Staff Registrar, Temiskaming and North-western Ontario Railways;

On behalf of the Employees: Mr. A. McAndrew, Chairman, Central Committee for Canada, U.B.M. of W.E. and R.S.L.; Mr. W. Aspinall, Secretary; Mr. G. H. Cummings, Vice Chairman; Mr.

P. Woods, Mr. P. Johnston, Mr. F. Baggett, Mr. G. Geraldi, Mr. J. J. O'Grady, Mr. M. H. McCurdy, Mr. J. Gagne, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. C. F. Anderson, Mr. R. Sale, Mr. A. Caley, Mr. D. McGee, Mr. C. L. Winter, Mr. W. V. Turnbull, Grand Vice President, U.B.M. of W.E. and R.S.L.; Mr. L. E. Keller, Grand Statistician, U.B.M. of W.E. and R.S.L.

Mr. Geo. Hodge, speaking on behalf of the Railways, and Mr. A. McAndrew for the Employees.

The nature of the dispute being a demand by the Employees for the following:

1st:

That Section One of Wage Agreement No. 7, existing between the Railway Association of Canada (as representing the above named Railways) and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, reading as follows:

"Section 1"

"By Maintenance of Way Employees is meant employees working in the Track and Bridge and Building Departments, for whom rates of pay are provided in this schedule, who have been in the service previously for *six months* in the preceding twenty-four months. Labourers in extra gangs, unless those practically engaged all the year round, shall not be considered as coming under this schedule."

shall read:

"Section 1"

"By Maintenance of Way Employees is meant employees working in the Track and Bridge and Building Departments, for whom rates of pay are provided in this schedule, who have been in the service previously for *one month* in the preceding twenty-four months. Labourers in extra gangs, unless those practically engaged all the year round, shall not be considered as coming under this schedule."

2nd:

That the rates of pay for the various classifications of Employees set forth in Wage Agreement No. 7 shall be increased five (5c) cents per hour.

The parties submitted to the Board their respective arguments and contentions in written form, with accompanying charts, supplementing same by explanation and commentary.

During the proceedings the Board urged the parties to make further efforts to reach some agreement by conference, and suggested an adjournment of the Board for this purpose. Both parties, however, made it clear that they had negotiated for a long time without any success, that these negotiations had been amicable throughout, and that further conference between the two would be useless.

The Board is indebted to the parties for the full and careful presentation of their respective views in regard to the matters in issue, and also for the pleasant and harmonious attitude throughout.

After a full and careful consideration of all the evidence, material and arguments submitted, the Board has unanimously decided to make the following recommendations.

### Report of Board in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees.

A report was received from a Board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, train dispatchers, traffic supervisors and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The Board was composed of Colonel O. M. Biggar, K.C., Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of the company and the employees respectively. The report was signed by Colonel Biggar and Mr. Coyne. A minority report signed by Mr. David Campbell, nominee of the employees, was also received.

The text of the reports is as follows:

#### Report of Board

Ottawa, October 25th, 1923.

In the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Com-

The Board recommends:

1. That Section 1, as proposed by the employees, should be adopted;
2. That the paragraph in parenthesis in Section 22 be amended so as to conform with Section 1, by changing the probationary period to read one month instead of six months;
3. That sub-section (g) of section 22 in the third and last lines thereof be amended by striking out the words "on which they are employed" and inserting the words "or elsewhere" in lieu thereof;
4. That wherever in Wage Agreement No. 7 the Maintenance of Way Employees are now receiving a rate of wage of less than forty (40c) cents per hour, an increase of two (2c) cents per hour be provided.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) E. MCG. QUINN.

(Signed) R. T. RILEY.

(Signed) D. CAMPBELL.

pany and certain of its employees, being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, train dispatchers, traffic supervisors and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

To

The Honourable the Minister  
of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

In this matter the Board constituted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and consisting of the undersigned and Mr. David Campbell, has the honour to make its report.

The Board met in Montreal on Thursday, October 18th, for organization, and arranged to proceed with the hearing on the following morning. Messrs. G. Hodge and A. E. Stevens then attended for the company and the Honourable G. D. Robertson for the telegraphers. With the latter there were also in attendance as witnesses the following: Messrs. A. E. Chapman, London, Ont., Geo. Gilbert, Winnipeg,



Man., G. S. Larlee, Bath, N.B., J. N. Potvin, Montreal, P.Q., A. Houston, Nashville, Ont., J. A. Bell, Sudbury, Ont., W. G. Fraser, Neepawa, Man., J. T. McOrmond, Sutherland, Sask., T. M. Hamblin, Medicine Hat, Alberta, F. D. Pelkey, Ruskin, B.C., and E. Messier, Montreal, P.Q. The hearing continued during the whole of October 19th and 20th, the same gentlemen being present throughout with the exception of Mr. E. Messier, who attended only upon the first of the two days.

The considerations supporting the views of both parties were most admirably, lucidly and temperately presented, and during the discussion the Board sought to discover a basis upon which the parties might agree. In this, however, it was unsuccessful, and at meetings at Ottawa on October 22nd, 23rd and 24th it attempted to arrive at a unanimous report. This effort also failed, and the present report was settled to-day. Mr. Campbell does not concur in it.

The Board was constituted on the application of the employees for the purpose of considering a request for a general wage increase and some few changes in working rules. It appeared, however, that all but one of the proposed changes in working rules had been disposed of in direct negotiations between the parties. There remained the question of the general wage increase and the proposal to add to the yearly remuneration of train despatchers, traffic supervisors and certain assistant agents an amount equal to seven days' pay.

The latter proposal was first discussed. It appears that the positions proposed to be affected have always involved work on the seven principal Dominion holidays, and the monthly salaries settled from time to time, and for the last time in August, 1922, in conferences between representatives of the employees and of the company have always been arrived at on this footing, the number of "days assigned per year" for assistant agents (313 or

306) being specifically stated in the schedule to the print of the agreement, 517 of the positions thus specifically scheduled calling for 313 days and 142 for 306. For example, in the Quebec district, Farnham Division, four successive entries are as follows:

Station	Occupation	Rate per month	Days assigned per year
Delson.....	Asst. Agent	\$71.50	313
Cowansville.....	" "	76.50	306
Sutton.....	Station helper	76.50	306
Abercorn.....	" "	70.00	313

It is obvious that, if the present relation between the rates of pay for these four positions is reasonable, it would no longer be so if an addition were made to the first and fourth and none to the second and third. While this difficulty would be avoided by calculating the increase in cost to the company of the proposed change and leaving the distribution of that additional sum among the classes and individuals affected to be made by arrangement between the company and the men's organization, the considerations for and against that course are identical with those applicable to the question of a general wage increase, and the special case of the train despatchers and traffic supervisors does not appear to require separate consideration, especially as they are entitled to a three weeks' annual vacation, as against a two weeks' vacation for all other classes of telegraphers. The Board is consequently compelled to recommend against the proposed alteration.

During and after the war increases in rates of pay were of course necessary in view of the constantly increasing cost of living, and the general average pay of telegraphers of all classes was increased at four different times. In making the last two of these

four increases, United States precedents were followed, and the result for most classes was to put the individual employees into a better position relatively to the cost of living than they had been at the commencement of the war, notwithstanding that at the same time as the third increase there was a reduction of daily hours from ten to eight for all telegraphers except train despatchers and traffic supervisors, who had already had an eight-hour day before the war. The cost of the telegraphic service to the company was thus increased much more in proportion than the income of the individual employees generally. As the post-war reduction in the cost of living progressed, the improvement relatively to the cost of living of the position of the individual employees in comparison with the pre-war period extended itself to all classes, and for some became very considerable in spite of the reduction of daily hours.

Again following in part the precedents set by reductions in the United States, a substantial reduction was made in the middle of 1921, and a further smaller reduction in August, 1922. The employees now ask for a general increase of six cents an hour, or \$12.24 a month per man, the additional fund to be thus made available to be distributed among the several classes and positions by conference held in accordance with the usual practice. The result would be to increase the expense to the company of the telegraphic service by nearly \$500,000, and not only to wipe out the decreases made in 1922, but a part of that of 1921.

Notwithstanding these two reductions and the reduction of hours in 1918, the position of all classes of telegraphers is now considerably better, not only absolutely, but in relation to the best available figures as to the cost of living, than it was immediately before the war, and either better than or almost as good as at any time since the war commenced except the early

months of 1921. Comparing the middle of 1914 with the present time, the percentage wage increase in money varies for the different classes of telegraphers from 95 per cent at the highest to 62 per cent at the lowest. Relatively to the cost of living figures, the percentages of improvement are, of course, not so great; they range from a maximum of 33 per cent to a minimum of 11 per cent. Taking the operators on eastern lines as an example, and taking their minimum pay just before the war as a base, the increases of 1916 and 1917, which brought their minimum up to \$78 a month, just about sufficed to maintain that basic standard. The 1918 increase to \$104 was at first more than sufficient, but by April, 1920, a further increase to \$108-110 was necessary. At that time the minimum was in fact raised to \$130, and though living costs slightly increased during the following three months, they then began their steep descent. In money, the minimum in May, 1920, exceeded by \$20-22 the amount required to maintain the pre-war standard, and though the minimum has since been reduced from \$130 to \$117, the fall in prices has been such that instead of this \$117 between \$83 and \$84 would now be a real wage corresponding to the real wage of 1914. Beyond what is necessary to maintain the pre-war standard the operators in question are therefore now receiving an excess of about \$33. This is not only a greater absolute excess than at the time wages were raised to their highest point, but having regard to the intervening increase in the value of money, it is equivalent to more than \$40 in 1920. In other words, the present minimum is such that the excess over what is required to maintain the pre-war standard is equal to nearly twice the corresponding excess at the time when rates were raised to their highest point, and is almost equal to or greater than the excess at any time either before or since, except for the few months at the beginning of 1921 immediately preceding the first post-

war reduction when the cost of living was falling very rapidly. The figures in relation to other classes of telegraphers and men above the minimum would present the same general characteristics, and these advances in real rates of pay are so recent that, apart from other considerations, a demand for a further increase in them seems clearly to be premature.

In spite of this recent substantial increase in real remuneration, there is, as has been made clear to the Board, a good deal of dissatisfaction among the men. That this should be so is natural, partly by reason of the reductions they have suffered in their monthly incomes in money, and partly no doubt because the best available information as to the alteration in living costs, being necessarily general in its character, may be inapplicable in particular localities, and, even more importantly, to individual family budgets, which are determined to so high a degree not only by personal preferences, habits and prejudices, but by changes in the constitution and consequent requirements of families. The Board, therefore, with a full appreciation of the importance of insuring cordial co-operation between a railway company and its employees, has considered every possible ground upon which a general increase of pay could be awarded. It has also kept in mind the employees' contention that last year's decreases were agreed to in the expectation of a further substantial drop in living costs which has not occurred, but it has nevertheless not been able to reach the conclusion that, either by reason of the relation of rates of pay to cost of living, or by a comparison of rates of pay on the Canadian Pacific Railway with those in force on other railways, or even (if the consideration is admissible, which perhaps it is not) having regard to the earnings of the railway company, there is any sound ground upon which a general increase at the present time could be based.

To point the argument in support of such an increase, attention was particularly directed to the difficult position of two classes of telegraphers, viz: operators at continuously open offices and operators whose gross incomes were substantially reduced last year although the rates payable to them suffered only a negligible cut. The average pay of operators of the former of these classes is somewhat lower on the Canadian Pacific than on other railways, but this appears to be wholly a matter for consideration in a redistribution by negotiation of the present expenses to the railway of the telegraphic service, the general average rate for all operators on the Canadian Pacific being shown to be rather higher than on other Canadian railways. The difficulties of the latter class (which doubtless includes some men who also fall within the former) can, in the opinion of the Board, likewise only be removed by such a redistribution. Prior to last year the men in question worked seven days in a week, receiving time and a half for Sundays, their annual remuneration (allowing for vacations) being equal to pay for 390 ordinary working days. In last year's negotiations the company proposed that ordinary time instead of time and a half should be payable for Sundays. The proposal was strenuously opposed, and an agreement was reached whereby the company employed about 100 additional men and relieved each of the 600 men concerned on one day in seven. The result was that 14/15ths of the annual amount previously paid to 600 men was distributed among 700, and each of the 600 therefore suffered a diminution in gross income of nearly 20 per cent, their working days per year being, however, reduced by nearly one in seven.

It is probable that many of the men concerned do not feel that freedom on every seventh day is worth the consequent reduction in gross income, and the Board thinks it likely that the present dispute would not have arisen but for this feeling. Perhaps the men con-



cerned would rather have an extra day's pay for an extra day's work, and if they would, the Board sees no reason why the company should not so agree. The Board, however, finds it impossible to recommend that the arrangement arrived at last year on this subject should be completely set aside, and cannot suggest any practicable variation of it except in this way.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the undersigned, who have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) O. M. BIGGAR,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. B. COYNE,  
Member of Board.

**Minority Report**

October, 27th, 1923.

Honourable James Murdock,

Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—

The Board established by you on the 6th day of September, 1923, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to inquire into the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and certain of its employees, being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, train despatchers, traffic supervisors and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, heard the representatives of the parties to the dispute at Montreal on October 19th and 20th, 1923.

The employer was represented by Messrs. G. Hodge and A. E. Stevens, and the employees were represented by Senator Robertson and Messrs. A. E. Chapman and George Gilbert, together with a committee and witnesses of some ten or more men. The representations of the parties were set forth in able and extensive arguments, and a large quantity of data and material, in some 31 exhibits, were filed with the Board. The entire proceedings indicated an

absence of unpleasant discord, but both parties were emphatic and unbending on all points in dispute.

The matters in dispute were:

1. That where train despatchers and assistant agents are required to work on seven specified legal holidays, they should be paid at overtime rates therefor the same as all other telegraphers and employees whose services are covered by the schedule agreement.

2. That a sum equivalent in the aggregate to an increase of 6 cents per hour for all employees whose services are covered by the schedule agreement should be appropriated and applied to the following purposes:

(a) Compensating to a reasonable extent some 700 employees, known generally as terminal operators for a loss of wages and earnings resulting from the agreement made between the parties in August, 1922.

(b) Compensation to linemen for a reduction of wages amounting to \$5.50 per month as a result of the above agreement.

(c) Compensation to assistant agents for a reduction in wages of \$5.50 per month also as a result of that agreement.

(d) Payment of despatchers and assistant agents for time worked on legal holidays.

(e) An adjustment of rates of pay at particular points where special circumstances exist, such as increased traffic which had developed since the date of the above agreement.

It was understood that any increase made in wages in the aggregate could be mutually apportioned by the local officers of the Company and the local representatives of the employees. This practice appears to have been followed for many years. Certain minor differences on the working rules which existed between the parties at the time

the Board was established have since been adjusted by them.

The number of employees affected by the dispute is 3,102, made up of 151 train despatchers, 1,100 agent operators, 1,091 telegraph operators, 673 assistant agents, 87 linemen, together with some five or six supervisors. The locality of the dispute is the Canadian Pacific Railway lines in Canada.

It appears that effective July 16th, 1921, the wages of these employees were reduced for train despatchers \$16.32, linemen \$16.32, assistant agents \$13.00 per month and all other agents and operators \$12.40 per month. In April 1922 nine months after this reduction in pay the Company again notified these employees that further modification in the working rules was proposed and a further reduction of \$14.00 per month to linemen and \$7.00 per month to assistant agents was to be made. Just why these two classes were singled out for this reduction does not appear, at all events, on the surface. It is to be noted that in 1912 the minimum monthly wage of an operator was \$60.00 and for a lineman it was \$74.80. Now the minimum for an operator is \$117.00 and if the linemen's minimum had been increased proportionately since 1912 it would now be \$145.86 instead of \$129.18.

Among the chief changes in working rules proposed by the Company was a change for the payment of time worked on Sunday and legal holidays from time and one half to the basis of pro rata or straight time only, and an increase in the work day from eight to ten hours and a lower rate for special calls outside of the regular working hours. For many years the train despatchers have been relieved from duty one day per week and were not paid extra for Sunday work unless for some reason they could not be so relieved. This relief work was performed in each office by a special relief man commonly known as a "Swing Despatcher." The work of a train despatcher is continuous the full twenty hours every day. The

monthly wages for despatchers range from \$210.00 to \$240.00. There are also some two hundred telegraph offices which are likewise continuous, and where at least three men are employed, each working an eight hour trick or shift, whose monthly wages range from \$118.00 to \$162.00, the average being \$143.57. These operators have generally been required to work the full seven-days per week, receiving time and one half for Sundays. Other operators, agents, assistant agents and linemen worked, or were excused from work on Sundays according to the particular requirements of their respective offices, and when required to work were also paid at the rate of time and one half.

An agreement was reached in August, 1922, whereby the work limit of the period of eight hours was extended to nine hours, and the arrangement for special calls outside of working limits was materially modified in favour of the Company, and meant in the aggregate, a very substantial saving in costs to the Company. But the rule as to time and a half for Sunday service involved a principle which the employees were determined should not be modified, the high rate having the effect of limiting the service to actual necessity, thus protecting the employees against unnecessary Sunday work. The company then ought to avoid the effect of this high rate for Sunday services at these so-called terminal or continuous offices by proposing that the company should have the option of relieving them one day in seven by using "Swing Operator" in a manner similar to the practice of relieving the despatchers, and the employees finally consented to try out this plan. Approximately 100 "Swing Operators" were employed in this one day a week relief work, being paid the rate per day of the men relieved, and the regular men being relieved one day in seven in lieu of Sunday work. This, however, meant a loss in their earnings of fifty days per year at time and one half or seventy-

five days at regular rates. Their average rate being \$143.57 per month, their annual reduction in earnings amounted to an average of \$414.14 or approximately an average of \$34.51 per month. In fact one operator working at Montreal testified that prior to this arrangement he had earned \$187.75 per month and since the change he earned only \$132.00 per month, this loss of earnings being \$55.75 per month.

When a wage of \$143.57 per month, to a man with a family in large towns and cities where rents and living costs are highest, is suddenly reduced \$34.51 it is a very serious matter to those affected. Several men employed in Montreal were called to testify as to the effect of this reduction upon them and their standard of living. But it does not require evidence, or indeed any profound thinking to those who are householders to appreciate results of such a falling off in one's earnings.

The proposed reductions in monthly wages of \$14.00 and \$7.00 respectively for linemen and the assistant agents were finally settled by a reduction of \$5.50 per month to those particular employees, the remainder of the proposed reductions being set off by a small general reduction said to amount to seventy-six cents per month to all other employees.

The employees estimate a loss of earnings to them and monetary saving to the Company as a result of the agreement of August, 1922, at \$494,000.00. While declaring that this estimate is high, the Company, although having access to the actual figures, did not see fit to furnish the Board with the exact amount.

These reductions were generally predicated on a downward trend in the cost of living which it was anticipated would continue to a material extent during the following year. Negotiations for reduced wages for these classes of employees on Canadian National lines did not take place until some months after, and by that time

the cost of living instead of following the downward trend had begun to rise, so that such extensive reductions could not be made then and the terminal operators were slightly increased and the method of working Sundays at time and a half was not disturbed. The result was that the average wages for these employees in similar cities and towns are higher on the Canadian National Railway, and in the aggregate the average is \$155.47 per month, compared with the Canadian Pacific average of \$143.57. The wages of linemen and assistant agents were not materially reduced.

It also appeared that none of the employees in engine and train service in Canada suffered any reduction in wages in 1922, and following a decision of the United States Railway Labour Board, it was proposed to reduce the pay of the shop crafts and maintenance of way employees. But that decision was met with strikes and a general storm of protest in the United States and so was withdrawn. Similar proposed reductions in Canada were thereupon abandoned and the wages of maintenance of way employees were increased two cents per hour.

It was also urged by the employees that their wages were not and never have been commensurate with the great responsibilities involved in the handling of train orders controlling the movement of trains, and the necessary qualifications required for station and telegraph work. They pointed to a fatal accident which occurred recently on another railway in Ontario where the momentary oversight or failure to deliver or promptly to discover an undelivered train order resulted in a collision which caused the death of three men, and both the despatcher and operator are now awaiting trial on charges of criminal negligence.

The employees contended that train despatchers and assistant agents were discriminated against when not paid extra for work necessarily performed



on legal holidays, and that the rates of pay were fixed without reference to whether or not such work was done. A reference to the scale of wages in the schedule agreement appears to substantiate these contentions. It is evident that if train despatchers rates had kept pace with those of agents and operators since 1912 they would now be much higher than they are, the minimum for despatchers would now be \$241.80 instead of \$210.00. Notwithstanding this the agents and operators are now paid extra for work performed on legal holidays. If, as the Company contended, the individual ratings were fixed with due regard to the fact that at certain places men must work on these days, then there would be corresponding distinctions in the scale of wages. An examination of the scale shows minimum ratings for a large number of assistant agents, some of whom have this work prescribed to them and others not, and without the slightest distinction in the monthly rates.

The Company was opposed to making any changes which would have the effect of increasing operating costs, and submitted statements showing that freight and passenger rates in Canada had undergone greater reductions and were lower than in the United States. It was also contended that the Company could not continue to pay its fixed charges and usual dividends if the employees' demands were met, and that any increased cost of operating would therefore compel the recognition of a demand for higher freight and passenger rates.

The Company also contended that there had been no material change in conditions since the agreement of a year ago, and that it should therefore not be disturbed; that moreover, the cost of living had declined and that therefore wages should be further decreased rather than increased.

Having regard to the above mentioned facts and events it is not dif-

ficult to find the cause of the existing dissatisfaction, and the demand for some increase and adjustment of wages. I find they are briefly as follows:

1. The reduced earnings of the 600 terminal operators, an average of \$34.51 per month, thus placing them below the level of a reasonable living wage.

2. The low level of wages having regard to the necessary qualifications and responsibilities which the nature of the service demands.

3. The only class of the Company's employees against whom decreases were maintained since the general decrease of 1921.

4. No corresponding decreases imposed upon similar employees on other railway lines in Canada.

5. The failure of the predicted substantial decrease in the cost of living to materialize subsequent to the date of last year's agreement.

6. The inadequacy of wages of line-men, agents, operators and assistant agents, the average of these being only \$133.58, notwithstanding the fact that some agents are rated above \$200.00 per month.

7. Discrimination against train despatchers and assistant agents in the matter of extra pay for work on legal holidays.

8. The higher rates paid by the Canadian National Railway at busy terminal offices, the average being \$155.47 compared with \$143.57 being the average paid at similar offices on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In considering my duty under the Act as to recommending what, according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, ought to be done, I regret exceedingly that I have been unable to follow the majority views of the Board. I am unable to believe that a recommendation suggesting any further decreases in any direction as a means of equalizing irregularities can either remove the dissatisfaction or accord

with the merits and substantial justice of the case. Decreases based on future decrease in the cost of living which has not materialized cannot give a meritorious or just basis for further decreases. In fact the cost of living figures supplied by the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE shows an increase. Nor can I follow either the logic or merit of creating further dissatisfaction by taking from some of the men pay at the time and one half for necessary Sunday work in order to make up for another class already dissatisfied with the loss that resulted to them by the process.

As to the Company's contention that any increase in operating expenses at this time must, in order to sustain its right to its usual profits and dividends, be transferred to the public in increased freight and passenger rates, is not one which I as a member of your Board can consider. Is it not for this Board to usurp the functions of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada. That is the Tribunal appointed by Parliament to deal with freight and passenger rates and to give effect to the Company's argument would be presupposing that Board would not do justice to such matters. Moreover I am convinced that the people of Canada will never expect lower freight and passenger rates if they can only be had by still further sacrifices on the part

of those employees whose wages are neither adequate, as reasonable living wages, nor commensurate with the responsible duties assumed by them.

Having regard to all the facts and circumstances in the case, I think that certain adjustments should be made, and in some cases the monthly wages should be increased.

I therefore recommend:

1. That all terminal and continuous offices where the "Swing Operators" have been employed, or where the wages are lower than for similar service on the Canadian National Railway, the rates of pay of the Operators should be increased on an average of \$12.00 per month.

2. That train despatchers and assistant agents be paid extra *pro rata* for all service performed on the specified legal holidays.

3. That the reduction of \$5.50 applied to the wages of linemen and assistant agents in August, 1922, should be restored.

4. That an additional increase of \$10.00 per month should be made to the wages of linemen.

All of the changes recommended should be effective from the 1st day of September, 1923.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) D. CAMPBELL.

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## SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE AT DRUMHELLER, ALBERTA

A controversy arose regarding the right to employment of a certain miner who had been employed by the Hy-Grade Mine of Drumheller previous to its closing down for the summer. As the representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18, United Mine Workers of America could not reach a settlement with regard to this matter or agree upon an independent chairman, acting under the agree-

ment between the two bodies, they sent a joint request to the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, asking him to appoint an independent chairman. The Minister appointed Mr. James Smith of Edmonton, Alberta, to the office. In the decision of the chairman the circumstances of the dispute were set forth as follows:

The matter in dispute arose from the refusal of the Hy-Grade Mine to give employment to

J.— C.—, the former claiming that under the agreement with the miners the mine owners had the management of the mine, and the right to hire and discharge the workers in the mine; J.— C.— claiming that under the agreement he was entitled to a preference of employment, as he had been employed in the mine previous to its closing down for the summer, and should, when the mine again began operation, be given employment in preference to new men who had not worked previously in the mine. . . . About the last of July, 1923, the mine resumed partial operations and C.— presented himself at the Hy-Grade Mine and asked for employment, but was refused work, the Mine Company taking the position that under the contract with the miners the Company had the right to employ whomsoever they saw fit, basing their position on the following clause in the agreement:

**Management of the Mine:** The right to hire and discharge, the management of the Mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the Company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge that right.

C.— taking the position that under the agreement where the mines closed down, or where a miner was laid off without any fault on his part on account of suspension of work, that on resumption of work at the mine he should be given preference to new men, and that new men should not be taken on at the mine while the old men who formerly worked at the mine were willing to come back, and he based his position upon the following clause in the agreement:

**Preference of Employment:** In case an employee is thrown out of employment, unless discharged, he shall be given preference over new men in other mines in the same camp operated by the same company.

The Company claimed that this clause in the agreement did not apply to them as they operated only one colliery and only one mine at the colliery. They further claimed that C.— had used threatening and abusive language to the mine manager when told that there was no work for him, and the Managing Director stated that his conduct had a tendency to create discord and trouble among the workers at the mine, and that it would be detrimental to the interest of the owners and shareholders of the mine to employ him.

The conclusion of the judgment was as follows:

Under the clause of the agreement cited—"Management of Mine"—it is clear that the Company have the right to hire and discharge and are responsible for the management and working of the mine.

To my mind the clause cited—"Preference of Employment"—and relied on by C.— must be read with the clause "Management of the Mine", which gives the right to the Company to hire and discharge, and this clause is not varied or changed by the subsequent clause—"Preference or Employment"—so as to compel the Company to employ someone that would be detrimental to its interest, as the evidence here discloses.

Under the evidence introduced at the hearing, I do not believe that C.— has made out a case to compel the Company to give him employment in the mine, and this is my finding.

(Sgd.) JAMES SMITH,  
Chairman.

## COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS

**T**HE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should correspondingly be increased or decreased, has forwarded its report to the Department of Labour for the

quarter ending September 30, 1923.\* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representing the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators, and Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, chairman.

\*For previous orders see LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1923, and various preceding issues.



The agreements between one mining company and certain of its employees, under which this arrangement was made, are summarized in the article on Recent Industrial Agreements on another page. The accompanying table shows the changes in the bonus since 1918.

As in previous investigations, forms containing a list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of the miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices at the end of the quarter, over the prices at the end of the preceding quarter, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase (or decrease) as an equi-

valent to cover similar increase (or decreases) in clothing, etc.

For the quarter ending September 30 no change in the level of prices was found so that the wages would be unchanged for the ensuing quarter.

Slight increases were noted in molasses, syrup, sago, tapioca, canned peas, beans and corn, brooms, ham, bacon, cookies, cheese, butter, apricots and pork.

Sharp decrease was noted in pickles.

Slight decreases were noted in canned salmon, corned beef, flours, flavouring extracts, currants, raisins, evaporated peaches, prunes and mutton.

No changes were noted in sugar, jam, peas, beans, barley, rice, canned tomatoes, roast beef and lunch tongue, soap, vinegar, soda biscuits, lard, canned milk, tea, coffee, cream of tartar, matches, beef and veal.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS ACCORDING TO FINDINGS OF THE COST OF LIVING COMMISSION FOR COAL MINERS IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, NOV. 1918 TO JUNE 1923.

Date of Adjustment of wages	Increase or Decrease	Amount of Change in Mines where Base Rate was		Adjusted Cost of Living Bonus in Mines where Base Rate was	
		\$3.00	\$3.15	\$3.00	\$3.15
		cents	cents	\$	\$
1918—Nov. 1.....				1.25	1.25
1919—Feb. 1.....	Increase	2¾	2¾	1.27¾	1.27¾
May 1.....	Increase	2½	2¾	1.30¾	1.30½
Aug. 1.....	Increase	14½	15½	1.44¾	1.46
Nov. 1.....	Decrease	3¾	4	1.41	1.42
1920—Feb. 1.....	Increase	13½	14	1.54½	1.56
May 1.....	Increase	34¾	36	1.88	1.92
Aug. 1.....	Increase	11	11½	1.99¾	2.03½
Nov. 1.....	Increase	5¾	6	2.05½	2.09½
1921—Feb. 1.....	Decrease	40¾	42¼	1.65½	1.67¼
May 1.....	Decrease	21¾ (a)	22¾ (a)	1.43¾	1.44½
Aug. 1.....	Decrease	21½	22¾	1.22	1.21¾
Nov. 1.....	Decrease	6½	6¾	1.15½	1.15
1922—Feb. 1.....	Decrease	30	31	.85½	.84
May 1.....	Increase	8½	9	.94½	.93
Aug. 1.....	Decrease	1¾	2	.92¼	.91
Nov. 1.....	Decrease	15½	16	.76¾	.75
1923—Feb. 1.....	Increase	4	4½	.80¾	.79½
May 1.....	Increase	7	7	.87½	.86½
Aug. 1.....	Decrease	2	2	.85¾	.84½

(a) Including an allowance of 4c and 4¾ in the May award to rectify an excess deduction of these amounts in the January award.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Report of Proceedings of Board from September 1, 1920, to September 30, 1923.

FOLLOWING is the second report of proceedings of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, covering the period from September 1, 1920, to September 30, 1923, in connection of the First Report covering the period from August 7, 1918, to August 31, 1920. The text of the first report was published in the November, 1920, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. This Board is representative of the various railways in Canada and of the following railway employees' organizations:—

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen,

The Order of Railway Conductors,

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen,

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers,

The International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

The agreement for the establishment of the Board in 1918 set out that the parties were united in their desire to avoid disputes or misunderstandings which would tend to lessen the efficiency of transportation service in Canada during the war and that the Board of Adjustment would have authority to determine all differences which might arise between the railway companies and any of the classes of its employees who were parties to the agreement, including the interpretation or application of wage schedules or agreements.

Provision was made that in the event of failure to adjust in the usual manner, personal grievances or controversies over the interpretation of wage agreements the matter should be referred to the Board by the chief officer of the railway and the executive officer of the employees' organization concerned.

Many of the disputes in the ordinary course of events would have fallen under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and would have entailed the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. Under the terms of the agreement the decisions of the Board are binding and all the disputes referred to it were accordingly settled. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of a referee in any cases in which the Board was itself unable to agree upon an award; the necessity for the appointment of a referee has not, however, arisen. Up to September 30, 1923, 180 decisions had been given by the Board, all of which were unanimous.

Rooms 701-702 Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 263 St. James Street,

Montreal Que., October 1st, 1923.

Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 operated under the Agreement dated August 7th, 1918, from its inception, during and following the War, under Article 18 of the Original Agreement, to April 15th, 1921, when a new Agreement was executed by the representatives of the parties concerned.

The Memorandum of the new Agreement reads as follows:

"MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made between the The Railway Association of Canada, acting for the Railways of Canada, whose names appear in Appendix "A" thereof, members thereof, of the one Part; and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop

Laborers, acting for the said classes of employees of the said railways, of the other Part.

WHEREAS the parties hereto, guided by a desire to aid in the preservation of industrial peace in the Dominion of Canada, have resolved upon the appointment of a Board composed of members to be selected as hereinafter prescribed, which shall have full power and authority to determine all differences which may arise between any of the said railways and any of the classes of its employees above-mentioned, and which are not settled between the officers and employees of the railway concerned, including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements, having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively.

Now, therefore, it is agreed by and between the parties as follows:

1. The Board appointed in pursuance of the terms of agreement dated August 7th, 1918, between the parties hereto, known as Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, shall be continued subject to change or dissolution as provided for herein.

2. The Board shall consist of twelve members, six to be selected by the Railway Association of Canada and compensated by the railways, and six by the Executive Officers of the organizations of employees hereinbefore named, and compensated by such organizations.

3. The officers of the Board shall consist of a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who shall be members of the Board and elected by the Board, and a Secretary appointed by the Chairman subject to approval of the Board.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall serve for a period of one year from date of election. In case of vacancy, the position shall be filled for unexpired portion of term by the election of a member of the Board.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board,

and both are required to vote upon the adoption of all decisions by the Board.

4. The Board shall meet regularly at stated times and continue in session until all matters placed before it at the commencement of the session in accordance with its regulations, have been considered.

5. Unless otherwise mutually agreed, all meetings of the Board shall be held in the City of Montreal, P.Q., provided that the Board shall have authority to empower two or more of its members to conduct hearings and pass upon controversies when property submitted, at any place designated by the Board, provided, further, that such division of the Board shall not be authorized to make final decision. All decisions shall be made, approved, or ratified by the Board as herein provided.

6. Should a vacancy occur in the Board, such vacancy shall be filled immediately by the same appointive authority which made the original selection.

7. The Board shall render decisions on all matters of controversy arising from interpretations of wage agreements and other matters in dispute, as provided in the preamble hereof, and when submitted to the Board in accordance with its regulations.

8. All disputes including personal grievances, or controversies arising or pending under interpretation of wage agreements between officials of a railway and its employees covered by this agreement, are to be handled in the usual manner by General Committees of the employees up to and including the Chief Operating Officer of the railway (or someone officially designated by him), when, if an agreement be not reached, the Chairman of the General Committee of employees may refer the matter to the Executive Officer of the organization concerned, and if the contention of the Employees' Committee is approved by such Executive Officer, then the Chief Operating officer of the railway, and the Executive Officer of



the organization, shall refer the matter with all supporting papers to the Board, which shall promptly hear and decide the case, giving due notice to the Chief Operating Officer of the railway and to the Executive Officer of the organization of the time set for hearing.

9. No matter will be considered by the Board unless officially referred to it in the manner herein described, provided, however, that no case having origin in circumstances which occurred prior to August 7th, 1918 (date of original agreement between Canadian Railway War Board and Labour Organizations upon which Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 was founded), shall be referred to the Board except those arising out of disputes properly pending at the above-mentioned date.

10. In hearings before the Board, the Railway shall be represented by such person or persons as may be designated by the Chief Operating Officer, and the employees shall be represented by such person or persons as may be designated by the Executive Officer of the organization.

11. All clerical and office expenses will be borne equally by The Railway Association of Canada and the Organizations above-mentioned. The railway directly concerned and the organizations involved in a hearing, respectively, will assume any expense incurred in presenting a case.

12. In each case an effort should be made by the disputants to present a joint, concise statement of facts, but the Board is fully authorized to require information in addition to such statement of facts, and may call upon the Chief Operating Officer of the railway or the Executive Officer of the organization for additional evidence, either oral or written. In event of a joint statement not being submitted, each disputant should furnish the other with a copy of his individual statement and each should give the other a copy of his supporting statement of the contention.

13. All decisions of the Board shall be approved by a majority vote of all members of the Board, except that in the event of a member of the Board presenting a case, such member shall not vote upon the decision of the case, and in order that the voting strength of each side may be equal, a member of the opposite side of the Board shall also refrain from voting.

14. After a matter has been considered by the Board, in the event a majority vote cannot be obtained, any six members of the Board may elect to refer the matter upon which no decision has been reached to a referee to be unanimously agreed upon by the Board, and in case of failure to agree, application shall be made to the Minister of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for appointment of a referee.

15. The Board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all matters submitted for its consideration, and of all decisions made by the Board.

16. A report of all cases decided, including the decisions, will be filed with the Railway Association of Canada, with the Chief Operating Officer of the Railway affected, and with the Executive Officers of the organization concerned.

17. It is further agreed that the Board shall have like authority to determine differences between any of the railways represented herein and any other classes of employees of such railways, and between any steam railway in Canada not represented herein and the employees thereof, provided that the parties to the dispute shall make joint submission of the case to the Board and shall agree that the decision of the Board shall be accepted by each party as final and binding.

18. This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect until amended or terminated in accordance with the terms of Clause 19 hereof.

19. Should it be so desired by the Railway Association of Canada, representing the railways, or a majority of

the Executive Officers of the organizations, representing the employees, this Agreement may be amended or terminated at any time during its existence upon service of thirty days' notice by the one party.

Signed on behalf of each of the above-named parties this 15th day of April, A.D., 1921.

THE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,  
By (Sgd.) Grant Hall,  
Chairman, Operating Committee.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE  
ENGINEERS,

(Sgd.) W. S. Stone, G.C.E.,  
By Ash Kennedy, A.G.C.E.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIRE-  
MEN AND ENGINEMEN,

(Sgd.) W. S. Carter, President,  
By Geo. K. Wark, Vice-Pres.

THE ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS,  
(Sgd.) L. E. Sheppard, President,  
By S. N. B.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAIN-  
MEN,

(Sgd.) W. G. Lee, President,  
By J. M.

THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS,  
(Sgd.) E. J. Manion, President,  
By J. M. Mein, Deputy Pres.

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF MAIN-  
TENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES AND  
RAILWAY SHOP LABOURERS,  
(Sgd.) E. F. Grable, President,  
By W. D.

#### APPENDIX "A"

Canadian National Railways,  
Canadian Pacific Railway,  
Dominion Atlantic Railway,  
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Co-  
lumbia Railway,  
Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway,  
Grand Trunk Railway,  
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway,  
New Brunswick Coal and Railway Com-  
pany,  
Quebec Central Railway,  
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario  
Railway,  
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.

During the period covered by this Report the following changes have taken place in the personnel of the representatives on the Board:

Feb. 8th, 1921—Mr. G. A. Kell, En-  
gineer of Safety Appliances Grand  
Trunk Railway, succeeded Mr. W.  
H. Sample, Superintendent of Motive  
Power, Grand Trunk Railway, as re-  
presentative for the Railways;

Oct. 11th, 1921—Mr. W. V. Turnbull,  
Vice-President, United Brotherhood  
of Maintenance of Way Employees  
and Railway Shop Labourers, succeed-  
ed Mr. W. M. Dorey, resigned, repre-  
senting the United Brotherhood of  
Maintenance of Way Employees and  
Railway Shop Labourers;

Jan. 17th, 1922—Mr. W. J. Babe, Vice  
President, Brotherhood of Railroad  
Trainmen, succeeded Mr. James  
Murdock, resigned, as representative  
of the Brotherhood of Railroad Train-  
men;

Oct. 10th, 1922—Mr. H. H. Lynch, Vice  
President, Brotherhood of Locomotive  
Firemen and Enginemen, succeeded  
Mr. Geo. K. Wark, deceased, as re-  
presentative of the Brotherhood of  
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen;

June 12th, 1923—Mr. A. E. Crilly, Chief  
of Wage Bureau, Canadian National  
Railways, succeeded Mr. F. P. Brady,  
deceased, as representative of the  
Railways;

June 12th, 1923—Mr. H. T. Malcolmson,  
Superintendent, Toronto, Hamilton  
and Buffalo Railway, succeeded Mr.  
A. J. Hills, Assistant to Vice-Presi-  
dent, Canadian National Railways, as  
representative of the Railways;

July 16th, 1923—Mr. S. B. Clement,  
Chief Engineer, Temiskaming and  
Northern Ontario Railway, succeeded  
Mr. G. A. Kell, Engineer of Safety  
Appliances Canadian National Rail-  
ways, as representative of the Rail-  
ways;

Sept. 5th, 1923—Mr. C. G. Bowker,  
General Manager, Canadian National  
Railways (Central Region) succeeded

Mr. Geo. C. Jones, Manager, Canadian National Telegraphs, as representative of the Railways.

Mr. A. D. MacTier, Vice President, Canadian Pacific Railway, Eastern Lines;

*Officers elected during period:*

April 14th, 1921—Mr. Geo. K. Wark, Vice President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, elected Chairman of the Board (succeeding Mr. S. N. Berry), which office he occupied until his death, April 24th, 1922;

Mr. C. G. Bowker, General Manager, Canadian National Railways, Central Region;

Mr. W. J. Babe, Vice President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen;

Mr. H. H. Lynch, Vice President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen;

April 14th, 1921—Mr. Geo. Hodge, Assistant General Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, Eastern Lines, re-elected Vice-Chairman;

Mr. W. V. Turnbull, Vice President, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers;

June 13th, 1922—Mr. Geo. Hodge, elected Chairman, succeeding the late Mr. Wark;

Mr. H. T. Malcolmson, Superintendent, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway;

June 13th, 1922—Mr. Ash Kennedy, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, elected Vice-Chairman;

Mr. S. B. Clement, Chief Engineer, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission;

June 13th, 1923—The terms of office of Chairman and Vice Chairman having expired, Mr. Geo. Hodge and Mr. Ash Kennedy were re-elected to their respective offices for another term.

Mr. A. E. Crilly, Chief of Wage Bureau, Canadian National Railways.

*Deceased members:*

April 24th, 1922—Mr. Geo. K. Wark;  
October 21st, 1922—Mr. F. P. Brady.

The Board at present consists of the following members:

Mr. Geo. Hodge, Assistant General Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, Eastern Lines, Chairman;

Mr. Ash Kennedy, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Vice Chairman;

Mr. J. M. Mein, Deputy President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers;

Mr. S. N. Berry, Senior, Vice-President, Order of Railway Conductors;

The accompanying condensed statement of the cases which have been submitted to the Board for consideration, and the decisions rendered in regard to them, as well as the financial statement covering the period from September 1st, 1920, to September 30th, 1923, are issued as a matter of record for the information of all concerned or interested, and in continuation of the former report issued under date of August 31st, 1920, covering the period from August 7th, 1918 to August 31st, 1920.

Copies of decisions in individual cases, giving in full details the facts and conditions involved, may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Board, 263 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

(Sgd.) GEO. HODGE,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) ASH KENNEDY,  
Vice Chairman.



## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

## MEMO OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1920 TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1923.

*Receipts*

Balance in Bank	
Sept. 1st, 1920.....	\$ 2,168.51
Received Sept. 1st. to	
Dec. 31, 1920.....	2,371.46
Received Jan. 1st, to	
Dec. 31st, 1921.....	7,663.76
Received Jan. 1st, to	
Dec. 31st, 1922.....	7,865.60
Received Jan. 1st. to	
Sept. 30th, 1923.....	6,051.10

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\$26,120.43

*Expenses*

Furniture .....	\$ 225.64
Office Supplies .....	113.92
Printing .....	1,799.07
Stationery .....	406.38
Stamps .....	130.00
Rental & Taxes.....	6,756.86
Telegraph & Telephone.....	360.75
Insurance .....	20.25
Lighting .....	46.76
Distribution of Report, No. 1.....	85.00
Wages, Bonuses & Gratuities.....	14,747.50

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\$24,692.13

Balance in Bank	
Sept. 30th, 1923.....	\$ 1,428.30

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\$26,120.43

*Note:*

Approximately:	
Subscribed by Railways.....	\$11,975.96
Subscribed by Organizations.....	11,975.96
Each Organization subscribed \$1,975.99 during 37 months	
averaging .....	53.94 per month

## CASES

Railways	Case Numbers	Total Cases
Canadian National Railways:	Atlantic Region.....157, 158, 179, 180	4
	Western Region...163, 164, 165, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178,	8
	Eastern Lines...94, 95, 96, 107, 108, 109, 110, 121, 122	9
	Western Lines.. 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134,	
	137, 147, 148, 149 .....	12
Canadian Pacific Railway:	Eastern Lines.....111	1
	Western Lines .....	
	.....89, 90, 91, 92, 102, 103, 116, 117,	
	120, 123, 124, 125, 125 <i>d</i> ., 138, 139, 140,	
	141, 142, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155, 156, 158,	
	160, 159, 162, 166, 167, 168, 169, 173 ....	32
Esquimaux & Nanaimo Railway:	118, 119 .....	2
Harbour Commissioners of Montreal:	143 .....	1
Kettle Valley Railway:	105, 106, 126, 154 .....	4
Grand Trunk Railway System:	93, 112, 113, 114, 115 .....	5
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway:	135, 136 .....	2
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway:	88, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 144, 145, 146 ....	9
Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission:	104, 170, 171, 172 .....	4

Organizations:	Case Numbers	Total Cases
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:	89, 90, 118, 120, 126, 144, 145, 146, 154, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180 .....	16
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen:	89, 90, 118, 119, 126, 144, 145, 146, 149, 154, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180 .....	17
Order of Railway Conductors:	88, 92, 94, 101, 105, 106, 111, 116, 117, 127, 128, 129, 134, 135, 142, 146, 147, 148, 152, 153, 156, 163, 164, 165, 167, .....	26
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen:	89, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 905, 106, 107, 112, 116, 117, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 146, 147, 150, 151, 155, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, .....	50
Order of Railroad Telegraphers:	102, 103, 121, 122, 132, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, .....	11
United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers:	108, 109, 110, 113, 114, 115, .....	6
International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, and Station Employees.	91, 123 .....	2

- ABBREVIATIONS:
- Organizations:

B.L.E. — Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

B. L. F. & E. — Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

O. R. C. — Order of Railway Conductors.

B. R. T. — Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

O. R. T. — Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

U. B. M. of W. E. & R. S. L.—United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers.

B. of R. & S. Clerks, F. H. & S. E.—International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees.

Railways:

Can. Ntl. Rlys, E. L. — Canadian National Railways, Eastern Lines.

Can.. Ntl. Rlys., W. L. — Canadian National Railways, Western Lines.

Can. Ntl. Rlys., A. R. — Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region.

Can. Ntl. Rlys., W. R. — Canadian National Railways, Western Region.

Can. Pac. Rly., E. L. — Canadian Pacific Railway, Eastern Lines.

Can. Pac. Rly., W. L. — Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines.

E. & N. Rly. — Esquimault and Nainimo Railway.

G. T. Rly. — Grand Trunk Railway.

G. T. P. R. — Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

K. V. Rly. — Kettle Valley Railway.

T. H. & B. Rly. — Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.

T. & N. O. Rly. — Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1.

## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD.

SUMMARY OF CASES SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1920 TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1923.

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Applica- tion	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
88	Nov. 4-20	Nov. 9-20	Nov. 9-20	Nov. 10-20	O.R.C. B.R.T. and T.H. & B.Rly.	Claim for payment of work performed between trips by assigned passenger crew on Port Maitland Extension.	Claim of Employees sustained. Payment to be made to the passenger crew for service in question on the basis of one day's extra compensation for each day involved at freight rates for the extra service performed.
89	Oct. 19-20	Oct. 29-20	Nov. 9-20	Nov. 10-20	B. of L.E. B. of L.F. & E. and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Mountain and Valley differentials applying to electric service.	Unless otherwise mutually agreed the same differentials shall apply as between Mountain and Valley and Prairie territories in electrical locomotive service as obtain in steam locomotive service.
90	Nov. 1-20	Nov. 5-20	Nov. 9-20	Nov. 10-20	B. of L.E. B. of L.F. & E. and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Hourly rate which should be paid Firemen for watching and caring for engines.	The rate paid per hour for Firemen watching engines shall be adjusted and made at least equal to one-eighth of the minimum daily rate for firemen in passenger service.
91	Oct. 15-20	Oct. 19-20	Nov. 9-20	Nov. 10-20	B.R. & S.C.F.H. & S.E., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Age limit of 18 years in connection with increase to office boys, messengers, etc.	In respect to item of the agreement the contention of the Employees is sustained.
						Retention of existing minimum for inexperienced clerical help.	With regard to Item 10 unless mutually agreed otherwise the minimum rate for clerks over 18 years of age covered by the agreement shall be \$87.50 per month and for office boys \$45 per month. To the minimum rate for clerks under 18 years of age as named in the submission shall be added \$10.20 per month as contended for by the employees. Any clerk over 18 years of age appointed to a position for which a rate is specified in the agreement shall be paid the full rate named for that position.
92	Aug. 2-20	Aug. 18-20	Feb. 8-21	Feb. 8-21	O.R.C., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Claim of Conductor for time out of service pending trial.	Conductor shall be paid for time out of service pending trial, less earnings he may have received from other employment, if any, in which he may have been engaged in the interval.



## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD.—Continued

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Application	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
93	Jan. 22-21	Feb. 7-21	Feb. 8-21	Feb. 9-21	B.R.T. and G.T.R.	Application of Rule "N" Yardmen's Schedule. Using overtime to make up guarantee of not less than 26 days per month.	On account of lack of positive evidence and other inconsistencies which developed in the case, question involved referred back to contending parties with the suggestion that further efforts be made to reach agreement on the intended application of the rule in dispute. Also suggested that if possible the parties should agree on an interpretation of the rule in question and in the event of failure to agree the matter should again be referred to the Board accompanied by definite and specific evidence which will enable the Board to reach a proper conclusion, or with a request that the Board place what, in its opinion, would be an equitable interpretation of the rule.
94	Feb. 18-21	Mch. 7-21	Apr. 12-21	Apr. 13-21	O.R.C., B.R.T., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. E.L.	Interpretation of Rule 8, Conductors and Trnmen's Schedule. Crew laid up at other than home terminals longer than 16 hours	The word "crews" in Rule 8 was and should be intended to mean "unassigned crews." This position is sustained by the fact that assigned crews have under the provisions of schedule their regular guarantee.
95	Feb. 18-21	Mch. 7-21	Apr. 2-21	Apr. 13-21	O.R.C., B.R.T. and Can. Ntl. Rlys. E.L.	Allowance for men detained between terminals.	The words "then mileage to the terminal" in Rule 17 should be understood and applied in the same manner as if such language read "then time or mileage to the terminal." Pending claims now properly before the Railways in the form of time slips or otherwise shall be adjusted accordingly.
96	Feb. 18-21	Mch. 7-21	Apr. 12-21	Apr. 14-21	B.R.T., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. E.L.	Rates for Baggage men and Brakemen in passenger train service on former Canadian Government Lines, South of the St Lawrence River, under Decision 2, U. S. R. R. Labor Board.	Position of the Railways maintained.
97	Mch. 31-21	Apr. 2-21	Apr. 12-21	Apr. 13-21	B.R.T., and T.H. & B.Rly.	Claim for run-around by Spare Brakemen on account Yd Conductors on outpost jobs changing off.	That Company should not be penalized for consideration in permitting employees at outlying points, under proper authority, to change off with each other, and claim for run-around therefore denied.

## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD. —Continued

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Applica- tion	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
98	Mch. 31-21	Apr. 2-21	Apr. 12-21	Apr. 13-21	B.R.T., and T.H. & B.Rly.	Payment of time and one-half to Yard Crews.	Arrangements should be made as far as consistent and possible to give the work of men laying off to the spare men.  The Yard crew in question were only entitled to single time for service performed on its regular assignment, and position of the Company to that extent is maintained, but Supt's letter to Chairman of Committee commits Company to payment made in specific case.
99	Mch. 31-21	Apr. 2-21	Apr. 12-21	Apr. 14-21	B.R.T., and T.H. & B.Rly.	Time lost by Yard Brakeman.	Claim denied. Board suggested that Company and Committee arrange a consistent understanding as to when successful applicants for bulletined position should be advised that they have secured the m.
100	Mch. 1-21	Mch. 3-21	Apr. 12-21	Apr. 14-21	B.R.T., and T.H. & B.Rly.	Brakeman assigned to position as Switch-Tender account inability to perform train service as result of injury.	Position of Company sustained on understanding that when conditions permit Company and Employees make an effort to place Brakeman running out of Hamilton in a position such as his physical condition will enable him to fill.
101	Apr. 2-21	Apr. 11-21	Apr. 13-21	Apr. 15-21	O.R.C., B.R.T. and T.H. & B.Rly.	Extra service assigned passenger crew on Dunville Sub-division	If, as the Board understands, the claim of the Employees is that for the service referred to, compensation should be allowed for time or mileage on the basis of passenger rates, and should not be applied against monthly guarantees, such claim is, in the opinion of the Board, and under all the circumstances and conditions applicable to this particular case, a reasonable one.
102	Mch. 10-21	Mch. 21-21	Apr. 13-14-21	Apr. 14-21	O.R.T. and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Dismissal of Operator for failure in performance of his duties.	Claim of Employees denied.
103	Mch. 3-21	Mch. 21-21	Apr. 13-21	Dec. 22-21	O.R.T. and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Rates of pay for Assistant Agents.	At the suggestion of representatives of the Company and Employees action deferred pending further negotiations between the Railway and Employees concerned.

## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD—Continued

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Applica- tion	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
104	June 2-21	June 10-21	June 17-21	June 20-21	B.R.T. and T. & N.O.Rly.	Request for reinstatement of Conductor, Yard Conductor and Switchman charged with theft.	After careful consideration of all written evidence placed before the Board and oral evidence given by the representatives of the respective parties, the Board's decision is that the request of the Employees for reinstatement with pay for time lost is denied.
105	May 23-21	May 26-21	June 17-21	June 20-21	O.R.C., B.R.T. and K.V.Rly.Co.	1. Date increases authorized by Sup. 16 should become effective.  2. Payment of Way Freight rates to Conductors and Trainmen in snow plow and flanger service.	1. The Board decides that the rate shall be 5.40c per mile or \$5.40 per day of 100 miles and effective date thereof is as of Jan. 1st, 1919.  2. In the case of Way Freight rates being paid Conductors and Trainmen in snow plow and flanger service the claim of the employees is denied.
106	May 23-21	May 26-21	June 17-21	June 20-21	O.R.C., B.R.T. and K.V.Rly.Co.	1. Amount to be paid per 100 miles as Mountain differential.  2. As to payment of time for switching and detention at terminals, junction points and turn - around points in addition to pay for a minimum day on runs of less than 100 miles.  3. Increasing passenger crews to not less than three men on each crew in addition to the man acting as Baggage and Expressman by placing Baggage men on these crews.	1. That 50c per 100 miles for Mountain territory differential on districts 1, 2 and 3 of the K. V. Rly. should be regarded as a consistent and equitable rate.  2. That it would be inconsistent to authorize the adoption of these rates with the understanding that an arbitrary extra allowance for switching and detention at terminals, junction points or turn-around points should be paid on runs of less than 100 miles.  3. That it would be inconsistent to order that an additional employee in the person of a baggageman or brakeman from the train service should be placed on the trains in question, and the position of the Company is therefore sustained.
107	June 21-21	June 8-21	June 20-21	June 21-21	B.R.T. and Can. Ntd. Rlys. E.L.	Appointment of General and Assistant General Yardmasters.	Employees who have actually performed the duties of Yardmaster under the titles of Gen. Yardmaster and Asst. General Yardmaster so-called, shall be paid Schedule Yardmasters' rates for time actually worked with a maximum of twelve hours for each day worked, and at schedule rates and under schedule conditions, if any, in future.



## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD.—Continued

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Applica- tion	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
108	Oct. 3-21	Oct. 4-21	Oct. 11-21	Oct. 11-21	U.B.M. of W.E. and Can. Ntl. Rlys. E.L.	Dispensing with services of two pumpmen and engaging several other men to do the pumping.	INTERIM DECISION That the case be remanded back to the parties to see if by further negotiations some equitable settlement of this controversy cannot be reached, and in the event of failure to reach settlement the case will be again dealt with by the Board.
109	Oct. 3-21	Oct. 4-21	Oct. 11-21	Oct. 11-21	U.B.M. of W.E. and Can. Ntl. Rlys. E.L.	Appointment of B. & B. Foreman in place of senior man.	Claim of the Employees denied.
110	Oct. 3-21	Oct. 4-21	Oct. 11-21	Oct. 11-21	U.B.M. of W.E. and Can. Ntl. Rly. E.L.	Displacement of Sectionman by junior man.	Sectionman reinstated on seniority rights and paid difference between amount received in other employment and amount he would have earned had he continued in the service.
111	Nov. 2-21	Dec. 22-21	Dec. 22-21	Dec. 22-21	O.R.C. and Can. Pac. Rly. E.L.	Dismissal of Trainman for violation of Rule "G".	Claim of Employees denied.
112	Nov. 2-21	Dec. 17-21	Dec. 20-21	Dec. 21-21	B.R.T. and G.T.Rly.	Claim of Baggageman Payment for time held in baggage car after arrival at terminal.	Claim of Employees sustained.
113	Oct. 25-21	Nov. 16-21	Dec. 20-21		U.B.M. of W.E. and G.T.Rly.Co.	Dismissal of Section Foreman.	Settlement reached by parties interested and request made for withdrawal.
114	Dec. 7-21	Dec. 7-21	Dec. 20-21	Dec. 21-21	U.B.M. of W.E. and G.T.Rly.Co.	Claim of Crossing Watchmen for back time.	That effective from date when it was agreed and conceded between the Company and the Organization that crossing watchmen were to be included in the schedule Crossing watchmen who worked on Sundays without being allowed one day off in the week, shall be paid time and one-half for such Sunday work.
115	Dec. 7-21	Dec. 7-21	Dec. 20-21	Dec. 21-21	U.B.M. of W.E. and G.T.Rly.Co.	Method of paying Signal Maintainers at Toronto terminals.	Claim of Employees sustained.
116	Feb. 23-21	Mch. 1-21	Mch. 14-21	Mch. 16-21	O.R.C., and B.R.T. and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Appln. of Art. 1 clause (n) Conductors and Trainmen's schedule. Trainmen acting as Pilots or as Conductors on engines running light.	Pay to Trainmen acting as pilots or trainmen acting as conductors on engines running light may be combined with other service to the same extent that pay for trainmen paid under through freight conditions may be combined with other service.

## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD.—Continued

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Applica- tion	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
117	Feb. 14-22	Mch. 1-22	Mch. 14-22	Mch. 17-22	O.R.C. and B.R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Appln. of Art. 4 clause (d), 2nd & 3rd par. and Art. 15 and foot- note thereunder.	Claim of the employ- ees sustained.
118	Mch. 6-22	Mch. 11-22	Mch. 14-15 22	Mch. 16-22	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E., and Esq. & N.Rly.	Application of rates of pay awarded by sup- plement No. 15 to G. O. 27.	That the rates payable under the application of Sup. 15 to G.O. 27 should be the same as those effective on C. P.R. west of Revel- stoke, based on weights on drivers.
119	Mch. 6-22	Mch. 11-22	Mch. 14-22	Mch. 16-22	B. of L.F. & E. and Esq. & N.Rly.	Rate of pay on "Conso- lidated engines, Nos. 3131, 3132 and 3133.	The rate payable on the engines mentioned shall be based on the rate provided in Sup. 15 to G. O. 27 for engines having the same weight on drivers
120	Mch. 6-22	Mch. 11-22	Mch. 15-22	Mch. 16-22	B. of L.E. and C.P.R., W.L.	Claim of Engineer for time attending Court on subpoena to give evidence.	On the evidence sub- mitted and with re- spect to the specific case referred to, the claim of the employ- ees is denied.
121	Mch. 10-22	Mch. 14-22	Mch. 15-22		O.R.T. and Can. Nat. Rlys. E.L.	Responsibility for loss of Railway Cash at Ticket office.	Additional information was required before the Board could reach a decision, the case was therefore referred back to the parties. The Board was subse- quently informed that a satisfactory settle- ment had been reach- ed, and request made for withdrawal was approved by the Board.
122	Mch. 10-22	Mch. 14-22	Mch. 15-22	Mch. 16-22	O.R.T. and Can. Nat. Rlys. E.L.	Responsibility for loss of Railway cash at station.	Claim of the employ- ees denied.
123	Mch. 6-22	Mch. 6-22	Mch. 16-22	Mch. 17-22	B. of R. & S., Clerks, F.F. & Stn. Employ- ees and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Appln. of Tentative A- greement, July 16th, 1921, 1. Baggage and parcel room employ- ees (other than clerks) \$20.40.  2. Providing an 8½c per hour reduction to Common Laborers or to certain employees in the Stores Dept.	1. Claim of employees denied subject to con- ditions mentioned in the general statement  2. Truckers in store rooms and stockrooms shall receive a de- crease of 6c per hour from rates in effect prior to July 16th, 1921. Other employ- ees now classified as Truckers should be reclassified as Help- ers, Laborers or other- wise, and shall re- ceive a decrease of 8½c an hour from the rates in effect prior to July 16th, 1921. This readjustment of clas- sification and of rates shall be effective from the beginning of the next pay period, name- ly, April 1st, 1922.

## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD.—Continued

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Applica- tion	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
124	May 1-22	June 7-22	June 13, 22	June 14-22	B.R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Claim for run-arounds by seven brakeman.	Contention of employ- ees sustained.
125	May 1-22	June 7-22	June 13-22	June 13-22	B.R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Dismissal of Trainman for violation of Rule "G."	Claim of the Employ- ees denied.
126	Apr. 24-22	June 6-22	June 13-14 -22	June 14-22	B. of L.F., B. of L.F. & E., B.R.T. and K.V. Rly.	Discipline placed a- gainst records of Con- ductor, two Engineers and two Firemen for delay to train.	That the serious delay resulting to the train in question was caused through certain mem- bers of the crew fail- ing to exercise a pro- per degree of interest in getting the train over the road and the claim of the employ- ees is not, therefore, sustained. That the discipline as applied, at least in some of the cases, is excessive and should be modified.
127	Jul. 14-22	Aug. 1-22	Oct. 10-22	Oct. 11-22	O.R.C., B.R.T. and Can. Ntl. Rlys., W.L.	Claim of Conductors and Trainmen for ar- bitrary time between Fort William and Port Arthur for all trains including pas- senger and mixed.	The claim of the em- ployees sustained in- sofar as it applies to trains to which freight rates are paid. It is understood that the decision does not au- thorize duplicate pay.
128	Jul. 14-22	Aug. 1-22	Oct. 10-22	Oct. 12-22	O.R.C., B.R.T. and C.N.R. W.L.	Claim of Conductor for terminal detention at E. D. & B. C. Block North Yard, Edmonton.	Claim of employees for terminal time in this case sustained. Road time to cease when terminal time com- mences.
129	Jul. 14-22	Aug. 1-22	Oct. 11-22	Oct. 12-22	O.R.C., B.R.T. and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.L.	Claim of Conductors and crew for pay for snow service perform- ed at Atikokan Yard at yard rates.	That the service re- ferred to and circum- stances under which it was performed do not support the claim and it is therefore denied.
130	Jul. 17-22	Aug. 1-22	Oct. 10-22	Oct. 11-22	B.R.T. and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.L.	Dismissal of Conductor for refusing to accept call for service.	At the hearing before the Board the parties to the controversy agreed between them- selves as to disposal and case was there- fore closed.
131	Jul. 17-22	Aug. 1-22	Oct. 10-22	Oct. 11-22	B.R.T. and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.L.	Dismissal of Switch Foreman for being in possession of stolen goods.	Claim of Employees denied.
132	Jul. 17-22	Aug. 1-22	Oct. 10-22	Oct. 11-22	B.R.T. and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.L.	Dismissal of Yardman for insubordination and refusing duty.	Claim of employees sustained to the ex- tent of reinstatement of yardman without pay for time lost and lost time to apply as discipline.
133	Jul. 17-22	Aug. 1-22	Oct. 10-22	Oct. 11-22	B.R.T., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.L.	Dismissal of brakeman for refusing duty in baggage car.	Claim of employees denied.



## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD.—Continued

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Application	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
134	Jul. 7-22	Aug. 1-22	Oct. 11-22	Oct. 12-22	O.R.C., B.R.T. and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.L.	Claim for switching performed at Lucerne and Jasper.	Claim of employees sustained for Conductors at points mentioned and for Trainmen at point mentioned by their schedule.
135	Jul. 7-22	Aug. 1-22	Oct. 11-22	Oct. 12-22	O.R.C., and G.T.P.R.	Claim of conductor for switching and delay in the Fort Rouge terminals.	Claim of employees sustained.
136	Jul. 7-22	Aug. 1-22	Oct. 11-22	Oct. 12-22	B.R.T. and G.T.P.R.	Dismissal of Brakeman for neglecting duty.	Employees claim for reinstatement sustained without pay for time lost provided he reports for duty at Division Headquarters within forty-five days.
137	Aug. 7-22	Aug. 31-22	Oct. 11-22	Oct. 12-22	B.R.T. and Can. Nt. Rlys. W.L.	Claim of two Switchmen for time held out of service on a charge of theft.	Claim of employees sustained.
138	Oct. 4-22	Oct. 4-22	Oct. 11-22	Oct. 13-22	B.R.T. and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Claim of Yard Foreman with regard to application of Art. 18 of Yardmen's schedule.	Claim of the Employees sustained.
139	Oct. 4-22	Oct. 4-22	Oct. 11-22	Oct. 13-22	B.R.T. and Can. Pac. Rly. (W.L.)	Claim of Yardman for payment for Saturday Dec. 3, 1921.	The claim of the Employees is sustained to the extent that Sunday time cannot be used to apply against guarantee. The Co. should, however, designate in the different yards according to the requirements of the service whether or not the assignment commencing late Saturday night and closing Sunday morning or the assignment commencing late Sunday night and ending Monday morning is the Sunday assignment.
140	Oct. 4-22	Oct. 4-22	Oct. 11-22	Oct. 13-22	B.R.T. and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Claim of Yardman holding regular assignment for payment for days on which he was not called, being public holidays.	Claim of employees denied.
141	May 1-22	Oct. 2-22	June 13-22 Oct. 11-22	Oct. 13-22	B.R.T. and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Dismissal of Brakeman for violation of Rule "G".	Under all the circumstances the Board recommends to the Co. a reconsideration of the discipline applied in this case.
142	Oct. 6-22	Oct. 10-22	Oct. 12-22	Oct. 13-22	O.R.C., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Dismissal of Conductor interfering with and threatening an officer of the Company.	Claim of Employees denied.

## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD.—Continued

Case No	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Applica- tion	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
143	Aug. 15-22	Sep. 25-22	Oct. 12-24	Oct. 13-22	B.R.T., and Harbour Commis- sioners of Montreal.	Dismissal of Yard Fore- man in connection with theft of bicycle.	The Board sustained the Harbour Commis- sioners in its conclu- sion that the bicycle was lost through the interference by the foreman with police officer in performance of his duties, but con- sider that the discipl- ine should be modified to the extent of rein- statement without pay for time out of service —time lost to count as discipline.
144	June 6-22	June 17-22	Oct. 13-22	Oct. 13-22	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E. and T.H. & B.Rly.	Switch engines assist- ing freight trains out of Coyle Yard (Art. 28b) of schedule.	As practice of switch engines assisting thro' freight trains beyond the Coyle Yard Limit Board has been in effect since switching engine was established in the yard, the claim of employees is denied
145	June 19-22	June 23-22	Oct. 12-22	Oct. 13-22	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E. and T.H. & B.Rly.	Appls. of Art. 16 En- gineers and Firemen's schedule. Coaling and sanding engines at Aberdeen coaldock.	The position of the Company is sustained in the matter of en- gines in through and local freight, passen- ger and work train service. The claim of the employees is sus- tained in respect to Yard engines.
146	June 8-22	June 26-22	Oct. 12-22	Oct. 12-22	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E., O.R.C., B.R.T. and T.H. & B.Rly.	Claim for payment for time while writing up Michigan Central Rd. rules.	Claim of employees denied.
147	Nov. 11-22	Nov. 13-22	Dec. 12-22	Dec. 13-22	O.R.C., B.R.T. and Can. Ntl. Rlys. (W.L.)	Seniority rights of Con- ductor on Can. Nor- thern (Western Lines) Roster.	Conductor reinstated on C. N. R. Seniority list.
148	Dec. 9-22	Dec. 12-22	Dec. 12-22	Dec. 13-22	O.R.C., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.L.	Dismissal of Conductor for improper protec- tion of train on main line.	Claim of employees sustained to the ex- tent that Conductor reinstated without pay for time lost.
149	Oct. 21-22	Dec. 13-22	Mch. 13-23	Mch. 14-23	B. of L.F. & E., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.L.	Restoration of rights as hostler to man dis- missed as Locomotive Foreman for alleged violation of Rule "G".	Position of officer dis- missed not covered by schedule agreement considered outside jurisdiction of Board. Claim of Employees therefore denied.
150	Jan. 16-23	Mch. 3-23	Mch. 13-23	Mch. 14-23	B. of R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Claim of Yard Fore- man and crew for road service hauling cars between Hardisty and Rosyth.	Contention of Employ- ees sustained. This not to effect in any way established prac- tices at other points.
151	Jan. 16-23	Mch. 2-23	Mch. 13-23	Mch. 14-23	B. of R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Dism'l of Yardman in connection with stolen freight.	Claim of employees denied.
152	Mch. 2-23	Mch. 3-23	Mch. 13-23	Mch. 14-23	O.R.C., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Dismissal of Conductor for having train on main line on time of superior train without protection.	Claim of employees denied.

SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD—Continued

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Application	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
153	Mch. 5-23	Mch. 9-23	Mch. 13-23	Mch. 14-23	O.R.C., and C.P.R., W.L.	Dismissal of Conductor for violation of Rule 99.	Recommended that the Co. reconsider discipline applied, having in mind that case might be adequately taken care of if Conductor reinstated, the time out of service to be regarded as discipline against him.
154	Mch. 5-23	Mch. 14-23	Mch. 14-23	Mch. 14-23	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E. and K.V.Rly.	Number of hours per day road crews required to work in Pen-tiction Yard.	Under conditions stated and with the existing arrangements in effect, crews would not be justified in tying up until after twelve hours service.
155	Mch. 12-23	Mch. 12-23	Mch. 13-23	Mch. 13-23	B. of R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Claim of Yardman for payment for time out of service for deserting position as Night Foreman.	An agreement in this case having been reached between the recognized representatives of the Employees and the Company, that agreement should stand.
156	Mch. 2-23	Mch. 3-23	June 12-23	June 15-23	O.R.C., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Dismissal of Conductor for irregularities in handling transportation.	Claim of the Employees denied.
157	May 16-23	May 25-23	June 12-23	June 15-23	O.R.T., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. (A.R.)	Discipline of despatcher and consequent monetary loss incurred as a result.	Despatcher reinstated to former position without pay for time lost.
158	May 16-23	May 25-23	June 12-23	June 15-23	O.R.T., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. A.R.	Appointment of agent at station covered by schedule.	Position of Railway in accord with schedule and therefore sustained. Recommended, however, in view of long service of employee concerned, Railway take the case under further consideration.
159	Apr. 23-23	May 10-23	June 13-23	June 15-23	O.R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Dismissal of Agent for appropriation of Company's material.	Claim of employee sustained to extent that Agent be reinstated in his position but without pay for time lost.
160	May 4-23	May 28-23	June 13-23	June 15-23	O.R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Increased rate of pay granted to Agent being made retroactive to date that station was opened.	Claim of employee sustained that specified rate should apply from Mch. 1st, 1922.
161	May 7-23	May 28-23	June 13-23	June 15-23	O.R.T. and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Seniority rights of a married woman.	The representatives of the Company and of the Telegraphers having reached an agreement in this case which appears to be fair and reasonable, that agreement should stand.
162	May 7-23	May 28-23	June 13-23	June 15-23	O.R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Claim of swing trier telegraphers assigned to work two eight-hour assignments in one day.	Claim of employees sustained.



## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD.—Continued

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Applica- tion	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
163	May 17-23	May 28-23	June 13-23	June 15-23	O.R.C., B.R.T., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.R.	Claim for the placing of a full crew on self- propelling steam crane on a main line.	Under Article 5, Rule 1 of Conductors' Sche- dule, "When a Con- ductor is called out full crew will be used," the claim of the em- ployees is sustained.
164	May 17-23	May 28-23	June 13-23	June 15-23	O.R.C., B.R.T., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.R.	Claim of Conductor for 100 miles each in ca- pacity of Conductor and Brakeman on to- tal mileage of 53.5 miles continuous ser- vice.	Claim of employees denied.
165	May 17-23	May 28-23	June 13-23	June 15-23	O.R.C., B.R.T., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.R.	Claim made by Con- ductors and trainmen for minimum day in each class of service.	Claim of employees sustained.
166	June 1-23	June 13-23	June 14-23	June 15-23	B.R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Claim of Conductor and crew for run- arounds while caboose to which they were assigned was under- going repairs.	Claim of employees denied.
167	June 1-23	June 13-23	June 14-23	June 15-23	O.R.C., B.R.T., and C.P.R., W.L.	Claim of Conductor and crew for time held at intermediate terminals.	It developed at the hearing before the Board that this claim was for brakeman only. Claim of em- ployees sustained.
168	June 1-23	June 13-23	June 14-23	June 15-23	B.R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Claim of Conductor and crew for "run- arounds" while ca- boose to which they were assigned was un- der "running repair"	Claim of Employees denied.
169	June 8-23	June 11-23	June 14-23	June 15-23	B.R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Assessment of demerit marks to Conductor for violation of speed limit rules.	The circumstances dis- closed, in the opinion of the Board, did not warrant any further action in the mater.
170	Sep. 5-23	Sep. 5-23	Sept. 11-23	Sep. 14-23	B.R.T., and T. & N.O.Rly.Com.	Manner of calculating earnings of crew in charge of passen- ger extra May 31 and June 1st, 1922.	Employees' claim that Branch Line termin- als mentioned should be regarded either as terminals or turn- around points, under the conditions stated, is sustained. The Board is of the opinion that in view of the local conditions representatives of the Commission and of the Employees are best qualified to de- cide directly between themselves as to the best practice to be followed, and recom- mend that they should decide in joint con- ference what practice should be adopted.
171	Sep. 5-23	Sep. 5-23	Sep. 11-23	Sep. 14-23	B.R.T., and T. & N.O.Rly. Com.	Manner of calculating earnings of train crew in charge of passenger extra Oct. 10, '22.	Contention of employ- ees sustained.

## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD.—Continued

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Application	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
172	Sep. 5-23	Sep. 5-23	Sep. 11-23	Sep. 14-23	B.R.T., and T. & N.O.Rly, Com.	Claim that Yardman be placed in charge of self-propelling steam crane in North Bay Junction Yard.	Insofar as it applies to the operation of crane in the Material Yard, under the conditions stated by the Commission, the claim of the employees is denied.
173	July 10-23	July 31-23	Sep. 11-23	Sep. 12-23	B.R.T., and Can. Pac. Rly. W.L.	Claim of brakeman for pay for time out of service attending Court at Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Claim of the employees denied.
174	Aug. 9-23	Aug. 9-23	Sep. 11-23	Sep. 14-23	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.R.	Payment of Engineers and Firemen under Article 7 of Engineers' and Firemen's Schedule.	The Railways have the option of paying for any run as a basic day in each direction under Article 3, or as a short run in turn-around service under the provisions of Article 7. In the event of a run being paid for as a short run in turn around service, the time is continuous. On assigned runs paid as short runs in turn around service the Railways would necessarily designate the initial point of the run.
175	Aug. 9-23	Aug. 9-23	Sep. 11-23	Sep. 14-23	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E. and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.R.	Payment of Engineers and Firemen under Clause "B" Article 24 of Engineers and Firemen's schedule.	Contention of employees sustained the understanding being that "Home Terminal" referred to in Art. 24, Clause "B" is the Home Terminal of the sub-division employees are working on at the time Sunday release is requested.
176	July 13-23	Aug. 9-23	Sep. 12-23	Sep. 14-23	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.R.	Claim of Fireman for 900 miles—time held out of service for refusing to shovel coal ahead on tender of yard engine.	Claim of employees denied.
177	Jul. 13-23	Aug. 9-23	Sep. 12-23	Sep. 14-23	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E., and Can. Ntl. Rlys. W.R.	Claim for time consumed in making side trips on sub-divisions in keeping with Art. 2 paragraph "E" of Engineers and Firemen's schedule.	The Board understands the contention of the employees to be that mileage made on side trips shall be paid for as an arbitrary. The claim of the Employees sustained on the understanding that no mileage included in an assigned run shall constitute a side trip.
178	Jul. 13-23	Aug. 9-23	Sep. 11-23	Sep. 14-23	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E., and C.N.R., W.R.	Request that Firemen be paid 200 miles on account of being called to Winnipeg for investigation for booking rest at Pinewood, on Dec. 19th, 1922.	Under the provision of the schedule the claim of the employees is sustained.

## SECOND REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD.—Continued

Case No.	DATE				Parties to dispute	Question	Synopsis of decision
	Applica- tion	Papers Complete	Case Heard	Decision Rendered			
179	Aug. 25-23	Aug. 29-23	Sep. 12-23	Sep. 14-23	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E., and Can. Ntl. Rlys., A.R.	Running Mountain type engines over two different seniority districts and compel- ling enginemmen of the respective districts to follow engines to ter- minal points.	Contention of employ- ees sustained. Under the existing agree- ment men should not be run off their senior- ity district except by mutual arrangement.
180	Sep. 10-22	Sep. 10-23	Sep. 12-23	Sep. 14-23	B. of L.E., B. of L.F. & E., and Can. Ntl. Rlys., A.R.	Elimination of Loco- motive inspection by enginemen after ar- rival at terminals and effect of same on pay- ment claimed under the final terminal de- lay clauses of En- ginemen's schedule.	Claim of the employ- ees denied.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1923

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of October was three less than in September. The time loss for October was greater than in October, 1922, being 55,994 working days as compared with 54,758 working days lost in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
October, 1923.....	14	2,497	55,994
September, 1923.....	17	1,844	35,237
October, 1922.....	18	3,240	54,758

Twelve disputes involving 912 work-people were carried over from September. One of the disputes commencing

during October terminated during the month. At the end of October, there-fore, there were on record 13 strikes, photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors, Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; motermen and conductors, Niagara Falls; longshoremen along the Miramichi River, N.B., and longshoremen at Vancouver.

One strike listed in the statistical table was reported as terminated prior to October and had not previously been so reported in the earlier issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.



The one strike which terminated during October resulted in favour of the employees. Of the two disputes commencing during the month one was against the discharge of employees and the other for increased wages and alteration in working conditions.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

PRINTING TRADES IN TEN CITIES: —  
The strike of printing trades in job of-

fices in various cities, which began in the spring and early summer of 1921, for the 44-hour week, was still in progress in ten cities and involved 655 employees with a time loss of 17,685 working days.

COAL MINERS, MERCOAL, ALTA.:—On October 20, a strike of 30 coal miners occurred at Mercoal against the dismissal of two employees. It is reported that negotiations having been carried on, the men were reinstated and work was resumed on October 31.

LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, AND OTHER PORTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA:—A strike of 1,555 longshoremen in the employ of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia occurred on October 9, for increased wages and alterations in working conditions, the agreement having expired on October 7. Negotiations were carried on but without result. The ports of Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus and Alberni were involved. It was reported that on October 15, the port at Prince Rupert became involved but that conditions there were about normal at the end of the month. At the end of October the strike remained unsettled at the other British Columbia ports.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING OCTOBER, 1923.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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## (3) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to October, 1923.

## MANUFACTURING—

*Clothing:*

Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	.....	.....	Commenced April 16, for recognition of the union; information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
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*Printing and Publishing:*

Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.	7	189	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	10	270	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	10	270	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	140	3,780	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	324	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	313	8,461	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	48	1,296	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors, and pressmen, Halifax, N. S.	24	648	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours with same weekly wages. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	80	2,160	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B. C.	11	297	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.

## TRANSPORTATION—

*Street and Electric Railways:*

Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	7	189	Commenced July 2, 1922. For recognition of union. Underminated.
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*Water transportation:*

Longshoremen, Miramichi River, N. B.	250	6,750	Commenced July 9, for increased wages and shorter hours. Underminated.
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## (b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during October, 1923.

## MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—

Coal miners, Mercoal, Alta	30	270	Commenced October 20, against the discharge of employees. After negotiations, the men were reinstated and work was resumed October 31.
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## TRANSPORTATION—

*Water transportation:*

Longshoremen, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus and Alberni, B.C.	1,555	31,100	Commenced October 9, for increased wages and alteration in working conditions. Underminated.
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## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING SEPTEMBER, 1923

**T**HE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for October contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during September, 1923, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 29, as compared with 45 in the previous month and 31 in September, 1922. In these new disputes, nearly 7,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,000 indirectly involved (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition about 45,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 28 disputes which began before September, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 57, involving approximately 54,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during September of about 1,029,000 working days.

The principal dispute in progress was that involving members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders in federated shipyards. This dispute began on April 30 and continued throughout September.

**CAUSES.**—Of the 29 disputes beginning in September 7, directly involving 600 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 9, directly involving 600 workpeople, on other wages questions; 8, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes of persons; 2, directly involving 500 workpeople, on details of working

arrangements; and 3, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, on questions of unionism and non-unionism.

**RESULTS.**—Settlements were effected during September in the case of 16 new disputes, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 11 disputes, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time loss during the month in all disputes in progress:

Groups of Industries	Number of disputes in progress in September			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Sept.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in September
	Started before Sept. 1	Started in September	Total		
Mining and quarrying .....	2	10	12	8,000	34,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	6	4	10	42,000	953,000
Transport .....	4	5	9	2,000	19,000
Other trades.....	16	10	26	2,000	23,000
Total, Sept., 1923.	28	29	57	54,000	1,029,000
Total, Aug., 1923.	28	45	73	68,000	1,200,000
Total, Sept., 1922.	30	31	61	15,000	142,000



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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THE Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations met at Geneva from September 3 to 29. Of the fifty-two states members of the League, forty-seven were represented at the Assembly and two new members, the Irish Free State and Abyssinia, were admitted during the session. M. de la Torriente, delegate from Cuba, was elected President of the Fourth Assembly. Canada had two representatives, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, and Honourable George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals.

As in previous years, the work of the Assembly was divided among committees, being composed of delegates of the nations represented at the Assembly. The six principal committees dealt with the following subjects: (1) legal and constitutional questions; (2) the work of the technical organizations including the reports of the Health, Transit and Economic and Financial Organizations; (3) the reduction of armaments; (4) the budget of the League and financial questions; (5) social and general questions such as the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, the traffic in women and children, the protection of women and children in the Near East, problems relating to Russian and Greek refugees and the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; and (6) political questions. Sir Lomer Gouin was elected vice-chairman of the committee on legal and constitutional matters.

The Assembly made no constitutional changes, the proposal submitted to it by the British Government to amend Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations being referred to the Assembly of 1924. The object of the proposed amendment is to define more clearly the criteria to be employed

when a decision is to be made as to prohibition of intercourse between the nationals of any state violating the covenant of the League of Nations and the nationals of any other state.

A second change was proposed in a resolution brought in by the Juridical Committee of the Fourth Assembly to interpret Article 10 of the Treaty to permit the Council of the League to take into account the special circumstances and geographical position of each state of the League when recommending the application of military measures as a result of aggression or the threat of aggression and to permit each state to decide in what degree it is bound to use military force in such circumstances. It will be recalled that at the First Assembly of the League, Hon. C. J. Doherty on behalf of the Canadian Government, suggested that Article 10 be struck out. This article imposes on the members of the League the obligation "to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League". The Council of the League is authorized to advise on the means by which this obligation is to be fulfilled. The Canadian amendment was referred to the Second Assembly for decision. In 1921, the Second Assembly postponed the question till the Third Assembly in view of the relation of Article 10 to the other articles of the Covenant as well as the arguments invoked both for and against its elimination. At the Third Assembly, the Canadian delegates proposed amendments to Article 10 rather than its deletion as suggested at first and the whole matter was referred to the Fourth Assembly when the above resolution was brought forward but failed of adoption. Of 43 voting, 29 voted for the resolution, one

voted against it and 13 abstained from voting. A three-fourths majority of all those present at the meeting is necessary to amend the Covenant.

The Assembly voted a budget of 23,328,686 gold francs for 1924 as compared with 25,673,508 for 1923. From this amount must be deducted the sum of 95,050 gold francs, the surplus from previous years so that the actual reduction in the 1924 budget amounts to 2,439,872 gold francs. The expenditure is allocated as follows: 12,298,449 gold francs for the Secretariat and special organizations of the League; 7,032,295 gold francs for the International Labour Office; 1,920,168 gold francs for the Permanent Court of International Justice and 2,077,774 gold francs for the working capital fund.

In regard to the reduction of armaments, the Fourth Assembly noted with satisfaction that the states members of the League, with very few exceptions, had been able to reduce their expenditure on armaments. The Temporary Mixed Commission, appointed by the 1920 Assembly of the League of Nations to investigate the problem of disarmament from the politico-economic point of view, submitted to the Fourth Assembly through its Third Committee a draft treaty of mutual assistance which, it was decided by the Assembly, should be communicated to the Governments members of the League with a request for their opinion. In accordance with the draft treaty, the contracting parties would undertake to furnish assistance to any one of their number who might be the object of a war of aggression and who had conformed to the provisions of the treaty regarding the limitation of armaments. The general guarantee of assistance might be supplemented by defensive agreements more local in scope which could be put into action more promptly but which must be approved by the Council of the League as not contrary to the spirit of the Covenant and in conformity with the general scheme of

mutual assistance. The special treaties would have to be registered with the Secretariat of the League and published in accordance with Article 18 of the Covenant. The Temporary Mixed Commission was asked by the Assembly to continue in office for one year longer in order to prepare a draft convention on the private manufacture of arms and munitions of war, to inquire into the possibility of recommending the adoption of regional agreements for the reduction of armaments side by side with the general scheme for the same purpose and to continue its statistical inquiry as a basis for the exchange of military information.

A resolution was adopted providing for close co-operation between the Health Organization of the League and the Office International d'Hygiène Publique to eliminate any danger of overlapping in this field. The Assembly emphasized the practical character of the work undertaken by the Health Organization and laid stress on the desirability of continuing and developing the system of interchanges of public health officers.

The report of the Economic and Financial Commission showed the efforts made to promote the reconstruction of certain European countries such as the preliminaries in connection with a loan for Greek refugees, the founding of a bank of issue in Albania, the reform of the finances of the City of Danzig, the measures undertaken with a view to the financial reconstruction of Austria and Hungary. An International Conference on Customs Formalities has been arranged to meet at Geneva in the near future. Consideration has been given also to the unification of legislation concerning bills of exchange and of economic statistics. An inquiry has been made into the main causes of the present economic crisis, special consideration being given to the problem of unemployment. A convention on arbitration clauses in commercial contracts was drafted by the Eco-



nomie Committee and the Assembly decided to bring it before the states for signature.

The Assembly approved the work of the Advisory and Technical Committee on Communication and Transit in regard to such subjects as the health administration of waterways, the unification of tonnage measurement, private law and statistics in inland navigation, the supervision of the opium traffic in free ports, customs formalities in air-transport, plans for an international radio-telegraphic conference, and the restoration and improvement of means of communication in Europe. As a result of the activities of this Committee a General Conference on Communications and Transit is to meet at Geneva on November 15th. The questions to be discussed by the conference include four draft conventions, one on the international regulation of railways, one on the international regulation of seaports, one on the conveyance of electric power and one on the exploitation of hydro-electric power on waterways passing through the territories of more than one state.

In connection with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, twelve committees have been formed in different countries to serve as correspondents to the League Committee. The Assembly endorsed a resolution recommending the extension of the system of national committees and the proposal that certain members of the Secretariat of the Committee should form an International University Information Office. The activities of this office would include the publication of information received from the various universities regarding curricula, etc., and the arranging for the exchange of students and professors.

The Assembly expressed gratification with the progress made in the mandated territories especially with the work of effecting an improvement in the moral and material condition of the natives and, in particular, of the women

and children. The French mandate for Syria and that of Great Britain for Palestine are now in full operation. Matters regarding the protection of minorities in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Albania and Poland were dealt with during the year by the Council of the League and reported to the Assembly.

On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Opium and other Drugs, the Assembly approved the proposal for two international conferences on the drugs question. One conference is to be for the gradual suppression of opium-smoking and will be attended by representatives of states holding territory in the Far East. The second conference will deal with the limitation of the production and manufacture of morphine, heroin and cocaine to medical and scientific needs.

A resolution was adopted approving the appointment of a small body of experts to inquire into the conditions under which the traffic in women is carried on, the expenses of this investigation to be borne by certain American organizations especially interested in this work. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation that women should be employed among the police dealing with prostitution.

In connection with the reports of the League Commission of Inquiry on the subject of deported women and children in the Near East, the Assembly voted 75,000 gold francs for the continuance of the work in Constantinople and Aleppo.

The Council of the League, in accordance with a resolution of the Third Assembly has been making an investigation in regard to slavery but the available information was not deemed sufficient to form the basis of a report and it was decided, therefore, to continue the investigation with a view to presenting to the Fifth Assembly a report showing the progress made in different countries with regard to the suppression of slavery in all its forms. Proposals were made for inter-govern-



mental co-operation in connection with relief to populations stricken with calamities and for international arrangements for civil justice for the poor, the latter subject to be placed on the agenda of the Fifth Assembly. Offices for legal assistance to the poor exist already in Britain, Germany, France,

Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Norway and the United States and are supported by public or private funds. The establishment of relations between the different offices would have in view the possibility of enabling people without means in foreign countries to obtain legal assistance.

## ..SIXTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE (LEAGUE OF NATIONS)

### Questionnaires dealing with various items of the Conference Agenda.

**T**HE Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) have submitted to the governments of the States members of the organization questionnaires with reference to the items on the agenda of the sixth session of the International Labour Conference, which will be held at Geneva in June, 1924. The items on the agenda are as follows:

(1) Development of Facilities for the Utilization of Workers' Leisure.

(2) Equality of Treatment for national and foreign workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for accidents.

(3) Weekly Suspension of work for Twenty-four hours in Glass-manufacturing Processes where Tank Furnaces are used.

(4) Night Work in Bakeries.

The questions submitted on these subjects were as follows:

#### Utilization of Workers' Leisure

1. Do you consider that it is desirable to submit to the Conference a detailed text of a Recommendation concerning the principles to be followed and the methods to be adopted in order to ensure profitable utilization of workers' leisure?

2. Do you consider that the Recommendation should suggest the adoption by the Governments of measures to prevent the workers from doing paid work during the leisure hours secured to them by the legislation on hours of work?

What measures would in your opinion be calculated to achieve this object?

3. Do you consider it advisable to recommend measures for the preservation of the leisure of the workers?

(a) By a better organisation of transport facilities.

(b) By a housing policy.

(c) By arranging for the day's work to be carried out in one spell without any extended break.

(d) By other means, and, if so, what?

4. Do you consider that, with a view to a more profitable utilisation of leisure, Governments should be recommended to adopt general measures of social hygiene?

5. Would it be desirable to indicate in the Recommendation the institution best suited to assist workers to develop their economic, physical, intellectual and social life by profitable utilization of their leisure?

6. Are there any types of institution to which you consider it specially desirable to draw attention?

7. Do you consider that general principles might be laid down for the guidance of Governments, employers and workers?

(a) Should it be definitely stated that the workers should retain complete liberty in regard to the institution set up for the utilization of leisure?

(b) Should the nature of the assistance to be given by public authorities, employers and private associations be indicated?

(c) How may moral and financial support be organised?

(d) Would it not be desirable, in order to co-ordinate the efforts of Governments, em-

ployers and workers, to recommend the institution of local or district committees composed of representatives of the different parties concerned?

### **Equality of Treatment for national and foreign workers as regard Workmen's Compensation for accidents**

(1) Do you consider it desirable that the Conference should adopt a Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents? Do you consider that equality of treatment should be established without any conditions of reciprocity, or that it should be restricted to States which ratify the Convention and which thus mutually undertake to accord to nationals of the other States which are also parties to the Convention the same treatment as is accorded to their own nationals?

Or do you consider it preferable that each State should be invited to recognise, by means of separate Conventions with other States, equality of treatment for the nationals of such States, subject to reciprocity and if necessary to adaptation of the national legislation in the countries concerned? If so, do you consider that the decision of the Conference should take the form of a Draft Convention or a Recommendation?

(2) Do you consider it necessary to stipulate in the Draft Convention or Recommendation that no differentiation of treatment shall be made as regards foreign workers or their representatives by reason of the place of their domicile or residence?

(3) Do you consider it necessary to insert in the Draft Convention or Recommendation a provision authorising some differentiation of treatment as regards foreign workers or their representatives on account of special circumstances? If so, what, in your opinion, are the circumstances in which such differentiation might be authorised?

(4) Do you consider it desirable to insert in the Draft Convention or Recommendation a clause providing for the possibility of transferring funds from which annuities are to be paid to workers or their representatives who have ceased to reside in the country liable for the payment of compensation? What are the conditions and reservations which might, in your opinion, govern the carrying out of such a transfer?

(5) Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should contain a provision requiring the authorities concerned to lend each other mutual assistance with a view to ensuring the enforcement of the law relating to workmen's compensation for accidents? Or do you consider it necessary that the Draft

Convention or Recommendation should define more in detail the methods of such mutual assistance?

In the latter case, what particular provisions do you suggest?

(6) Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should contain a clause exempting the relevant documents, certificates, etc., from fees or taxes beyond those payable in the country of origin?

(7) Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should provide that any modifications made in the law or regulations relating to workmen's compensation for accidents, particularly such as affect the amount of compensation payable, should apply to foreign workers or their representatives on the same conditions as to national workers?

(8) Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should contain special provisions regarding certain classes of foreign workers, such as the travelling staff of international railways, or staff belonging to undertakings carried on in two or more countries and temporarily employed in a country which is not their headquarters?

(9) Are there any other provisions which you consider should be included in the Draft Convention or Recommendation?

### **Weekly Suspension of Work in Glass Factories**

1. Do you consider it desirable that the Conference should adopt a Draft Convention providing that in glass works where tank furnaces are used operations and classes of work which are not necessarily continuous from the technical point of view shall be suspended for 24 consecutive hours per week?

2. If you consider it impossible to prescribe in the Draft Convention that in the whole or part of the glass industry operations and work which are not necessarily continuous from the technical point of view shall be suspended for 24 hours each week, what other period of suspension do you consider might be fixed by the Draft Convention, and to what branches of the glass industry should it be applied?

3. Do you consider that this suspension of work should, in principle, take place on Sunday, subject to the special conditions in particular countries?

4. Do you consider it desirable that the Draft Convention should contain a provision explicitly excluding from its scope such operations and classes of work as must necessarily be continuous for technical reasons?

If so, please give for each of the different branches of the glass industry (sheet glass works, glass bottle works, hollow glass works,

plate glass works, etc.) a list of the operations and classes of work which you consider should be excluded.

5. Do you consider that permanent exceptions should be allowed to the general rule suggested under (1) for certain special operations or classes of work such as preparatory or complementary work which, while not being necessarily continuous from the technical point of view, must be carried on during the rest period accorded to the staff as a whole?

Do you consider that a list of the classes of work or operations in the different branches of the glass industry to which such permanent exceptions should apply should be inserted in the Draft Convention or should be drawn up by the competent authorities in each country? If you favour the first alternative, please indicate the classes of work concerned.

6. Do you consider that these permanent exceptions should be approved after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, if any?

7. Do you consider that provision should be made for temporary exceptions to the general rule suggested under (1):

a) in cases of *force majeure*;

b) in cases of exceptional pressure of work?

8. Do you consider that temporary exceptions on account of exceptional pressure of work should be approved after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, if any?

9. Do you consider that a period should be allowed before the Convention comes into force? What period do you suggest, and what transitional measures do you consider should be taken during such period?

### Night Work in Bakeries

(1) Do you consider it desirable that the Conference should adopt a Draft Convention on night work in bakeries?

(2) Do you consider that such a Draft Convention should lay down prohibition of night work in bakeries?

If so, what is the length of the nightly rest period which should in your opinion be laid down by the Convention?

(3) To what classes of undertakings do you consider that the prohibition should apply?

Do you consider that the prohibition should apply to all classes of establishments or that it should be restricted to certain classes only? Which classes would you propose to exclude?

(4) To what categories of persons do you consider that the Convention should apply?

(5) Do you consider that exceptions to the prohibition of night work should be laid down?

(a) Permanent exceptions for the execution of preparatory and supplementary work;

(b) Temporary exceptions in the case of a seasonal or temporary influx of population, e.g. during the period of seasonal activity in pleasure or health resorts, during local festivals, fairs, markets, etc.; on grounds of public interest, e.g. for supplies to the Army, etc.; in the case of repair work, accidents and *force majeure*.

(6) Do you consider that the Convention should contain a clause authorising the authorities in each country to grant permanent exceptions to the prohibition of night work in favour of undertakings where work is organised on industrial lines and which employ more than a certain number of persons? In what way do you consider that night work in such undertakings should be regulated (e.g., limitation of night work to one week in three?)

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## TWENTIETH SESSION OF GOVERNING BODY, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

THE Twentieth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva on October 15 to 18, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fontaine, (France). The Government of Canada was represented by Mrs. Carruthers (Miss Violet Markham) and the workers of Canada by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The report of the Director on the work

of the office during the previous three months was received and discussed.

The Director was instructed to have prepared a complete report on the practical application in all countries of the principle of the right of association for all lawful purposes laid down in part XIII of the Peace Treaty, showing the legislation dealing with this question and the interpretation of this legislation in jurisprudence and in practice.



The Governing Body considered the action of the Italian Government in convoking an international conference to study emigration problems, and the Director was asked to place at the disposal of the Italian Government the large mass of material on this subject which the Office had collected.

In order to afford ample time for preparatory work the Governing Body considered what questions it was desirable to place on the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1925. It was decided, subject to possible revision next January, to include in the agenda of the 1925 conference a discussion of the general principles of social insurance and the special question of industrial accidents. The Director was instructed to prepare for the January session a concise summary of existing legislation in practice in various countries in regard to social insurance, with special reference to accident, unemployment and health insurance. It was decided that formal despatch of the agenda should not take place until after the January session.

A report was received from the committee appointed to make recommendations "as to the means of furthering the ratification of the Eight Hours Convention". The Committee recommended that the countries which desired to ratify this convention but had been unable to do so be requested to indicate the

precise nature of their difficulties and the changes which they suggested. This recommendation was opposed by the Workers' delegates and the Governing Body decided not to take any action in the matter.

The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Agriculture with regard to vocational training of agricultural workers, workers' co-operation in agriculture, and the prevention of anthrax infection in flocks were adopted. It was agreed that the report of the meeting of experts held in July at the International Labour Office with reference to the problem of finding employment for disabled men should be sent to the governments for information.

A proposal for the establishment of a correspondent of the International Labour Office in Canada was referred to the budget commission of the Governing Body for examination and report.

At this session Mr. Arthur Fontaine, the French government delegate, was unanimously re-elected president. Mr. Carlier (Belgium) and Mr. Oudegust (the Netherlands) were re-elected vice-presidents for the employers and workers respectively.

It was decided that the next session of the Governing Body should open on January 29, and the 1924 session of the International Labour Conference on June 16.

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## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

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### Synopsis of Proceedings of Forty-Third Annual Convention at Portland, Ore.

**T**HE forty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was held at Portland, Ore., from October 1 to 13. The convention was formally opened with a prayer by Rev. Walter Taylor Sumner, following which were addresses of welcome from Mr. G. A. Von Schrilitz, president of the Portland Central Labour Council; Mr. George L. Baker, Mayor of the city of

Portland; Mr. Walter N. Pierce, Governor of the State of Oregon, and Mr. Otto Hartwig, president of the Oregon State Federation of Labour. The addresses were acknowledged by Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation.

The report of the committee on credentials indicated that there were present 361 accredited delegates, representing 89

international and national unions, 4 departments, 22 state branches, 57 central bodies, 11 local trade and federal labour unions. Five fraternal delegates were also in attendance. The total membership, according to the report of the Executive Council, is 2,926,468. This report, which dealt in detail with the activities of the organization and the various questions of importance to the organized labour movement, together with the resolutions submitted, was assigned to the appropriate committee for consideration.

The report of the Audit Committee, which was adopted, detailed the financial transactions of the Federation for the sixteen months' period from April 30, 1922, to August 31, 1923, and showed that the total receipts, including the balance from the previous year, amounted to \$884,675, while the total expenses were \$662,398.84, leaving a balance on hand of \$222,276.16 included in which was \$15,000 in Canadian victory bonds. A statement was also presented showing the amounts contributed by affiliated organizations in response to appeals for funds to aid sister bodies and also for certain schemes of the federation.

The five fraternal delegates to the convention who conveyed the greetings of their respective organizations were (1) Mr. James A. Sullivan, from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; (2) Messrs. R. B. Walker and W. C. Robinson, from the British Trades Union Congress; (3) Miss Mathilde Lindsay, from the National Women's Trade Union League of America, and (4) Miss Anna Fitzgerald, from the Women's International Union Label League. In addition to the messages given by these delegates, addresses were delivered to the convention by the following: Mr. Frank Hodges, J. P., secretary of the Coal Miners' Federation of Great Britain; Mr. John W. Brown, secretary of the Educational Department, International Federation of Trade Unions; Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Mr.

George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America; Mr. Eugene T. Lies, representing the Playground and Recreation Association of America; Mr. J. J. Handsaker, representing the Near East Relief; Rev. H. L. Bowman, D.D., representing the Portland Council of Churches; Capt. Charles P. Plummer, senior Vice-Commander, American Legion, and General Frank T. Hines, director, United States Veterans' Bureau.

The following is a synopsis of the action of the convention on the more important reports presented:

#### Report of Committee on Organization

To the committee on organization were assigned several matters dealt with in the report of the Executive Council and also a number of resolutions. Among the latter was one which had an important Canadian aspect in that it had as its objective the amalgamation of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (an international organization) and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees (a national union). These two organizations represent relatively the same classes of railway employees, and the resolution considered that this factor "operates to a very serious extent against the best interests of the members of both these organizations and against the cause of labour in Canada". The resolution went on to recount the previous history of this amalgamation proposal and how it failed of consummation due to the organizations "not being able to agree on a satisfactory interpretation of the provisions". In conclusion, the resolution urged an intensive campaign in Canada whereby these classes of railroad workers would be organized into the international brotherhood. The committee recommended, and the convention concurred, that the matter be referred to the Executive Council "for favourable consideration and action in bringing



about one organization of the craft, provided the funds of the Federation permit”.

Upon that part of the Executive Council's report under the caption "The Business Cycle and Unemployment", the convention, on the recommendation of the committee, concurred with the statement of the Council that "the most potential factor against unemployment is the resistance against wage reductions" which "mean the abridgment of the power to purchase, to consume and to use the products of labour". As regards that part of the Council's report dealing with "Attacks on Trade Unions", the committee reported as being in accord with the opinion of the Council that "the president of the A. F. of L. should continue to acquaint labour organizations of the true status of the fight of unfair employers for the 'open shop' and their humiliating defeat".

Four resolutions — all dealing with various problems affecting the organization of the office workers, and urging, particularly, the inclusion of the women workers of New York city and the bank clerks in the union of Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants — were referred to the Executive Council by the Committee with the recommendation, concurred in by the convention, that assistance be given in organizing those eligible for admission into this union.

The committee recommended, and the convention sanctioned, a resolution calling for the re-affirmation of the Federation's support of the acceptance of travelling cards, or other evidences of membership in good standing, from any affiliated organizations in lieu of an initiation fee.

Support of the Laundry Workers' Union (in its efforts at rehabilitation) and to the American Federation of Teachers, in order that the teaching profession be brought "into intimate contact with the ideals and aims of the American Federation of Labour" was

recommended by the committee and endorsed by the convention.

Acting on a resolution submitted, the convention, on the recommendation of the committee, unanimously pledged its support to the campaign (inaugurated by the executive council of national and international organizations in the steel industry affiliated with the A. F. of L.) against the 12-hour workday, the Federation to place active organizers in the field to assist in the campaign.

The convention also approved of certain resolutions in favor of aiding various crafts in their organization efforts.

To the committee on organization was also assigned a resolution calling for the compulsory affiliation of locals of international unions to state and central bodies. This resolution was debated at some length after the committee, in re-affirmation of the action of the Cincinnati convention, had recommended non-concurrence. The resolution was then again referred to the committee in order to give the city, central and state body representatives an opportunity to go into the matter more fully. The result of further deliberation did not alter the committee's original recommendation of non-concurrence on the ground that the compulsory features of the resolution in so dealing with national and international unions was foreign to the spirit and composition of the A. F. of L. which is itself a voluntary association of national and international unions. The convention supported the committee's recommendation.

#### **Report of Committee on State Organizations**

Among the matters dealt with by the committee on State Organizations were the sections in the Executive Council's report concerning "the minimum wage law" and "women in industry". The problems dealt with under these headings were directly affected by the decision of the United States Supreme Court which invalidated the Minimum Wage Law for the District of Columbia.



Believing that this decision "has weakened and perhaps eliminated the protection which wage earning women had received from legislation of that character", the Executive Council reiterated its position that "the only agency in which wage earning women could place absolute confidence is economic organization"; and urged that a more thorough organizing campaign be inaugurated among women workers. The committee agreed with this proposal, and suggested that a conference be called of all international and national trade unions in which women workers are eligible. With respect to that portion of the Council's report dealing with the subject of "Women in Industry", the committee also recommended intensive organization, but advised that the Executive Council continue to study the legal aspect of the problem created by the decision. The convention adopted the recommendation of the committee on these two subjects.

On recommendation of the committee the convention expressed approval of the activities of the various state federations of labour in securing the enactment of legislation favourable to the workers "and their determined resistance in preventing the enactment of laws inimical to the working men and women".

Among other recommendations which were adopted were (1) that Congress grant rural letter carriers an equipment allowance as well as establishing a more favourable wage schedule for these employees; (2) urging upon state and federal legislatures "the necessity for a co-ordinated public development and control of water resources for the service of the people at cost".

#### Report of Committee on Boycotts

The report of the committee on boycotts was adopted as a whole by the convention. It contained a number of resolutions, advocating support and encouragement to several unions in their

opposition to the introduction of non-union shop conditions or wage reductions.

#### Report of Committee on Labels

The recommendations contained in the adopted report of this committee included: (1) the utilization by all national and international unions of a union label on all union stationery; (2) that, for the guidance of delegates at future conventions, the officials of the entertaining central labour council should distribute, prior to the meeting of the assembly, printed lists of all fair and unfair establishments in the hotel, restaurant, barbering and mercantile trades; (3) urging the co-operation of all trade unionists in support of the activities of the Women's Union Label League and Trades Union Auxiliary.

#### Report of Committee on Education

*The Fight Against Child Labour.*—In conformity with its persistent advocacy of laws prohibiting child labour, this question once again received considerable attention from the convention. President Gompers in his opening address made this matter one for special emphasis. He termed it "the vital question of the hour", and regarded it as significant that the Supreme Court of the United States had declared the Child Labour Law as unconstitutional after Congress had passed the measure. He summarized the importance of the question in this sentence: "There can be no greater menace to the progress and civilization of our time than the sacrifice of young and innocent children upon the altar of Mammon". In reporting its action on the matter, the Executive Council outlined the steps taken since President Gompers convened a meeting of representatives of all organizations directly interested. As a result of that meeting on June 1, 1922, there was organized the Permanent Conference for the Abolition of Child Labour. The Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labour, which met in June, 1922, debated the

matter and declared in favour of an amendment to the constitution of the United States that would prohibit the labour of children under the age of 16 years, and would confer on Congress the power to raise the minimum age below which children shall not be permitted to work. This section of the Executive Council's report, was referred to the Committee on Education. This committee, in noting the progress made to amend the constitution, observed that, "as a result of these activities (of the Executive Council) the Senate Judiciary Committee of the Congress of the United States has recommended that Congress shall have power concurrent with that of the several states to limit or prohibit the labour of persons under the age of eighteen years". The committee made recommendation in which the convention concurred, that the Executive Council be instructed to continue its efforts to secure the adoption of this proposed child labour amendment.

*Workers' Education.* — The Committee on Education also had in hand that part of the Executive Council's report dealing with the activities of the Federation's Permanent Committee on Education. As a result of negotiations between the Permanent Committee and the Workers' Education Bureau there has been inaugurated a programme of specific educational enterprises for wage earners with the A. F. of L. forming an integral part of this bureau. The committee, in reporting to the convention on the action of the permanent body, recommended that the workers, through the channels thus provided, participate in the study classes; and it also urged the further development of the workers' education movement through the establishment, by each state Federation of Labour, of a permanent educational department to co-operate actively with the Workers' Educational Bureau. These recommendations were adopted.

Among other adopted recommendations arising out of those portions of the

Executive Council's report submitted to this committee were: (1) urging upon the States of the Union the use of free text books in the public schools where no such provision now exists; (2) the inclusion of social studies in public school curricula; (3) the maintenance of the existing cordial relationship between the American Federation of Labour and the American Legion; (4) the establishing, by all affiliated bodies, of co-operative bureaus to promote "the preliminary work of education in reference to the *bona fide* Rochdale co-operative movement"; (5) the participation by labour in the application of intelligence tests in any industrial establishment; and (6) the endorsement of the information and publicity bureaus and the news service conducted by the A. F. of L.; (7) favouring the practice of observing the fourth Sunday in May as Labour's Memorial Day, the first Monday in September as Labour Day and the day preceding as Labour Sunday.

*Expulsion of Delegate Dunne.* — The Committee on Education also reported on the statement covering the activities of the Federated Press, a news distributing agency which admits to its membership "publications representing all factions and wings of the labour movement". Authorized by the Cincinnati convention, the Executive Council, during the year, conducted an investigation into the reportorial and news policy of the Federated Press. In the report as submitted by Executive Council it was stated that "an analysis of issue after issue can only lead to the conclusion that the Federated Press lends itself continuously to the spreading of doctrines subversive of the best interests of the American working people as expressed in the *bona fide* trade union movement and that this condition is going to continue". Considering this conclusion, the committee reported as follows: "Upon the basis of these findings we feel impelled to recommend that this convention adopt the findings as its own and issue warning to the



trade union movement in general and to the labour press in particular to be on guard against the insidious encroachment of subversive propaganda either through the Federated Press or any other channel".

Delegate Matthew Woll, of the Photo Engravers' Union, in speaking on the motion, referred to "a publication coming under the terms of condemnation" expressed in the committee's report. That publication was the "Butte Bulletin", edited by Delegate William F. Dunne, of the Silver Bow Trades and Labour Council, whom Delegate Woll denounced as having "direct connection with the Communist Party" and "as playing for the Soviet and Moscow government, has not right in this convention as a trade unionist". Immediately following the adoption of the committees' report a motion was made that the convention revoke the credentials of William F. Dunne and unseat him as a delegate. The roll call ballot resulted in 27,837 votes in favour of Dunne being unseated and 108 votes against, with 643 votes not cast.

*Against formation of Labour Party.* — One of the important debates of the convention occurred on the subject of a labour political party, embodied in four resolutions (all of which were dealt with by the Committee on Resolutions) in favour of the establishment of a distinctive independent labour political party. Since its formation, the political attitude of the A. F. of L. has been one of non-partizanship to political parties. By so doing, the Federation has sought to advance the interests of the labour movement by supporting at the polls only those candidates, regardless of their party affiliation, who were known to favour legislation beneficial to the working people, and opposing candidates known to be luke-warm or hostile to labour legislative demands. The chief objective of the Federation has been organization along industrial and economic lines, and when political action has been taken it has not been

directed through party channels, but as outlined above. According to the resolution submitted, this political policy of the Federation in supporting its friends and opposing its enemies, had not been productive of the desired result. The committee in dealing with these resolutions either dismissed them entirely or recommended non-concurrence, and emphasized that the economic organization and power of labour should not be impaired. The committee considered that "the policy and practice of the American Federation of Labour to be partizan to principles and not to be partizan to political parties has been fully justified by experience". This re-affirmation by the committee of the traditional policy of the Federation in regard to politics was debated at considerable length and resulted in a roll call vote as follows: For adoption of the committee's recommendation, — 25,066 votes; against, 1,895 votes; with 1,628 unrecorded votes.

#### Report of Committee on Resolutions

Mention has already been made elsewhere in this article of the protest of the convention against the action of the Supreme Court in nullifying the child labour law and the minimum wage law. The action of the Supreme Court with respect to this legislation was the subject of a section of the Executive Council's report in which was outlined "the necessity for making the Supreme Court of the United States more responsive to the will of the people as expressed by them through their legislative representatives at Washington". This section of the report was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The committee in its recommendation re-iterated the attitude of the Cincinnati convention, which had directed the Executive Council to secure enactment of legislation whereby Congress would have power to re-enact by a two thirds vote any law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In addition, the committee urged that "efforts be made likewise to have all judges of our



federal government including the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, elected by the people for fixed periods of time, rather than having them selected without the will of the people and for their life time". In this the convention concurred as it also did with a resolution, sponsored by the committee, with the same objective in view.

The Executive Council's reference to "Evolution in the Trade Union Movement", was also referred to this committee. This section gave a review of the labour movement in its later development and contained a warning against revolutionary propaganda, having for "its ultimate purpose not only the destruction of the trade union movement but the eventual overthrow of the democratic government of the United States" by means of a campaign, "the catch-word of which was amalgamation". In addition to this section of the Executive Council's report, three resolutions urging industrial organizations instead of the present plan were also referred to it. The committee disapproved of the resolutions, and, in reporting on the Executive Council's view on the matter, pointed out the methods by which the A. F. of L. brought together such unions as desired closer affiliation. With regard to the "amalgamation" advocates, the committee considered that such were endeavoring to effect disruption rather than affiliation. The committee re-affirmed, supported by the convention, a former declaration, urging recognition and application of the principle of autonomy for the unions concerned.

Among some of the other matters referred to this committee, either as extracts from the report of the Executive Council or in the form of resolutions, and the decisions arrived at concerning the same, were:

*Ku Klux Klan.* — The committee characterized this organization as a "hideous and sinister movement that proudly calls itself the 'invisible empire', cloaking itself in masks and mum-

mery while it eats at the heart of our institutions". In its recommendation, the committee regarded "it as an American duty and a trade union duty of the highest order for trade unionists to shun this conspiracy and to conduct themselves as Americans worthy of a democratic government".

*The Fascisti Movement.* — The effort to organize Fascisti groups in the United States was denounced as a "token of hostility to our democratic institutions and particularly to our American trade union movement". Foreign workers were called upon to refrain from the joining the Fascisti or any other similar movement.

*Railroads and the Courts.* — Under this caption in the report of the Executive Council was a detailed account of the litigation arising from the strike of the railway shopmen, the injunction issued against the strikers, and the question of remedial legislation. As regards the securing of favourable railroad legislation, the committee commended the arrangement to create a railroad labour policy committee for the purpose of initiating and considering all railroad labour proposals. The committee also denounced the Railway Labour Board as being "a constant menace to the freedom and well-being of the railway workers, and that its early elimination would be but a belated act of justice".

*Repressive Legislation, Judicial Decisions and Decrees.* — The report of the Executive Council, under this heading, generalized upon what was termed "repressive legislative and judicial tendencies". In this category was listed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Coronado case, the question of "government by injunction" and "yellow dog contracts". On all these, the committee noted that legislative demands are in the making "which contemplate the wiping out of these repressive laws together with all suppressive decisions, predicated on this sort of legislation".

*Ship Subsidy.* — The committee commented favourably on the defeat of the ship subsidy bill in the United States Senate, and it attributed this defeat to "the watchful attitude of the American Federation of Labour".

*Department of Labour.* — Scoring the attempts made to "destroy the work and efficiency of the Department of Labour" the committee urged that "labour's demands for a still more efficient and extensive department of labour be impressively submitted to the President of the United States and to our national congress".

*Conscription.* — The convention endorsed the protest of the Executive Council against what was regarded as an enactment providing for the application of conscription (without exemption) to industrial occupations even in time of peace.

*Compensation for Occupational Diseases.* — The convention adopted the recommendation of the Executive Council that efforts be continued to secure the enactment of legislation providing for compensation for occupational diseases in the District of Columbia. The reason for this action was because of a decision of the comptroller general of the treasury to the effect that under the workmen's compensation act those who suffered from occupational diseases in the District were not entitled to benefits.

*Old Age Pensions.* — A resolution was introduced on this subject and the decision of the convention in support of the same was that officers of the Executive Council and representatives of affiliated national and international unions be authorized to investigate "the several state constitutions with particular reference to the enactment of appropriate legislation with a view to the establishment of old age pensions".

*The Mooney Case.* — The committee recommended concurrence in a resolution calling upon the convention to peti-

tion for the unconditional pardon of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, convicted of participation in a bomb outrage and serving life sentences. The convention adopted the resolution on the ground that the innocence of these men had long since been established.

*The Federal Eight-Hour Law.* — A resolution was adopted concerning the amending of this piece of federal legislation, enacted in 1868, and thereby making provision for a more general application of the law to contracts let by the United States Government.

*Suffrage in District of Columbia.* — Action on a resolution dealing with this question resulted in a decision to ask every national and international union to write to their federal representatives urging the introduction of legislation whereby the right of suffrage would be extended to the District of Columbia.

*Suppression of the Drug Traffic.* — The convention decided to present a resolution for this purpose before the Federal Government with the request that it be transmitted to the governments of other nations.

*Recognition of Russia Opposed.* — Considerable debate resulted from the refusal of the Committee on Resolutions to recommend concurrence in a resolution urging "the government of the United States to take steps leading to the resumption of official trade relations with Russia and the eventual recognition of the Russian Government". In its report, the committee reviewed the previous declarations of the A. F. of L. on the matter, and found that at no time did the Federation show any "feeling of indifference to those unfortunate people". However, the committee considered that as a prior condition of recognition "the people of Russia be given a full and free opportunity to determine the character of government that shall guide or control their destiny". Until this condition was complied with the committee believed that such action as



was called for by the resolution was "unwarranted and unjustified"; and therefore non-concurrence was recommended.

Several delegates disputed the action of the committee, and in their addresses took the ground that the truth about Russia had been distorted; that several other countries have favored recognition of the Russian government though not in sympathy with its aims and objects; that propaganda had been manufactured in New York to prejudice the American people against the Russian government; that, on the ethical basis of brotherhood and for humanitarian reasons, the helping hand should be extended to Russia through the medium of official recognition.

President Gompers and Delegate M. Woll defended the report. The former pointed out that "in Russia there is no such thing as free speech, no criticism against Sovietism permitted, no publication of a newspaper or a pamphlet that does not yield obedience and loyalty to Sovietism".

Continuing his castigation of Communism, President Gompers said in part:

If the people of Russia are willing to submit to this dictatorship I pity them, but I have no quarrel with them; if the Soviets, by a power usurped by them, keep the people in subjection so that they cannot express themselves and change the form of government, I can have no quarrel with them, they will have to fight it out among themselves; but when that government undertakes to rule not in its own country alone, but undertakes to destroy the republic of the United States, I must protest. . . .

When that declaration was made by the Soviets, and I challenge any man within hearing of my voice to dispute the statement that the policies and declarations of the Soviet government have been and are the destruction of all democracies in the world, and particularly the democracy of the United States, and as a condition precedent to the accomplishment of that purpose it is necessary to destroy the American Federation of Labour. . . .

Give encouragement and hope in any way to those now in military control of the people of that unhappy country, and you help to perpetuate the system now prevailing there...

Can we expect those people, with 85 per cent of them illiterate, unable to read or write, who in their shop windows have to paint crude signs to indicate to the passerby the things they have for sale inside, can we expect them to be the leaders of thought and philosophy of the world? Are they to lead and we to follow?

Upon conclusion of President Gompers' speech a request was made for a roll call vote, but it was not supported by the necessary number of delegates. The report of the committee was supported by a very large majority.

#### Report of Committee on Executive Council's Report

*Workmen's Compensation Law.* — Commissioned by the Cincinnati convention to conduct an inquiry into the present status of Workmen's Compensation and Employers' liability laws, the Executive Council presented a partial report on this subject which was referred to the Committee on Executive Council's Report. In covering in detail the broad scope of the subject, the committee emphasized that "private insurance companies have interfered with and seriously retarded progress in the field of workmen's compensation and employers' liability laws", and recommended "the rigid exclusion from this field of the private insurance company". The committee was favourably impressed with the features contained in the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Law, and pending the complete report of the Executive Council on this subject, it recommended that the following eight points "be given full weight in the preparation of any compensation law or amendments to the same": (1) Employees in all occupations to be protected. (2) Work-accidents and occupational injuries and diseases to be compensated. (3) Benefits to be provided only by state insurance funds. (4) Such surgical care, hospital service, orthopedic appliances and artificial limbs as may be necessary to as complete physical restoration as is possible. (5) Compensation for widows for life



or until remarriage. (6) Compensation for life for permanent and total disability. (7) No waiting period. (8) Vocational rehabilitation. The convention adopted these recommendations.

*The Volstead Act.* — With regard to this question, which was also referred to the above-mentioned committee, the American Federation of Labour has gone on record as being in favour of such modification of the existing law as will permit the manufacture and vending of wholesome beer and light wines. The chief result of the committee's deliberation on this matter was a reaffirmation of the action of former conventions. In its report, the committee considered that "the efforts at enforcement of the Volstead Act have produced results that in themselves are so far from being what was promised or reasonably expected might follow the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment", and therefore recommended "a more reasonable interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment", urging the Legislative Committee to use all reasonable efforts to effect such a modification in the statute.

*Proposed Investigation of Industrial Workers of the World.* — One of the important recommendations from the Committee on Executive Council's Report was that concerning the activities and propaganda of the Industrial Workers of the World in the United States. In its report the committee outlined the "intensive propaganda in travelling, printing and speaking at an expense which obviously has not been gathered from actual or prospective members of the cult". The report also charged that "there are I. W. W.'s at the top of our industrial world, and that these are very influential and much more dangerous than the I. W. W.'s among the working people". In conclusion, the committee considered "that it is essential for the preservation of our organization, our labour movement and our form of government that these facts should be carefully investigated", and

that authoritative reports should be made to the American people, especially the working people. The convention, accordingly, instructed the Executive Council to conduct such an investigation and make a report to the next convention of the Federation.

In the discussion which ensued, Delegate Madsen, of the Longshoremen's Union, charged that there was collusion between certain employers and the I. W. W. The delegate declared that he could "easily trace the unholy alliance that exists between certain employers and the I. W. W." and he regarded those employers as being "as guilty and responsible for the conditions that exist on the Pacific Coast and throughout the country as any other one factor". The Convention unanimously adopted the recommendation to conduct an investigation.

*Lady Barbers Barred from Union.* — A resolution was presented urging that the Executive Council use its good offices in order that lady barbers might be admitted to membership in the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, or failing in this that federal charters be granted to such groups of lady barbers as made application for the same. The sponsors of the resolution advocated its adoption on the basis that one of the cardinal aims of the American Federation of Labour was the organization of all wage earners regardless of race, creed, color or sex. The Committee on Executive Council's Report in recommending non-concurrence, which was approved by the Convention, emphasized that there was also entailed in the resolution a question of union autonomy and jurisdictional rights, and consequently, rejected the proposal, stating that "it would be an unwarranted invasion on the part of the convention to undertake to prescribe to an affiliated organization the character or qualifications of its membership".

The substance of other projects endorsed by this committee and approved

by the convention were: (1) the undertaking of more extensive organization among migratory workers; (2) urging of continuous effort for fire prevention; and (3) the supporting by the individual membership and all affiliated organizations of the A. F. of L. National Non-Partisan Political Campaign.

#### Report of Committee on Shorter Work Day

In submitting its report the committee on a shorter work day considered that in the realization of a shorter work day the destructive effects of unemployment would be eliminated. One of the resolutions dealt with by this committee was a plea for assistance from all affiliated bodies of the A. F. of L. to aid the textile workers in the Southern States in their fight for a forty-eight hour work week. Another resolution urged convention support to the extension of the Saturday half holiday in government establishments. Both resolutions were approved.

#### Report of Committee on Laws

The chief recommendations of the committee dealing with the constitution and by-laws of the Federation had to do with amending the constitution so that the Executive Council would have authority to change the venue of the convention if it found that proper facilities for the holding of the same were lacking in the city named by the assembled delegates; and also the changing of the date of the convention, during the years of presidential elections, from the first Monday in October to the third Monday in November. After some debate, these resolutions were adopted.

#### Report of Committee on Legislation

The report of the committee on legislation was made under several captions. As regards immigration, the Committee expressed itself as being in favor of a more stringent policy under which immigration would be curtailed below the present quotas. The committee also reaffirmed the position of the A. F. of L. on the subject of Asiatic exclusion, the convention concurring in both these matters.

Under the caption of "Convict Labour", the committee recommended that the Executive Council call a conference of the representatives of affiliated trade unions, affected by the competition of convict labour "with a view of devising effective means of abolishing this menace".

Under the heading of "Labour Legislation" the committee reported on a number of measures enacted into law by the 67th Congress together with a number of other proposed laws which were defeated through the vigilance of organized labour.

With respect to the "Civil Service Retirement Law", the committee urged remedial legislation to correct what it regarded as inadequacies in the present Federal retirement system. In addition, the committee viewed with favour the passage of the Classification Act whereby "the annual fight for the continuation of the bonus for Federal and District of Columbia employees will be no longer necessary", the bonus, under the provisions of this act, becoming a part of the base pay.

#### Report of Committee on International Labour Relations

In dealing with the Executive Council's report on the subject of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the committee on international labour relations noted that there had been no change in the attitude of the International Federation toward meeting any of the objections raised by the American Federation of Labour, and which were conditional upon affiliation. The committee, however, recommended continuance of negotiations" in the hope that opportunity may yet be had for affiliation with the organized workers of the old world".

The committee also commented favorably upon the efforts of the Pan-American Federation of Labour in developing understanding between the masses of the people of the United States and the countries to the south, especially in



regard to Mexico where much has been accomplished toward ending official estrangement.

A resolution outlining alleged inhuman conditions prevailing in Venezuela was before the convention, and it was decided to refer the allegations to the president of the American Federation of Labour with instructions to appear before the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, placing before them the conditions complained of.

#### Report of Committee on Adjustment

Two controversies over jurisdictional matters were submitted, in the form of resolutions, to the committee on adjustment. In the case of the dispute between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen of America, in which the former claimed that the latter were engaged in organization coming under jurisdiction agreed upon as belonging to the signalmen, the committee reported that an arrangement had been effected, after conference, whereby the two parties agreed to meet in Chicago in February, 1924. The convention approved of this arrangement. The other

dispute involved the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and the Quarry Workers International Union over men engaged in the operation of engines in quarries. The Committee heard both parties to the dispute and recommended that jurisdiction over these workers be accorded to the union of steam and operating engineers. In the report of the Executive Council, reference was made to its activities in endeavoring to adjust certain jurisdictional controversies which had engaged its attention.

#### Officers for 1923-1924

The election of officers, resulted as follows: President, Samuel Gompers; first vice-president, James Duncan; second vice-president, Joseph F. Valentine; third vice-president, Frank Duffy; fourth vice-president, Wm. Green; fifth vice-president, T. A. Rickert; sixth vice-president, Jacob Fischer; seventh vice-president, Matthew Woll; eighth vice-president, Martin F. Ryan; treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin; secretary, Frank Morrison.

El Paso, Texas, was chosen as the convention city for 1924.

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### ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE Canadian Federation of Labour held its fifteenth annual convention on September 24 to 26, at Ottawa, representatives of the following trade unions attending: Bricklayers', Plasterers' and Masons' Federation, Quebec; Plasterers' Local No. 3, of Montreal; Trades and Labour Council of Montreal; Electrical Trades Union, of Ottawa; Labourers' Union of Quebec; Plasterers' Union, No. 2, of Quebec; Trades and Labour Council, of Calgary; Canadian Street Railwaymen of Toronto; Electrical Trades Union of Toronto; Canadian Pattern Workers Union, of Tor-

onto. President David Giroux, of Montreal, occupied the chair.

The convention unanimously approved a proposal introduced by the Calgary Street Railway Employees Union and the Trades and Labour Council of Calgary, that a western subsidiary council of the Federation should be established, provided that the new subsidiary council should not interfere with the *per capita* tax due to the central Federation. The western delegates pointed out that the new branch council was for the purpose of routine business and organization only, and that many western trades would likely be enrolled provid-



ing funds, and an organizer conversant with working conditions in the west, were available.

The federal government will be asked to change the date of Labour Day from the first Monday in September; and to establish a fund to provide loans for workingmen's homes.

A resolution from the Labourers' Union of Quebec in regard to the authorization of strikes, was approved, to the effect that in the event of any difficulty arising with the employers, a report shall be made by the men to the executive board of the Federation, who shall confer with the local executive, and the two executives may jointly order a strike, but in no case may the local stop work without such consent having first been obtained.

A fee of 50 cents was required to be paid in future by members introduced by chartered locals of the Federation, in addition to the initiation fee, the ex-

tra fee to be forwarded to the treasurer of the Federation. On the suggestion of the committee on laws it was decided that all vicepresidents must visit the unions in their district every three months, and report on conditions to the president. The salaries of the president and secretary remain as formerly, namely, \$250 per annum for the president, and \$360 for the secretary, payable quarterly.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: president, David Giroux, Montreal; first vice-president, G. W. Potts, Toronto; second vice-president, R. Hasey, Calgary; third vice-president, P. Normandeau, Montreal; fourth vice-president, A. Poulin, Quebec, Que.; secretary-treasurer, C. J. Whitley, Toronto. The provincial vice-presidents appointed by the president are: G. W. McCollum, Ontario; A. Marois, Quebec; and W. Barrett, Alberta.

The place of next meeting will be selected by the executive committee.

## SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

**T**HE sixty-eighth session of the International Typographical Union was held at Atlanta, Ga., on August 13 to 18, under the presidency of Mr. Charles P. Howard, with 263 delegates present representing a membership of 68,144.

The Secretary's report to the convention showed a decline in membership of 602 during the year, which it was claimed might be due in part to the strike assessment. The receipts for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1923, were \$7,530,814 and the expenditures \$6,765,115. Over \$5,000,000 was spent for strike benefits and the general running expenses of the organization; \$823,434.63 for old age pensions, \$394,235.40 for death benefits, and \$245,321.70 for the Union Printers' Home. All the funds showed an increase except the pension fund in which there was a decrease of \$121,834.35. The

increase in the general fund was \$593,905.35 and that of the mortuary fund \$309,974.14. The total number of residents in the Union Printers' Home during the year was 2,532 or a monthly average of 211, and the average cost per month per resident was \$66.82.

The amount received from Canadian unions during the year was \$373,242.48 apportioned as follows: \$284,053.10 to the International Fund; \$35,984.20 to the Pension Fund; \$17,189.70 to the Union Printers' Home and \$36,015.48 to the Mortuary Fund. The benefits drawn amounted to \$1,805,612.84 including \$14,150 from Mortuary Fund; \$1,753,542.84 from the strike fund; and \$37,920 from the pension fund. (It is stated that these figures do not show the sum expended to maintain Canadian members at the Home, the expenses of representatives in Canada, the soldiers'

dues refunded to them, or the special assistance given the typographical conference on the Canadian side of the line).

The president reported that on May 20, 1923, there were on strike rolls 3,118 members in ninety-five jurisdictions, of whom 2,660 were reported as drawing benefits as compared with 5,962 members on strike rolls in 126 jurisdictions on November 1, 1922. On January 28, 1923, the assessment rate contributed by the members was reduced from 5 per cent to 3 per cent which was collectible for a period of sixteen weeks, until May 20, at which time it dropped to 2 per cent. At the end of May there were on strike in Canada 999 members embracing the following jurisdictions; British Columbia with 18 on strike; Nova Scotia with 38; Manitoba with 97; Quebec with 301; and Ontario with 545. He stated that since the beginning of July 1922, 148 unions were reported to headquarters as having negotiated new contracts providing for increases over former rates. These include newspaper offices at Toronto, newspaper and job offices at Brantford, newspaper offices at Montreal (English), newspaper offices at Ottawa and newspaper and job offices at Sarnia. A number of unions are also listed as having maintained the wage scale provided for in the previous contract either through negotiation of a new agreement, extension of old, or by permitting conditions to continue under what is generally termed an oral agreement. Among these are mentioned newspaper and job offices at St. John, N.B.; Brandon, Man.; Kitchener, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Sydney, N.S.; and Regina, Sask. The total number of unions providing for a work-week of less than 48 hours, including 7 unions which provide for the shorter week for operators only, are stated to be 233. These include 19 Canadian unions as follows:

Local No.	No. of hours
Alberta—	
Calgary, 449 .....	45
Edmonton, 604 .....	45
Lethbridge, 551 .....	45
Medicine Hat, 451 .....	44
British Columbia—	
Nanaimo, 337 .....	44
Nelson, 340 .....	45
New Westminster, 632 .....	45
Prince Rupert, 413 .....	44
Vancouver, 226 .....	45
Vernon, 541 .....	44
Victoria, 201 .....	45
Manitoba—	
Winnipeg, 191 (night, 43½).....	46
Ontario—	
Hamilton, 129 (night, 45).....	47½
Kingston, 204 .....	47
London, 133 (night, 42).....	44
Ottawa, 102 (night, 43½).....	46½
Toronto, 91 (night, 45).....	46½
Saskatchewan—	
Prince Albert, 705 (night, 42).....	44
Swift Current, 726 (night, 42).....	44

The president stated that the statistical bureau authorized at the 1922 convention had been established at headquarters for the purpose of properly equipping committees of local unions and assisting them when arbitration is undertaken, and that the success attained even in the early stages of the work attested the importance of continuing the work.

In dealing with the subject of apprenticeship, he claimed that it cost more to make competent printers in trade schools than in the composing room where machinery and equipment are available without large unproductive investments, and journeymen printers act as instructors without permitting such added duties to interfere with their output. He described the steps already taken by the International Typographical Union for the training of apprentices. He explained that units of a linotype school have been established in a number of cities. (One of the most recent and most successful is the school started in Nashville, Tenn., in co-operation with the local typographical union). One purpose of the project, he stated, was to transform the surplus of union printers

made idle by the increased use of machines into machinist-operators, and thus furnish competent help in plants which have one or two typesetting machines, and another was to reduce the number of members out of employment whom it has been necessary to maintain upon strike rolls. The Typographical Union had maintained a correspondence course of apprentices for a number of years. It was desired, however, to extend the scope of the educational programme and to hasten results. Mr. Howard pointed out that the laws of the union on apprenticeship were based on recognition of the fact that the printshop is the place to learn the printing business. Young men who can afford to pay for education will not spend years learning a manual trade, but will direct the efforts toward learning a profession, which is the reason the Typographical Union feels called upon to devote time and money to the task of educating apprentices.

A number of changes were made in the by-laws respecting apprentices at the convention. Provision was made for semi-annual instead of annual examination of apprentices, and for making it compulsory for apprentices in their last three years to take the lessons in printing, that apprentices in their last two years must attend at least 50 per cent of all regular union meetings in order to qualify for full membership; and that all applicants for membership shall be required to pass a practical and technical examination given by the apprentice committee of the subordinate union to which such application is made.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

That provision be made in scales where possible for adjusting complaints as to insanitary conditions in workrooms by a joint committee representing the local union and the employers.

That the board of trustees be authorized to make an allowance of \$1 per week to members of the International Typographical Union resident at the Union Printers' Home.

That the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home make a full investigation into the merits of the claims for improved treatment of tuberculosis advanced by the different schools of medicine.

That all candidates for office either union or public, be compelled to declare at least five articles of wearing apparel bearing the union label, local unions to enact laws in conformity therewith.

That subordinate unions give closer attention to the letting of contracts for public printing, the status of the bidders, and where they receive the business that gives their plants financial standing.

That the executive council be instructed to consider the purchase of a central business property at the headquarters city for the dual purpose of providing union offices and a reasonable return on the money invested.

That the executive council make an investigation to ascertain the advisability of dealing directly with the general offices of the Western Newspaper Union, and thus avoid the present condition of part of a company's composing rooms being "rat" and part union.

That local unions within a radius of 500 miles from the place where a strike has occurred be notified through a weekly bulletin, keeping them as fully informed as possible on the conduct of said strike, the expense to be borne by the International Typographical Union.

That the convention strongly urges the executive council to resist any attempt to call off the fight for the forty-four hour workweek; and that strike benefits be continued to all original striking members who cannot be placed in situations in accordance with the laws of the International Typographical Union.

That the International Typographical Union endorse the work of the joint conference on retirement of government employees and pledges its support in bringing about an increase in wages and better working conditions for employees in the government printing office of the United States.

That a committee of three be appointed by the president with the approval of the executive council to make a complete inquiry into the workings of the old age pension and mortuary benefit funds, and to report at the next convention of the International Typographical Union.

That the executive council co-operate with the local unions in the northwest that are menaced by so-called "schools of printing" and afford such local unions every aid and support, in securing information as to the activities of such schools and informing the membership generally on the developments as they occur.



## CONDITIONS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

### Reports of the United States Coal Commission

A number of reports were issued by the United States Coal Commission in October in addition to those which have already been summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1923, pages 1054 and 1130 and

previous issues). These include a study of labour turnover in the bituminous coal industry, an examination of wage rates, a study of underground management in bituminous mines, and a report of investments and profits in anthracite mining.

### Labour Turnover in the Bituminous Coal Mining Industry

With regard to labour turnover the summary and conclusions of the Commission were in part as follows:

The study of labour turnover in the bituminous coal mines of the country for 1921 shows all varieties and extremes when looked at mine by mine and district by district. The study has shown percentages ranging from 7 per cent in a sizeable mine in Northern Ohio to 459 per cent for another in North-eastern Kentucky. It has shown contracts for districts ranging from 30 per cent for Michigan to 224 per cent for the Kenova-Thacker region of West Virginia.

For the country as a whole the degree of turnover for the industry does not appear to be greater than that which is accepted as the common experience of industries generally. The result for the 691 mines studied for the year 1921 are as follows: Total average on rolls, 122,048; all separations on rolls, 121,840; turnover percentage, 99.9.

As was pointed out in the report on turnover in the anthracite industry this does not differ greatly, and in fact is less than the experience of industrial concerns during 1913-14 and 1917-18. Brissenden and Frankel\* in their study of turnover in some 160 varying concerns found an average for 1913-14 of 115 per cent. For 1917-18, a wartime year, the turnover averaged, they found, was 180 per cent. Their tables show that it was uniformly the experience for larger employers to have the lesser rate of turnover. For concerns employing less than 1,000, which are more comparable in size to coal mines, the 1913-14 average for 29 concerns was 146 per cent and the 1917-18 average for 67 concerns, 221 per cent.

\*Labour Turnover in Industry, MacMillan, 1922.

The anthracite report also gave the turnover percentages from a 1921 study of 11 industrial establishments in Philadelphia, made by the Industrial Research Department of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The turnover percentages of these were as follows: 22, 36, 41, 59, 64, 110, 66, 140, 145, and 183.

The general experience of the bituminous industry in 1921 does not differ greatly from that of the anthracite industry during the same year. The medium percentages for the three anthracite districts were as follows: Lehigh, 55, Schuylkill, 115, Wyoming, 100. The average for the three districts would not be far from the 1921 figures for the bituminous industry since Lehigh, though it has the least turnover, is much the smallest of the anthracite districts.

However, most progressive industrial establishments giving attention to the costs of labour turnover are not content with seeing a 100 per cent per annum figure. A certain amount of labour turnover is undoubtedly healthful to an organization, but it would seem that there is somewhere, though unestablished, a point of stability that lends to the greatest productiveness. Concerns maintaining a turnover percentage less than 50 per cent consider that a most satisfactory figure. . .

The opinion of some non-union operators is that the men move quickly if work becomes slack and there is the faintest rumor of work elsewhere. The shifting rates of pay, from mine to mine, probably induce some of this movement among workers, seeking the best rate or the best working advantages.

In any event, such high rates of turnover as exist in some of the non-union districts are certainly unhealthful from a managerial point of view. If organization morale, familiarity

with the establishment, and settled community make-up have any value, the waste is certainly high in such districts as Logan where but 25 per cent of the mine work force is stable or steady throughout the year, and the turnover runs up to 230 per cent per annum.

The mixed union-non-union districts of Tennessee and New River-Winding Gulf (W. Va.) present a peculiar contrast to the extremes of the union and non-union districts. The turnover percentage in Tennessee is shown as 122, and that of the New River-Winding Gulf, 148. The non-union district has a greater percentage than Tennessee and four less than New River-Winding Gulf. No union districts have higher percentages than these two.

Within the districts, however, there do not appear to be any marked differences in the experiences of non-union and union mines. . .

The study has shown some contrasts in the turnover among the occupational groups. For the 691 mines covered the percentages of turnover for the five occupational groups are as follows:

	Average No. Total Turnover on rolls separations per cent		
Machine miners...	5,171	3,916	75.7
Pick miners.....	30,807	29,763	96.6
Loaders .....	39,891	43,825	109.8
Inside day men...	30,874	28,534	92.4
Outside day men..	14,646	15,032	102.6

The lowness of the figures for the machine miners may be explained by the fact that this is

preferred work and that earnings are probably better in this group. The loaders perhaps have the hardest task in mining, and this would explain in a degree the higher rate in this group. Some surprise may be occasioned by the fact that the turnover is greater among outside day men than inside day men. It has been something of a popular belief that men preferred to work above ground. This 10 point difference is not explainable from data available. It is of interest to note that the median percentage of stability in the 33 districts is 59 for inside day men and 65 for outside day men. . .

The study has shown chiefly these things:

1. That the turnover for the industry as a whole is not remarkably high, as compared with other industries, although it is excessive in some districts.

2. That for various reasons labour much more unstable in non-union districts than union districts.

3. That in mixed non-union and union districts the turnover percentage occupies a middle point between the extremes of the other two.

4. That the turnover among machine miners is noticeably lower than that for the other two tonnage worker groups, pick miners and loaders.

5. That the turnover is higher among outside day men than among inside day men, although the stability is greater in the first group.

### Underground Management in Bituminous Coal Mining

In the report on underground management the Commission expresses the opinion that reduction can be made in the cost of production through improvement of operating methods without any reduction in wage rates by development and efficient application of mechanical devices to replace hand loading; better control and coordination or underground operations, particularly cutting, loading and haulage; standardization and coordination of the work of the individual mine worker; standardization of details of construction and dimensions of mine cars, locomotives, track and all other equipment; and multiple shifting of work in the mines and preparation plants, thus obtaining greater production with the same plant investment.

In the detailed report on this subject the above principles are amplified and

a brief description is given of the prevailing methods of carrying on the work, with an account of the duties of the mine foreman who is the chief underground official. It is noted that the bituminous coal mining industry is just entering on the last stage of reducing manual labour through the introduction of machinery. Among the mines observed two were practically machine operated in the cutting, drilling and loading. This change, it is claimed, will reduce the cost of coal at the mines by 30 per cent and will automatically eliminate the high cost mines and the wagon mines which by absorbing so large a portion of the transportation service lower the working time of the better mines thus unduly increasing their costs.

### Investments and Profits in Anthracite Mining

In its report on investments and profits in anthracite mining the Commission states that because this business is one of markedly varying costs, and because, therefore, some operators pay very large dividends while others pay very small ones or sometimes none at all, there is no single figure that represents either the profit per ton or the percent return on investment.

The margins per ton were found to vary between extremely wide limits. Three operators reported a margin in excess of \$1.50 per ton in the year 1921, while eight other operators reported a loss of over \$1.50 per ton in the same year. The latter, however, were very small producers contributing only one per cent of the total output while the former mined 7.6 per cent of the total. Thirty-nine operators reported for 1921 either no margin of profit or a sales realization less than cost.

The principal facts found by the commission were summarized as follows:

1. No average figure either of margin per ton or per cent return on investment can fairly represent the profit in anthracite mining. Because of great inequalities in cost and in selling arrangements some operators make very large profits and others very small profits. The margins per ton between cost and sales realization in ordinary times range from less than nothing to over \$2.00 a ton. The per cent return on book value of investment in coal ranges all the way from a loss to 138 per cent. (One independent operator, year 1917).

2. There has been a very large increment in value so that the lands are now worth on the market more than they used to be although a third of the coal is gone. The Commission could not obtain the original cost of more than one or two of the properties. It did find that the present book values contain certain "Write-ups" or revaluations of assets amounting to at least \$186,000,000 and in addition there were memorandum accounts kept for Federal Tax purposes indicating further appreciation of \$40,000,000.

3. The latest of the foregoing revaluations, however, was as of 1913. Since 1913 a further huge increment in market value has accrued to the owners of the property.

A committee of engineers appointed by us estimates the present market value of mines and minerals as \$989,000,000. The book values, allowing for companies and holdings not examined by the accountants, are in the neighborhood of \$600,000,000. This indicates a further increment of hundreds of millions of dollars inuring to the owners if the engineers' estimates based on earnings are accepted.

4. The profits are increasing. Total net income is increasing, dividends are increasing, and surpluses are increasing, earned surpluses as well as surplus arising through revaluations. The margin per ton is increasing.

During the year, 1922, when there was a five-months strike, the average total f.o.b. mine cost for the year as a whole exceeded the sales realization of the operators. Their margins per ton for the last quarter of 1922 and the first quarter of 1923 were the largest on record. Though the market conditions of 1923 are not expected to last, it is found that the present margins show a large increase over pre-war, even after deducting federal taxes.

5. Labour cost and other costs also show a large increase over pre-war figures, but the increase in price has been such that the operators margin since the war has on the whole been about the same percentage of the sales realization that it used to be.

6. The practice of many companies of carrying large reserves of coal lands held for future use, adds to costs through taxation and conceals profits. The largest of the railroad coal companies—the Philadelphia and Reading—a high operating cost company—is overburdened with reserves sufficient to last more than two hundred years. On this total investment it has shown an inadequate return, the loss having been made up by the large earnings of the affiliated railroad. Freed from the carrying charge of this excess reserve it could make an adequate return.

The amount of the increment in value of coal lands is a matter deserving careful consideration, not only with respect to anthracite but also with respect to bituminous coal. If this increase in market value is to continue indefinitely piling up carrying charges to be added to current prices an intolerable burden will be laid on the consumer. Taxes and interest on coal not to be mined within forty years are not properly chargeable to present operations. Speculation in land should not be confused with mining coal.



The following recommendations were made:

1. In order to permit the public as a whole to share in the good fortune of the low cost, high-profit operator, we recommend that differential taxation shall be applied to differential advantage. Sweeping horizontal cuts cannot be made in present mine prices and margins without serious injury to many high-cost operators, whose output is needed. Taxes falling lightly on the low-profit operator and more heavily on the high profit operator in proportion to his ability to pay will benefit the consumer indirectly through lightening the tax burden elsewhere and will accomplish this without raising prices.

2. To protect the public against un-

justified increases in price, we recommend complete publicity of accounts through a Federal agency with power to compel reports, and to prescribe the form of accounts.

Because of the large increase in operators' margins per ton since the strike of 1922, and the possibility of further increases in price as a result of the recent settlement, we believe that such current publicity as to costs, margins and profits should begin at once. Unless the public is protected by publicity of accounts, we are apprehensive that the concentrated control of the industry may take indefensible profits.

3. The consumer has in his own hands a measure of protection against unreasonable profits. We commend to consumers the use of substitute fuels.

### Wage Rates in the Bituminous Coal Industry

The report on wage rates was in part as follows:—

Two outstanding factors have exerted a profound influence on the character of the wage structure. The over development of the bituminous coal industry has been the most important factor. During the past twenty years the annual working time in the industry as a whole has averaged more than 200 days. With the exception of the years 1917 and 1918 which reflected the stimulus of war conditions the number of days lost annually has not been less than 72 days, and in periods of market inactivity the number of idle days has frequently risen to over 100, reaching a maximum of 150 days of lost operation in 1921. High tonnage rates for piece workers and high day rates for men paid by the day have thus been necessitated in an effort to secure an adequate annual wage during the days of the years on which employment is available.

This factor of over development, therefore, has had a profound influence on the general level of the wage structure. But the effort to overcome the factor of a short annual working time by a compensatory wage level has failed to meet the problem satisfactorily, because of this very over-development and the different way in which it affects different mines. Thus, if 200 days were an average annual working period and all mines approximated anywhere close to this average, a wage which would give an adequate annual earning for 200 days work would solve the difficulty from the wage earners point of view. But unfortunately this has not been the case. In a year averaging 200 days, many mines may not work over a 100 or 125 days, while other mines have operated well up towards 300 days. A wage based on the 200 day average, therefore, gives very high earnings to the men fortunate enough to

be in the mines operating nearly the full working days of the year, while it fails to give adequate annual earnings to those who find themselves in the group of mines working 100 days. If these marked differences in days of operation were confined to separate fields, that is, if practically all mines in one field worked a large number of days while practically all those in other fields work a smaller number of days, the pressure for increased rates of pay would not be felt equally in both fields, but would exert itself most strongly in the fields with the fewest number of working days. But the differences in working time are not thus marked and segregated by the limits of different fields. The greatest contrast may be found between mines in the same field. One mine with natural advantages and which has secured contracts for nearly its whole output may work steadily throughout the year, while neighbouring mines almost within sight of this mine, may be shutting down over half the time because of inability to compete in the common markets. The result, therefore, has been for this pressure of increased rates to be felt throughout the entire organized field.

The wide differences in physical conditions of operation and of availability of markets has, however, entered into the fixing of wage rates and has been a second strong factor in fixing a differential in wages in different districts of the unionized fields. It has been a marked tendency of collective bargaining in some industries to bring about standard rates for organized occupations over large territories. This has been particularly marked in recent years in the railroad world where organization has brought about a condition in which in many instances the men in a given occupation receive exactly the same wage everywhere in the United States. In contrast to this the mine workers organization, as far back as

1886, agreed with the operators on the principle that differential rates would have to be agreed upon in order to enable the poorer mines to continue in competition with the better mines.

The agreement of 1886, known as the Columbus agreement, was signed by operators and miners of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. The following year, these states, with the exception of West Virginia, drew up a new scale. The states named have come to be known as the Central Competitive Field. The interstate agreements were of short duration. Friction arose among the operators. It was alleged that Ohio because of her large representation at the conferences was favoured in the established wage scales. In Illinois, the Grape Creek operators of Danville, claiming that the wage scale forced too high a mining price on them, locked out their employees. A series of strikes were declared which spread throughout the state. Wage cuts followed.

In 1888, Illinois, because of internal dissension, was unable to become a party to the agreement of the year. The following year Indiana was compelled to withdraw; Ohio and Western Pennsylvania maintained agreements until 1890 and made persistent efforts to hold prices and rates until 1894.

With the termination of the interstate agreement in 1888 prices were immediately cut in a wild effort to gain and hold markets. From that year until 1898 there was a succession of strikes in the central competitive field. By 1897 the industry was practically disorganized. The average days worked for the entire industry for the three-year period 1894-96, inclusive, were 186. (*Mineral Resources of the U. S.*, 1917, Part II, p. 932). Wages had received heavy cuts and profitable production was practically impossible. A strike was called in 1897 which spread throughout the central competitive field. This strike resulted in the joint conference of 1898 and an interstate agreement which established a basic eight-hour day and mining prices and rates for the basing districts of Illinois, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

This agreement was renewed with minor modification and wage adjustments during the period 1899 to 1906. In the latter year the members of the joint conference were unable to agree on a new scale. As a result contracts were negotiated locally in each district. In 1908 the Illinois operators refused to be a party to the joint conference, but rejoined the group in 1910. From 1908 to 1916, inclusive, these conferences were held biennially and interstate agreements were maintained with the exception of the years 1910 and 1914, when the conference deadlocked over the scale of wages to be paid. During the interim, local contracts were arranged.

The agreement of 1916 was to have remained in force until March 31, 1918. However, the rapid and unprecedented increase in the cost of living brought on by our entrance into the war and the difficulty of maintaining an adequate working force of mine workers in the face of the higher wages that were being paid in other industries, made necessary a readjustment of the wage rates. A supplementary agreement drawn up on April 12, 1917, gave increases in rates to all classes of mine workers. In October of the same year, the parties to the agreement, in conjunction with the United States Fuel Administrator, gave new increases which were embodied in a second supplementary agreement extending the contract of 1916 as modified during the continuation of the war and not to exceed two years from April 1, 1918.

In 1919 the miners, at their biennial convention demanded, among other things, a 60 per cent increase for all day, tonnage, yardage and dead work rates; a six-hour day, five days per week and the expiration of all contracts in the bituminous field before November 1, 1919. Subsequent conferences were held by the operators and miners but no mutual understanding was reached. Government agencies intervened without success. No agreement having been reached by November 1, 1919, a general strike of all bituminous workers was called. This strike was ended by the appointment of the United States Bituminous Commission and the granting of a temporary increase of fourteen per cent to the wages of all mine workers.

The award of this Commission granted the following increases which were to be applied to the rates prevailing on October 31, 1919, i.e., the rates prior to the Garfield award of 14 per cent:

Tonnage rates, pick and machine mining. . . . .	24c per ton
Yardage, dead work, narrow work and room turning. . . . .	20 per cent
Day men. . . . .	20 per cent

These increases gave the tonnage men "an average increase over 1919 of 31 per cent while day men, whose wages were advanced disproportionately under the Washington agreement, were given an average increase of 20 per cent". (Majority report of the United States Bituminous Coal Commission, 1920, p. 38). The award was incorporated in the agreement of March 31, 1920. This agreement, at the request of the United States Coal Commission, was re-affirmed in January, 1923, and extended to March 31, 1924.

#### Factors Determining Wages in the Central Competitive Field.

The first clause of the joint declaration of principles as formulated by the interstate



convention for the Central Competitive field reads as follows:

That this movement is founded and that it is to rest upon correct business ideas, competitive equality and upon well recognized principles of justice. (*Proceedings of the Interstate Joint Convention, 1902, p. 51.*)

In accordance with the theory of 'competitive equality', wages in this area were so fixed that all the mines in a district were able to produce coal and place it on the market. Earning capacity as a factor in wage setting was given secondary consideration. How this theory works out in practice has been forcibly stated by a Southern Illinois operator at the state joint convention of 1902 and 1903:

We had banded together here so that the operators in every district might exist, notwithstanding the different conditions that prevail; and so long as we work on these lines some miners will have to accept less wages than others. So long as we work on competitive lines some operators will have to receive less compensation than they are really entitled to.... As long as we are working on the base we now have—that is, competition and regulating the earnings of the men in those lines so that one operator cannot drive another out of the market—some miners will suffer more or less and some operators will suffer more or less.

We penalize the thick veins to support the mines where they have thin coal in order that they may live and go into the market. We don't demur against that. It is a hardship that ordinarily we would consider from a commercial standpoint we ought not to fear, but we have got into this movement, and operators and miners alike have got to learn to suffer and do it patiently. I know Litchfield as well as I know our own property. We conceded a market to them in order that they might live. We don't ship in there; the operators have agreed to stay out so as to permit the management of that property to operate the mines and get an income to take care of it." (First paragraph—Joint Convention of Illinois Coal Operators and U. M. W. A., 1903, p. 51, Mr. Moorshead. Second paragraph—item, 1902, Eleventh Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Chapt. VI, pp. 391-394.)

The principle underlying wage setting was pointed out with equal frankness by Mr. John Mitchell in his testimony before the Commission on Industrial Relations.

As I say, it is impossible to determine the cost solely upon the earnings of men, because if we were to do that, if we were

to say that a man could earn \$4 a day at Danville he ought to earn \$4 at every other mine, because if the board fixed entirely upon wages some of the mines could not operate; the physical condition of the mine and the freight rates would exclude them from the market; so that if there be some natural condition in the mining field that makes it more expensive to operate these mines at a base point, we have to understand what the mine owners, I think, all recognize that that burden should be carried in part by the mine owner by reduced profits, and part by the miners in less wages: so that in a rough way an attempt has been made to establish our mining scales, based upon the comparative opportunities of the different mining fields and perhaps upon the opportunities of the miners in the different fields to earn their wages. (Final Report and Testimony of the Commission on Industrial Relations, 1916, Vol. I, p. 411.). . .

The rates in the industry today are therefore, the resultant of a combination of factors—the application of the theories of competitive equality and of uniform earning capacity; the bargaining strength of the unions and operators, which varied from field to field; the condition of the labour market and other economic forces . . .

Within recent years there has developed, among certain of the operators of the central competitive field a growing dissatisfaction with the interstate agreements. . .

There are several reasons advanced for this change in attitude of the operators. They assert that "mine labour as well as organized labour in other industries is demanding negotiation in unwieldy units" and point out that "adequate and proper representation for wage agreement negotiations for such large areas give a conference body of such size and diversified opinion that the original intent and purpose of collective bargaining is made impossible." (Coal Age, March 2, 1922, p. 181).

They further contend that the original conditions which resulted in the central competitive field arrangement have gradually disappeared and substantiate this contention with the statement that the active competition between Western Pennsylvania and Southern Ohio on the one hand and Illinois and Indiana on the other no longer exists...

A third factor that has had a marked influence on both the general level and upon the variations in the bituminous wage scale in certain parts of the country is the existence of large non-union fields. Taking the country as a whole, both tonnage and day rates are lower in non-union than in union



fields. If the relationship in earnings of the year 1921 is representative, the differences in rates are somewhat but not entirely offset as far as annual earnings are concerned by the greater number of days worked during the year. In 1921 the average number of starts made by tonnage men was 151 in non-union mines as compared with 135 in union mines. The average number of eight-hour days worked by day men were 200 and 185 respectively. Nevertheless the average annual earnings for both groups of workers was lower in the non-union operations, taking the country as a whole...

#### Classification of Mine Workers.

The wage-earners employed at the bituminous coal mines are usually grouped into one of two classes; those whose working places are underground in the mine proper, generally called inside men, and those whose working places are on the surface, commonly referred to as outside men. In 1921 of the 663,754 wage-earners in the industry, about 85.5 per cent were inside men and 14.5 per cent worked on the surface....

Of the 567,289 employees working inside the mines in 1921, approximately 70 per cent were mining coal . . . Three out of every ten employees were engaged in the work of transporting the coal to the surface, as maintenance of way men, or in keeping the ventilation system in operation . . .

The 96,465 outside employees are scattered among a considerable number of occupations. The largest single group are the various engineers, who constituted about ten and a half per cent of the outside workers. The blacksmiths and their assistants are second in importance and represent 8.8 per cent. The firemen comprise eight per cent of the total outside force and the carpenters five and one half per cent.

The employees in the bituminous industry are further classified into tonnage and day men. By tonnage men are meant those workers who actually mine the coal, that is, who undercut it with a pick or machine, shoot it down and load it into the mine cars. As a rule these men are piece workers. In this group are included the pick miners, the machine cutters and their helpers and the loaders. In general, the unit of payment is a ton of 2,000 pounds. In many of the mines in Pennsylvania and Maryland a 2,240 pound ton is used. Many of the non-union mines pay on a car basis. In some instances, espe-

cially in the case of machine cutters and their helpers a per day rate is paid.

The remaining wage earners are generally referred to as day men. Most of these workers are paid on a daily basis. In some instances hourly or monthly rates are paid. Out of 663,754 men and boys employed in or around bituminous mines in 1921, about 60 per cent were tonnage men. It is of interest to note that in the anthracite industry the percentage of men actually mining coal is only about 44 per cent. This difference is explained in part by the fact that anthracite coal mining, much more so than bituminous, is a manufacturing as well as an extractive industry and also because of the more complex system of mining necessitated by the pitching seams, the depth of the mines, the presence of water and the general geological structure of the coal beds. The anthracite product commonly contains larger quantities of slate, rock and other impurities. As a result the coal is sent through an elaborate mechanical process, thus requiring a larger percentage of day men . . .

The collective contract made jointly by the representatives of the two sides for the entire competitive field fixes only the rates for the basing points,—that is the rate is fixed by the Hocking Valley district in Ohio, for Indiana, for the thin vein mines of western Pennsylvania and for the Danville district of Illinois. The representatives of the other districts then hold separate meetings and agree upon rates fixing differentials above or below the rates agreed upon for the basing points. Thus the basic rate for Illinois fixed for the Danville district on April 1, 1912, was 61 cents. Three other districts,—the Fifth, Ninth, and Chicago and Alton, paid the same rate as Danville. A number of other districts were given a differential advantage of a rate 4 cents per ton lower than the Danville rate, while the Fulton and Peoria districts were placed at 68 cents; the third vein of the Wilmington field was given a 95 cent rate, while one section of the First District was given a rate of \$1.27 per ton, or more than twice the rate of the Danville district.

The report sets forth the various kinds of work carried on by the tonnage men and the wide differences that are found in the coal seams of different mines, rendering meaningless a comparison of tonnage rates alone.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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**T**HE third annual report of the Department of Labour of the Province of Ontario gives an account of the work of the Department and its various branches during the year 1922. (The similar report for 1921 was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February of the present year.) The report covers the operations of the boiler inspection, factory inspection, and stationary and hoisting engineers branches, the Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada, the administration of the Employment Agencies Act, 1917, the Provincial Advisory Committee on Unemployment and other agencies for the relief of unemployment, and the Provincial Employment Service Council. A gradual improvement in labour conditions is noted during the year under review, especially in the metal trades, including foundries and machine shops, textile and other sections of the manufacturing group, as well as the logging, mining and building industries. The marked increase recorded in employment in the building industry was partly due to the extensive highway improvement in progress during the year.

### Employment Service

The records for the year indicate that the Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada are now filling a larger place than formerly in the industrial life of the province. "Although the early months of the year found employment more scarce than it had been for a great many years in Ontario, over 100,000 men and women were placed in positions of assumed permanency, while casual work was provided for over 40,000 persons. This represents a total increase of approximately 35,000 placements over the previous year's showing, and is largely an indication of growing efficiency in the Service, together with

evidence of the manner in which municipalities who found it necessary to provide relief work co-operated with the local public employment offices in assigning men to such employment". (The reports of the Employment Offices of the various provinces are summarized periodically in the LABOUR GAZETTE).

New duties have recently devolved upon the Employment Service in connection with immigration, the Service being directly concerned both in measures to prevent the entry into Canada of men or women to take positions for which qualified help is already available in the province, and also in the work of securing from abroad and placing in the province workers of unusual qualifications. The Federal Department of Immigration and Colonization, before permitting a worker, other than agricultural or domestic, to enter Canada from other countries, requires from the Director of the Employment Service a certificate that there is a vacant position which the immigrant could fill, and for which there is no worker available in Canada. The transfer of British workers is, as a rule, effected through the co-operation of the national employment exchanges. All offices of the Employment Service of Canada now receive a bulletin from the British Service in which lists are given of specially qualified workers willing to go to Canada. These lists, it is stated, are particularly valuable to employers in the textile and engineering industries. The Employment Service, moreover, co-operated with the municipalities in the work of relieving those for whom they could not secure work, furnishing them with certificates that work was not available for them. The unemployed persons presented these cards at the municipal relief office and obtained relief. The report contains a full account of the combined efforts of the Dominion, Provin-

cial and Municipal authorities for the relief of distress through unemployment. Over a quarter of a million dollars was disbursed by the Province during the winter months of 1921-1922, the total number of persons benefiting being 116,631.

#### Private Employment Agencies

Private employment agencies are permitted to operate in Ontario, as in Quebec, under license and supervision. Thirteen agencies were active during last year, placing 32,286 workers during the year. About 77 per cent of these placements were construction men, labourers and bushmen sent out in gangs; 17 per cent were domestics, charwomen, camp and hotel help; 4 per cent were carpenters, mechanics, teamsters and farm help, and 2 per cent were nurses.

#### Stationary and Hoisting Engineers

The number of certificates issued to Stationary Engineers during the fiscal year was 11,486; and to hoisting and portable engineers 2,426. The number of candidates examined was 1,968. No certificates were revoked, cancelled or suspended. Three hundred and ninety power plants were registered during the year.

#### Factory Inspection

A greater volume of work was accomplished by this branch during 1922 than in any former year. Inspections carried out numbered 18,528, as compared with 14,349 in 1921. The employees in the industries, mercantile establishments and office buildings inspected numbered 235,486, of which number 163,888 were males over 16; 68,620 were females over 18; 792 males from 14 to 16 years; 2,186 females from 14 to 18; and 29 children under 14. The following

table shows the percentages of employees, male and female, working specified hours in the week:

	Percentage of employees	
	Male	Female
Working 45 hours per week....	51.78	71.88
" 50 " " " ....	21.48	16.98
" 54 " " " ....	12.80	7.57
" 58 " " " ....	1.18	.31
" 60 " " " ....	12.75	3.25

Seven hundred and forty-six permits were issued under the section of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which controls the practice of contracting out for the manufacture of garments, etc. The number of complaints received during the year was 169; 3,416 accidents were reported in the same period, 45 of these being fatal, these figures comparing with 4,013 and 46 respectively in 1921. Particulars of each fatality are given in the report.

#### Boiler Inspection

The Steam Boiler branch registered 333 designs, and inspected 354 new and 846 second hand boilers. Early in the year an order in Council was passed adopting the Canadian Interprovincial Regulations for the construction and inspection of boilers, tanks and their appurtenances. These regulations came into force at the beginning of the current year. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1922, page 705, October, 1922, page 1040).

The report contains tables compiled from figures published in the LABOUR GAZETTE showing the number of industrial disputes, fatal accidents, immigration, and the average cost of staple foods, also a series of tables of wages and hours of labour in various trades in Ontario in 1921 and 1922, published by the Department of Labour of Canada.



## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN CANADA

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### Summary of the Provisions of Various Provincial Acts.

**L**AWS providing for the payment of allowances to indigent mothers with young children deprived of a father's support are now in force in five provinces of Canada, namely, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario. Manitoba, in 1916, enacted the first Mothers' Allowances Act in Canada, and the example was followed by Saskatchewan in 1917 (the Saskatchewan act was remodelled in 1922); by Alberta in 1919, and by British Columbia and Ontario in 1920. Amendments tending generally towards greater uniformity, and some providing for reciprocity between provinces having mothers' allowance systems, were subsequently made to certain of the acts as originally passed. In Nova Scotia a Royal Commission, appointed by the provincial government in 1919 under the authority of an act of the legislature in the same year, recommended that mothers' allowances should be provided, but no legislative action has since been taken to carry out this recommendation.

The primary purpose of mothers' allowance legislation is the promotion of child welfare, not the relief of distress. The assistance afforded to the mother and her family is considered as an act of justice rather than charity. Official statements issued from time to time refer to the honourable service rendered to the State by the assisted mothers. The Manitoba commissioners intimate that they "do not wish applicants to be considered as applying for charity; a mother when in receipt of an allowance is receiving recognition for her services to the province in bringing up her children". Similarly the Ontario Commission "do not wish applicants to be considered as applying for charity; rather,

the mother, when in receipt of an allowance, is to be regarded as an employee of the Ontario Government, receiving remuneration for services rendered in the proper care of her children". Similar statements have been made by administrators in other provinces.

Mothers' allowance legislation presumes that the services rendered to the state by mothers cannot be replaced by institutions or any other agency. Its aim is to keep the home life intact, and in the words of the Nova Scotia Commission "secure for the children the supreme privilege of a mother's nurture and care". Similarly the report on an inquiry conducted by the Ontario Department of Labour in 1919, which resulted in the passing of the act of that province, affirm that "the family remains the unit of society, and nothing compensates the child for the lack of its mother's care. Mothers' allowances keep children at home".

But if children are to be brought up at home the mother must have sufficient means and leisure to give to the care of her family. Wanting sufficient means, mothers have to neglect their children's welfare and meet the more urgent problem of finding a livelihood. Often they receive boarders into a house already crowded, or take positions outside the home, leaving their children without proper oversight. Many social evils are attributed, at least in part, to involuntary neglect of their children by indigent mothers, and for these evils it is hoped that a partial remedy has been provided by mothers' allowances. Home neglect has been traced in the rate of child mortality and in the physical defects of children, in their irregular attendance at school, and in juvenile de-

linquency. Mothers' allowances, therefore, have a definite social purpose apart from the relief of individual cases of distress. The Chairman of the Ontario Commission says: "I believe a large proportion of the money we spend in this way (mothers' allowance) will ultimately be saved in a better type of citizen, in a higher productive capacity on the part of our citizens, and in saving our boys from the penitentiary"; while the Nova Scotia Commission goes so far as to assert that "a properly administered scheme of widowed mothers' allowances would have certain economic and social results in actually presenting the public with a concrete showing of the cost of preventable disease and death".

The main features of the various provincial acts are shown in the following paragraphs.

#### Beneficiaries

The provincial acts differ considerably in regard to the classes benefiting, the variations being in respect to such points as the size of the assisted family and the age of the children, and the inclusion of the families of prisoners or those in which the husband is a confirmed invalid. In some provinces the administrators are given wide discretion in apportioning allowances, while in others the various classes of beneficiaries are more strictly defined.

In Manitoba applications are at the present time considered only from widows with dependent children (the number and age of the children being left open), and from women whose husbands are confined as insane. The act, however, includes also the families of prisoners and those in which the husband is physically disabled. In all cases the dependent or neglected condition of the children must be shown to result either wholly or in part from the mother's poverty, and it must also be evident that the best interests of the children would be furthered by their mother's direct care.

The Ontario act lays down more definite limits in regard to the classes of women to be assisted, but the Board is not strictly bound by this limitation, having authority to recommend the payment of allowances to deserving cases which do not comply with the general conditions. The Board, however, on its own authority, may award an allowance to a mother who has resident with her two or more children under fourteen years of age (this age limit was raised to sixteen years on the coming into effect of the Adolescent School Attendance Act). Such a woman may receive an allowance whether she is a widow, or the wife of an insane or permanently disabled husband. Considerable extensions were made by amendments in 1921 in the classes of women assisted. Deserted wives, whose husbands have not been heard of for five years, are now treated as widows for the purposes of the act, as also are women with only one child under fourteen but who have also the care of an invalid husband or a child over the regular age limit. Moreover, foster mothers, whether relatives or not, are now assisted in the discharge of their responsibilities. Besides these qualifications the Ontario act requires that the woman must have resided in Canada for three years and in Ontario for two years, and that she continues to reside in the province while in receipt of an allowance. British citizenship is also required of applicants.

In Alberta, applications are considered from any woman who is a widow, and who has in her custody a child or children under the age of fifteen, in the case of boys, and under sixteen, in the case of girls, and who is otherwise unable to take proper care of her children. The wife of an insane person is admitted to the same benefits as a widow.

The Saskatchewan act of 1922 contains a provision similar to that of the Ontario act, as amended, including not only widows and the wives of insane and

permanently incapacitated husbands but also foster mothers, whether or not they are relatives of the children under their care. A woman whose husband is an inmate of a gaol or penitentiary is also eligible for an allowance. The age limit of the children of beneficiaries is sixteen years for both sexes, women with one or more children of this age being eligible.

In British Columbia, the benefits of the act are conferred upon any indigent mother of one or more children who is a widow or the wife of an inmate of a penitentiary or hospital for the insane, or who is permanently disabled, domicile within the province on the part of the husband at the time of his death, incarceration, or disability being also required. Deserted wives are also eligible, subject to the same requirement as to the husband's former domicile, and any other persons who, in the Board's opinion, deserve assistance.

The Nova Scotia Commission on Mothers' Allowances recommends that mothers' allowances be granted to widows with two or more children. The Commission held, as a general principle, that a mother with one child should be able to bring it up properly without public aid, but, considering exceptional cases, they proposed to include this class also after provisions have been made for larger families. The Commission also recommended that allowances should be made to the families in which the father suffered from incurable disease and is totally disabled, pointing out, however, that such provision would be open to serious abuse; and for families in which the father is insane. In regard to the wives of prisoners, the Commission included this class with some hesitation, preferring some scheme of prison labour whereby a prisoner's earnings could be applied to the support of his family. Other doubtful classes are deserted families and families of unmarried mothers; the temporary inclusion of the former class is recommended, until defaulting husbands are compelled

by law to carry out their natural obligations, while unmarried mothers should not, in the opinion of the Commission, be assisted until parental responsibility in such cases has been established by law.

#### Amount of Allowances

The total amount of the allowances is generally limited by the amount annually voted by each legislature for this purpose, while in some provinces a definite weekly or monthly limit is fixed by statute or regulation.

In Alberta, the legislature appropriates each year a definite sum from which allowances are paid, the amount in each case being in accordance with the recommendation made to the Attorney-General by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children.

The British Columbia act limits allowances to \$42.50 a month to a mother and one child under sixteen years of age, with a additional monthly allowance of \$7.50 for each additional child under that age.

Allowances in Ontario are paid out of an annual appropriation by the legislature. There is no fixed sum or schedule according to which the payment of allowance must be made, but the Commission fixes the maximum and minimum amounts in accordance with a cost-of-living budget. The amounts vary according to locality, ranging from \$40 a month for a widow with two children living in a city to \$30 for a family of the same size in the country, of the same size in the country, the larger allowances being made for larger families.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the total amount of allowances in each year is limited by annual appropriations by the provincial legislatures. In the former province the schedule drawn up by the Board allows the mother \$9.50 per month for food and \$5.50 for clothing; while the monthly allowance for children increases from \$3.50 for food for



a child between the ages of one and three years to \$4.50 for a child of from four to six years; \$5.50 for one from seven to ten years; and \$7 from eleven to fourteen years. For the same periods the monthly allowance for clothing is fixed at \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3 and \$4, respectively.

#### Administration

Centralized provincial control in the administration of mothers' allowances is provided in all the Canadian acts. Two methods, however, are followed, control being exercised either by the Government through an existing official, or by a special board or commission. In Alberta and Saskatchewan administration is by the government through the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children. The same plan was followed also in British Columbia until 1921, when administration of mothers' allowances was placed in charge of the Workmen's Compensation Board, in addition to the proper duties of that Board, the members receiving additional salary up to \$1,000 a year for this service. In Manitoba and Ontario the acts are administered by Mothers' Allowances Commissions; in the former province the Commission is composed of five members, men or women, or both, who have authority to draw up rules and regulations, receiving no remuneration for this service. The Ontario Commission is also composed of five members serving without remuneration, the normal period of service being five years. The expenses of the Commission are paid on a *per diem* basis at a rate fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

#### Local Responsibility

The local authorities or municipalities in which the beneficiaries reside share the financial burden of mothers' allowances in most provinces. Under the Manitoba act the Municipal Commissioner may be authorized by Order-in-Council to levy upon each municipality concerned the whole or any part of the amount expended by the province in

allowances. In Alberta the Attorney-General may require from municipal treasurers the repayment of one-half of the amount expended by the province on allowances within their respective municipalities. In Ontario also the local authorities are required to contribute one-half the amount paid in allowances within their boundaries, provided the beneficiary and her family have resided within the municipality for at least one year; but if the beneficiary resides in a provisional judicial district, the whole expense is borne by the province. The provincial authorities which administer the various acts are assisted by local organizations for which special rules are laid down either by statute or by regulation. The Ontario act authorizes the Commission of that province to appoint local boards for counties, cities or separated towns or districts, or for any defined territory in the province, for the purpose of inquiring into the facts of each case. The Commission may also appoint visitors or other local officers. The British Columbia act provides that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint local advisory boards to report on applications, to visit families receiving assistance, and otherwise assist administration. The Alberta act provides that municipal councils appoint one or more inspectors whose remuneration shall be fixed and paid by them, to receive applications and generally further the purposes of the act. The regulations in Manitoba require municipalities to appoint committees of not less than three persons, of whom one must be a woman, but preferably of five persons, two of them women, to receive applications, and forward their records in regard to all cases to the provincial government, and to supervise the families of beneficiaries. No member of a municipal committee receives any remuneration from the province.

#### Reciprocal Arrangements

Provision is now made in the acts of Ontario and Saskatchewan for establishing reciprocity with other provinces

in regard to mothers' allowances. The Ontario act, as amended in 1921, enables the Commission of that province to enter into arrangements with other provinces in Canada in regard to payments to persons who change their place of residence. It is provided, however, that "no such arrangement shall be entered into, nor shall any such payment be made, except when the province concerned has passed legislation enabling reciprocal action to be taken with regard to beneficiaries under this act who

may move into such province". The only province which has at the present time met this condition is Saskatchewan. The redrafted act of 1922 provides that, when legislation has been passed in another province for reciprocal action with regard to beneficiaries, allowances may be paid to persons moving into Saskatchewan from such a province, provided the combined periods of residence in the two provinces equals the period of residential qualification required for beneficiaries in Saskatchewan.

## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) Telephone Statistics, 1922; (b) Fur Farms of Canada, 1922.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued reports giving telephone statistics and particulars regarding the fur farms in Canada for the calendar year 1922. Previous reports in this series relating to various industries were outlined in the September issued of the LABOUR GAZETTE and in previous issues.

### Telephone Statistics

The report on telephone statistics states that Canada ranks second among the countries of the world in the proportion of telephones to population. There were 10.53 telephones per 100 population in Canada in 1922 of which 15.19 per 100 were in British Columbia, 13.59 in Ontario, 12.24 in Saskatchewan, 10.89 in Alberta, 10.78 in Manitoba, 6.96 in New Brunswick, 6.87 in Nova Scotia, 6.58 in Quebec, and 5.80 in Prince Edward Island. The number of telephone companies in Canada in 1922 was 2,387, an increase of 22 over the previous year, the increases being mainly in Alberta, Quebec and New Brunswick which showed additions of 10, 5 and 3 companies respectively. The number of telephones in Canada in 1922 was 944,029 as compared with 902,090 in 1921, showing an increase of 212

per cent in 11 years. The total capital invested in 1922 was \$143,802,023 as compared with \$132,537,771 in the previous year. Compared with 1921 the revenue increased 7 per cent and with a reduction in operating expenses of 4 per cent., net revenue increased \$2,686,090, amounting to \$9,592,968 in 1922. The total salaries and wages were reduced from \$19,000,422 in 1921 to \$17,305,759 in 1922 or 11 per cent, and the number of employees showed a reduction from 19,943 in 1921 to 19,321 in 1922, or 3 per cent.

The following table gives the number of telephone companies as well as the number of employees by provinces during the year 1922:

	No. of telephone companies	No. of employees
Prince Edward Island.....	46	99
Nova Scotia.....	212	775
New Brunswick.....	36	622
Quebec.....	165	4,479
Ontario.....	609	8,491
Manitoba.....	38	1,314
Saskatchewan.....	1,216	1,055
Alberta.....	53	807
British Columbia.....	11	1,673
Yukon.....	1	6
Totals.....	2,387	19,321

The following table shows the number of large telephone systems in the various provinces, the capital invest-

ment, and the number of persons employed and salaries and wages paid:

	No. of systems	Total capital	No. of employees	Salaries and wages
		\$		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1	611,400	96	58,206
Nova Scotia.....	1	5,850,000	731	327,538
New Brunswick.....	1	2,605,960	586	423,456
Quebec.....	*12	50,225,477	11,951	10,553,011
Ontario.....	19	925,019	184	170,606
Manitoba.....	1	18,094,003	1,271	1,652,200
Saskatchewan.....	1	10,185,387	609	688,525
Alberta.....	1	23,186,963	728	989,975
British Columbia.....	6	7,344,313	1,654	303,878
Yukon territory.....	1	65,000	6	13,280
Totals.....	44	119,093,522	17,816	16,478,675

\*Including the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, with headquarters at Montreal.

#### Fur Farms of Canada, 1922

The report on the fur farms of Canada for 1922 shows that there were in operation 1,026 fur farms, comprising 977 fox farms and 49 farms raising miscellaneous fur-bearing animals including 17 raccoon, 13 mink, 5 muskrat, 5 beaver, 4 karakul sheep, 3 skunk, 1 marten and 1 fisher farms. Of these farms 718 were operated by individuals, 158 by partnership and 150 by joint stock companies. The fox farms showed an increase in number over 1921 of 202, and the miscellaneous fur-bearing animal farms an increase of 12. The increase in the number of fur farms was general throughout the Dominion, except in the Yukon Territory where the number remained the same. In 1921, 532 farms were operated by individuals, 132 by partnerships, and 148 by joint stock companies.

The total value of the property of the fur farms in 1922 was \$7,790,104, comprising \$1,925,951, the value of the lands and buildings, and \$5,864,153, the value of the fur-bearing animals. A slight decrease from the previous year is shown in the total value of the fur-bearing animals, due to the lower average values for silver foxes.

The total number of all fur-bearing animals on the farms on December 31, 1922, was 30,782, an increase over the previous year of 7,677 or 33 per cent. The number of silver foxes on the farms on December 31, 1922, showed an increase of 4,364 or 24 per cent over the number shown for 1921, but the total value showed a decrease of \$126,338, or 2 per cent. The general average compared with \$322 in 1921. The following table gives by provinces some of the principal statistics of the fox farms for 1922:



	No. of fox farms	Value of property	No. of employees	Wages	Animals born during year	Animals which died during year
Prince Edward Island.....	434	3,692,509	273	167,473	9,979	1,787
Nova Scotia.....	107	474,047	37	21,530	1,589	461
New Brunswick.....	86	839,705	57	42,468	2,643	349
Quebec .....	146	773,324	40	24,294	1,515	341
Ontario .....	120	765,115	43	24,402	1,556	383
Manitoba .....	19	654,510	20	17,991	480	36
Saskatchewan .....	4	91,825	4	3,529	82	25
Alberta .....	24	133,925	5	3,740	299	95
British Columbia.....	21	122,850	7	3,313	123	11
Yukon Territory.....	16	102,060	8	4,625	226	45
Canada.....	977	7,649,877	494	313,365	18,492	3,533

## THE SAFETY MOVEMENT IN CANADA

THE industrial safety movement in recent years has been receiving considerable attention in Canada. Regulations relating to the safety and health of the workers have been issued under the authority of the various provincial factory acts, the coal mines regulation acts, and the workmen's compensation acts. A number of accident prevention associations owe their origin to the workmen's compensation acts, among which may be mentioned the industrial accident prevention associations of Ontario and Nova Scotia. Several industries and individual firms maintain safety associations and committees, many firms being members of the National Safety Council, Chicago U. S. A.\* and of the Canadian National Safety League and sections thereof. Training in first aid is carried on under the auspices of the Workmen's Compensation Boards and under the direction of the St. John Ambulance Association. Summaries of the progress of the safety movement have been given from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE among which may be mentioned articles appearing in the issues of November, 1918, on page 1026; February, 1920, page 109; August, 1920,

page 1016; May, 1921, page 691; and other issues.

### Quebec Safety League Formed

Among recent developments in safety work in Canada is the formation of the Quebec Safety League as a section of the Canadian National Safety League which was incorporated under dominion charter in 1918, an account of which is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1919, on page 206. The National League previously included in its membership the Ontario and Manitoba Safety Leagues and the Shawinigan Falls Safety League of Quebec. At the last session of the Dominion Parliament a grant of \$25,000 was made to the National League for the further organization of leagues in the various provinces. The Quebec league has been formed along lines similar to the Ontario league, with Mr. Zepherin Herbert as president. Its headquarters are located at Montreal and its objects as set forth in the constitution are as follows:

To protect and safeguard the public, especially children, from the dangers of automobiles, railroads, street railways, and all forms of vehicular traffic on the public highways of this province.

To educate the public through schools, churches, literature and all channels of pub-

\* See report of convention proceedings on page 1272 of this issue.

licity upon all matters pertinent to public safety.

To minimize the injuring and killing of persons employed in stores, factories, workshops, and all departments of industrial and mercantile activity, by instilling into the minds of employers and employees the full meaning of "safety always".

To co-operate in the prevention of destruction of lives and property by fire, to assist in the enactment and enforcement of all possible legislation for the improvement of public safety, and to encourage and assist the formation of Safety Leagues throughout the province.

At the organization meeting an advisory committee composed of the mayors of fifteen cities and towns of Quebec was agreed to, and an executive committee of twenty-seven representative men was elected with power to add to its numbers.

#### **Steel Company holds "Safety First" Week**

Recently The Steel Company of Canada, an industry represented on the executive of the Ontario Safety League, which was the first league formed in Canada, held a "safety first week" at their Montreal plant during which time no accidents were recorded. Prizes were offered in each of the plants for the best slogan and the best suggestion for accident prevention. About 750 employees were present at the opening meeting of the campaign when addresses were delivered by officials of the company, Mr. Louis Guyon, deputy minister of labour for the province, Mr. A. Robert, chief factory inspector, and Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Ontario Industrial Accident Prevention Association. Mr. Morley said that the idea of the movement was "Be careful to-day, to-morrow may be too late". He proposed the following preventive rules for the steel industry:

1. New men should be carefully instructed in their work.

2. Handling material is the most common cause of accidents, and calls for more care.

3. Blood poisoning and infection can be prevented by prompt first aid.

4. Eye injuries can be reduced by the use of proper safety goggles.

5. The tripping hazard can be cut down by keeping floors and passageways clear of loose materials.

#### **Medal for First Aid Work in Canada**

The Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association will award an engraved gold medal for the most outstanding first-aid service rendered throughout Canada by an individual in any one year, and a silver medal for the next similar act. The winners must be members of the Association. Dr. C. A. Hodgett, director general of the Canadian branch of the Association, made the foregoing announcement on October 17, in presenting certificates and medallions for efficient first-aid work to the station employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Ottawa. He pointed out the importance of first-aid training for railway employees.

#### **Employers' Accident Association**

An employers' association is being organized in New Brunswick for the purpose of uniting the employers of the Province in any future action they may take in connection with Workmen's Compensation. The Act provides for the official recognition of such an association, subject to the approval of the Workmen's Compensation Board. An approved association has authority to make rules for the prevention of accidents in the industry or industries represented by it, and to appoint inspectors, the expenses being met by the Board from the account of the class or subclass of the accident fund represented by the Association.

## ANNUAL SAFETY CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

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**A**BOUT 3,500 men and women representing the various states of the United States, five provinces of Canada and the major industries in North America attended the twelfth annual safety congress of the National Safety Council held in Buffalo, New York, on October 1 to 5. A special feature of the congress was the dramatization of the safety movement in a play entitled "Adventure: A Pageant-Drama of Life and Chance", presented by 70 students of the department of drama of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

At the opening session President Dow announced an invitation from the International Labour Office to send a representative from the Council to address representatives of employers, employees and governments of the 55 nations in the League of Nations at a conference called for October 22-29. Members of the Council voted unanimously to accept the invitation and Mr. William H. Cameron, managing director of the Council was appointed to go to Geneva, Switzerland, as the representative. Subsequent to the convention Mr. Cameron left for Geneva, taking with him a complete exhibit of materials used in industrial and public safety work in America. In his address before the conference he stated that:

The safety problem is a world problem. Its solution is of vital importance in our international industrial life.... The quickening interest of employers, of governments and of this great body (the League of Nations) devoted to the solution of world problems, is a most encouraging sign. With the co-operation of these forces, great progress in accident prevention is possible. I firmly believe that the time is not far distant when accidental death and serious injury in industry will be the exception. Earnest effort in reducing the casualties of peace is an expression of the highest type of patriotism to one's country and of service to humanity as a whole. Of much significance to us in America has been the inability of any gov-

ernment to arouse the enthusiastic interest of the employer in accident prevention by a blind method of labour law enforcement, the use of the "policeman's club". We have found that when the governmental authorities express a sympathetic interest in the complicated task of the employer and his safety problem; invite him to participate in the making of the safety laws through committees; encourage him to eliminate the accident hazards by showing him how to do so, and advocate and assist in the introduction of safety organization, then—and only then — has respect for the law resulted and with it a more ready spirit of conformity. The American method of solving the accident problem is a democratic one. The individual industry determines its own methods. The safety organization and methods are likely to be evolved through conviction that the principle is right and not because the task or the requirement is imposed by the state. If there is a distinctive note in the American method of minimizing accidents, it is the manifestation of a real industrial democracy; the method and result depending upon the co-operation of employer and employee. In many instances this has led to a better understanding of industrial problem and has shown the possibilities of effective co-operation.

Dr. Royal Meeker, Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Department of Labour and Industry, in addressing the congress stated that the high accident rate in the United States was "due partly to the emphasis placed on highest speed in production, partly to improper layout and construction of plants, partly to the heterogeneous mixture of nationalities and races in our industries, but most of all to a spirit of recklessness on the part of masters and men alike. We Americans are, however, by reason of our environments chance-takers, and the workers in our industries manifest this gambling spirit in their work and in their play."

Dr. Ford, president of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons stated that three-quarters of the poverty in the North American con-



tinent is traceable to physical and mental incapacity and that on the basis of time lost every year by working persons, each person in the United States and Canada loses seven days annually through illness, which means a total of 770,770,000 days every twelve months. "The effective solution of our social problems", he said, "rests upon the foundation of the prevention of diseases. Insufficient revenues means undernutrition, improper housing means lowered resistance, increased susceptibility to disease and often times physically subnormal children". The Hon. Forbes Godfrey, M.D., Minister of Public Works and Labour in the Ontario Government endorsed the principle of "preventive medicine" claiming that it was, after all, the greatest in the profession which he represents. Mr. George B. Andrews, manager of transportation of the Los Angeles Railway spoke in favour of the award system as a means of preventing accidents.

The Honourable G. S. Henry, Ontario's Minister of Public Health and Highways discussed the subject of highway safety, and Mr. L. A. DeBlois, a vice-president of the Council spoke on the community safety problems claiming that figures for 1920 developed by the statistical committee of the Public Safety Section of the Council show that among a large group of insured industrial wage-earners industrial hazards were responsible for only one-quarter

of the total accidental deaths, while the remaining three quarters were caused by public and home accidents.

The following resolution was adopted by the Congress outlining a programme which all communities are asked to follow during the coming year:

(1) The adoption and strict enforcement of uniform, practicable laws and ordinances for the safeguarding of traffic and the protection of the multitude of law abiding drivers and pedestrians against the criminal recklessness of the few.

(2) The more careful study of our street and highway systems, both existing and projected, by competent engineering and traffic experts from the standpoints of safe and efficient traffic movement.

(3) The safeguarding of all dangerous machinery and places in industry and elsewhere according to standard methods of proved value.

(4) The development of industrial equipment and processes along lines of inherent safety for the double purpose of eliminating accident hazards and increasing production efficiency.

(5) The education of all workmen and their supervisors in safe methods and habits of work.

(6) The training in safety thinking of all school children, as well as students in colleges and universities, both for their own protection and as an object lesson in good citizenship.

(7) The mobilization of all community forces through state and city safety councils for securing these ends through the overwhelming force of enlightened public opinion.

## CONVICTION OF LABOUR OFFICIAL FOR SEDITION LIBEL

ON July 4, a circular letter signed by Mr. J. B. McLachlan, at that time Secretary of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was addressed to officers and members of local unions of District 26. The letter contained charges against the provincial police of Nova Scotia with reference to their conduct at Sydney during the strike of

steel workers. The text of the letter was as follows:

"To officers and members of local unions. Brothers:

"This office has been informed that all the Waterford, Sydney Mines and Glace Bay sub-districts are out on strike this morning as a protest against the importation of provincial police and federal troops into Syd-

ney to intimidate the steel workers into continuing work at 32 cents per hour.

"On Sunday night last these provincial police, in the most brutal manner, rode down the people at Whitney Pier, who were on the street, most of whom were coming from Church. Neither age, sex nor physical disabilities were proof against these brutes. One old woman over 70 years of age was beaten into insensibility and may die. A boy nine years old was trampled under the horses' feet and had his breast bone crushed in. One woman beaten over the head with a police club, gave premature birth to a child. The child is dead and the woman's life despaired of. Men and women were beaten up inside their own homes.

"Against these brutes the miners are on strike. The government of Nova Scotia is the guilty and responsible party for this crime. No miner or mine worker can remain at work while this government turns Sydney into a jungle. To do so is to sink your manhood and allow Armstrong and his miserable bunch of grafting politicians to trample your last shred of freedom on the sand. Call a meeting of your local at once and decide to spread the fight against Armstrong to every mine in Nova Scotia. Act at once — tomorrow may be too late.

Faternally yours,

J. B. McLACHLAN,  
District 26, U.M.W. of A."

In view of the allegations contained in this letter warrants were issued un-

der the instructions of the Attorney General of Nova Scotia for the arrest of Messrs. Dan Livingstone, president of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, and J. B. McLachlan. The charge was that of unlawfully publishing a false tale whereby injury of mischief was likely to be occasioned to a public interest, namely, the Government and provincial police of Nova Scotia, contrary to Section 136 of the Criminal Code.

The trial of J. B. McLachlan took place at Halifax in October in the Supreme Court of the province, before a jury, Mr. Justice Mellish presiding. Evidence was submitted by witnesses for the Crown denying the truth of the statements in the letter. No witnesses were produced for the defence. On October 18, the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" and on October 31, the prisoner was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken against this decision, and the case will come before the full bench of the Supreme Court.

The trial of Dan Livingstone was postponed.

## JUDGMENT AGAINST WORKMAN FOR SPREADING FALSE NEWS

LAST February, a labour man, Bernard Markson, residing in Peterborough, Ontario, contributed an article in the form of a letter to "The Worker" a labour publication of Toronto, in which certain charges were made against a number of employing companies of Peterborough, alleging that they were paying unfair wages, discriminating against union men, and employing child labour. It was also charged in the article that the Peterborough Chamber of Commerce existed to crush the employees. On complaint of the companies attacked, the author of the article was arrested on the charge of spreading false news con-

trary to Section 136 of the Criminal Code which says:

"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment who wilfully and knowingly publishes any false news or tale whereby injury or mischief is likely to be occasioned to any public interest."

The trial took place at the Peterborough assizes on October 23 and 24. The defendant admitted writing the article complained of, but stated that alterations had been made in it by the editor, and that he had protested against these changes. Evidence was given by a number of witnesses on behalf of the companies attacked who

denied the accuracy of the statements made in the article and of the rates of wages quoted. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that the article did not affect any public interest as defined by the words of the section, but was merely a matter of local concern. On the other hand it was claimed by the

prosecution that the article affected the public interest inasmuch as it might tend to keep immigrants away from Peterborough.

The defendant was found guilty and was sentenced by the Court to two and one-half months' imprisonment.

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### THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1923, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

THE trend of employment as indicated in returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly downward at the beginning of October, largely on account of continued curtailment of operations in construction, supplementing losses due to temporary shutdowns in automobile and other iron and steel works. The decline during the period under review caused the curve of employment in the accompanying chart to take a different direction from that followed at the same time last year, when moderate improvement had been indicated. The curve, however, continued to be on a higher level than in any period of 1922 or 1921.

Reports were tabulated from 5,867 firms with a total payroll of 839,513 persons, of whom 819,186 were actually at work at the period under review as compared with 830,236 on September 1. The index number stood at 99.5 on the first of October, while in the month before, it was 100.0 and at the beginning of October, 1922, and 1921, it was 94.6 and 90.2, respectively. The most pronounced changes during the period under review occurred in construction, from which over 10,600 persons were released, nearly 68 per cent of these being let out from railway construction and maintenance. The iron and steel industries also afforded considerably less employment than at the beginning of September, partly owing to the changing of models in automobile

works. Some other branches of the manufacturing industry, notably saw mills, were less fully engaged. On the other hand, logging concerns registered considerable seasonal expansion; transportation, mining, trade and some manufacturers also showed larger payrolls than at the beginning of September.

Quebec was the only province to report increased employment; shipping and stevedoring, logging, textile and tobacco work were much more active than in the month before. Construction, sawmills, rubber, iron and steel, on the other hand, were slacker. Firms in Ontario registered the largest losses, employing over 8,000 fewer persons than in the month before. A large share of this decline occurred in automobile and other iron and steel factories, in construction, sawmills and railway transportation. Boot, shoe, fruit and vegetable canning, chocolate and confectionery works, on the other hand, were a good deal busier and logging firms recorded substantial improvement, while trade also absorbed a larger number of persons. In the Maritime provinces saw mills, cotton and rolling mills, transportation and construction showed marked curtailment. Railway construction in the prairie district reported the release of a large number of workers; building and highway construction and summer hotels were slacker, while grain elevators and railway transportation were decidedly more active owing to the movement of



grain. Coal mining, iron and steel also afforded more employment. General contractions occurred in British Columbia; the losses in logging, construction, the mining of metallic ores, fish canning and sawmilling were especially heavy, while the only improvement of any importance took place in steel shipyards. The following table of index numbers shows that conditions everywhere except in the prairie provinces were somewhat better than on October 1, 1922, and also that the situation generally was more favourable than at the beginning of October, 1921.

District	Relative weight	Oct. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1923	Oct. 1 1922	Oct. 1 1921
Maritime Provinces..	8.9	97.0	101.4	91.8	93.1
Quebec .....	28.1	104.0	100.1	92.0	89.2
Ontario .....	41.6	96.0	98.1	93.6	85.9
Prairie Provinces.....	13.0	100.7	101.1	101.9	100.0
British Columbia.....	8.4	104.2	106.6	100.1	96.4
CANADA .....	100.	99.5	100.0	94.6	90.2

Firms in Montreal and Toronto showed greater activity than at the beginning of September, while in Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver curtailment was reported. In Montreal, where approximately 5,600 persons were added to the staffs of the 732 firms making returns, the greatest improvement occurred in shipping and stevedoring, in tobacco, textile and other manufactures. The payroll of the reporting firms aggregated 113,893 persons as compared with 108,305 on September 1. In Toronto the increase on the whole was rather slight; additions to staffs in printing, textile, telephone and wholesale trade concerns were partly offset by declines in construction, and in the manufacture of photographic apparatus and lead products. A total payroll of 98,727 persons was reported by the 807 firms making returns, who had employed 98,371 workers in the month before. Very little change was

indicated in Ottawa. Road construction, iron, steel, pulp and paper works were somewhat slacker, while moderate improvement was reported in trade and by building contractors. According to reports tabulated from 123 Ottawa employers, their payrolls, aggregating 11,079 persons, were smaller by 88 than at the beginning of September. The production of wire products in Hamilton showed a considerable falling off, and other iron and steel works were not so busy. On the other hand, fruit and vegetable canneries and trade in that city absorbed a larger number of workers. Statements were received from 198 firms employing 27,685 persons as compared with 28,040 on September 1. The decline in Winnipeg was slight; printing shops reported the only decrease of any size, while garment factories in the same city showed moderate improvement. The payroll of the 291 concerns making returns declined from 25,489 persons in the month before to 25,363 on October 1. Shipping, stevedoring and fruit and vegetable canning in Vancouver employed smaller numbers of workers, while saw mills were slightly busier than in the last report. Returns were tabulated from 219 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 22,020 persons as compared with 22,503 at the beginning of the preceding month. The following table shows the index numbers of employment as reported in these cities.

City	Relative weight	Oct. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1923	Oct. 1 1922
Montreal .....	13.9	98.7	93.6	92.3
Toronto .....	12.1	90.1	89.6	90.9
Ottawa .....	1.4	105.5	107.5	.....
Hamilton .....	3.4	91.1	92.2	.....
Winnipeg .....	3.1	89.4	89.9	98.8
Vancouver .....	2.7	101.6	104.3	100.7

#### The Manufacturing Industries

Considerable fluctuations were indicated within the manufacturing industry, representing in some cases sea-

sonal trends. As already mentioned, the most pronounced changes occurred in the iron and steel industry; automobile, railway car works and rolling mills registered large losses in personnel and the improvement recorded in shipyards and tool works was not sufficient to offset the declines. Saw mills, carriage factories, dairies, fish canneries, rubber, brick, electric current, non-ferrous metal, petroleum and photographic appliance factories were slacker. On the other hand, fur, boot, shoe, flour, cereal, starch, chocolate, confectionery, garment, cotton, tobacco and chemical plants reported larger payrolls than at the beginning of September. Statements were compiled from 3,874 manufacturers employing 453,715 persons on October 1 as compared with 460,964 workers in the preceding month. Contractions on a much smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of October, 1922, when the index number stood about 5 points lower than in the period under review.

**EDIBLE ANIMAL PRODUCTS.**—Employment in this industry continued to show seasonal losses. Dairies and fish canneries recorded curtailment, while meat packing and fish smoking and curing plants were slightly more fully engaged. The largest losses were reported in British Columbia, Ontario, the Prairie and Maritime Provinces, over half of the decline occurring in the first named. An aggregate payroll of 13,642 persons was shown by the 166 firms making returns, who had employed 14,302 workers at the beginning of September. There was, therefore, a decline of 4.6 per cent. Contractions had also been recorded during the corresponding period of last year, but the situation then was somewhat more favourable than at the beginning of October, 1923.

**FUR PRODUCTS.**—An increase of 123 persons or 11.2 per cent was shown by the 25 concerns making returns in this industry; they employed 1,223 workers as compared with 1,100 on

September 1. The greater part of this increase was recorded in Ontario.

**LEATHER AND ITS PRODUCTS.**—Recovery was reported in the leather group at the beginning of October, when there were larger increases than at any other period of this year. According to returns from 199 employers, their payrolls included 17,071 persons as compared with 16,518 on the first of September. The greater part of this gain of 3.3 per cent was registered in boot and shoe factories in Ontario and Quebec. Improvement on a much smaller scale had been indicated at the same period of last year, but the index number then stood at about the same level.

**LUMBER AND ITS PRODUCTS.**—Continued curtailment of employment was recorded in saw mills early in October, and wooden vehicle works also were slacker. Furniture factories, however, reported considerable improvement. The losses comprising 4.4 per cent of the payrolls, were generally distributed, those in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces being the most substantial. Returns were tabulated from 738 manufacturers employing 58,237 persons, whereas at the beginning of September they had employed 60,891 persons. The tendency during the same period of last year had also been retrogressive; the losses, indeed, were a good deal larger than at the beginning of October, 1923, and the level of employment then was several points lower.

**PLANT PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.**—Substantial improvement was shown by the 292 firms reporting in this group. Their payrolls, aggregating 28,506 persons, were larger by 1,584 or 5.9 per cent than at the beginning of September. Flour and other cereal mills, starch, glucose, fruit and vegetable canning, chocolate and confectionery factories were more fully engaged than in the month before, but sugar refineries and biscuit works were slacker. Firms in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces reported additions to staffs, in

the Prairie Provinces practically no change was indicated, while in British Columbia there were reductions. Expansion had been indicated also at the beginning of October, 1922, and the level of employment at these two periods was practically the same.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.** — Varying conditions within this group resulted in a small net increase. The staffs of the 458 manufacturers making returns comprised 53,924 persons as compared with 53,903 in the preceding month. Employment in pulp and paper mills was decidedly less active, but the production of miscellaneous paper goods absorbed a larger number of persons, and printing and publishing houses also reported improvement. In Ontario and Quebec the tendency was favourable, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia contractions were registered. The firms making returns for October 1, 1922, had reported moderate expansion, but the volume of employment then was less than at the present time.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.** — Rubber footwear factories in Quebec showed a marked decline, partly owing to the closing of one of their number. On the other hand, some recovery from earlier losses was registered in Ontario. Conditions at the beginning of October, 1922, had shown improvement, and employment then was in greater volume than at the present time. Statements for the period under review were compiled from 32 concerns employing 9,674 persons as compared with 10,161 in the previous month, a decline of 4.8 per cent.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.** — Revival was indicated generally in garment, cotton and other fabric works in Quebec, while a more favourable trend was also reported in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. On the other hand, the practical closing down of large cotton works in New Brunswick caused substantial reductions in the Maritime Provinces. The payrolls of the 571

firms reporting aggregated 69,114 persons; this was 1,305 or 1.9 per cent more than at the beginning of September. Somewhat more extensive improvement had been shown at the beginning of October of last year, when the index number stood slightly higher than for the period under review.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.** — The reopening of a large tobacco factory in Quebec, which had been temporarily closed down at the beginning of September, caused a large increase in personnel in this group. The reports show that the 98 concerns making returns had increased their staffs from 10,150 persons at the beginning of September to 11,679 on October 1, a gain of 15.1 per cent. Employment in the same period of last year had been in slightly smaller volume.

**CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.** — Reports were received from 117 manufacturers of chemical products, whose staffs totalled 6,835 persons as compared with 6,712 on September 1. Small additions in several divisions coming under this industry accounted for the increase, which was confined largely to Ontario.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.** — For the first time since the end of February, the trend of employment in this industry was downward. This seasonal movement repeats that experienced at the same period of last year when the level of employment was a good deal lower than at the present time. Statements tabulated from 122 concerns showed that they employed 10,047 persons at the beginning of October as compared with 10,332 on September 1. The greater part of this decline of 2.8 per cent was recorded in the manufacture of brick and clay products, although a downward tendency was also indicated in glass and stone works. The bulk of the decline occurred in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.** — The firms making returns in this group, 87 in num-



ber, reported the release of 289 persons from their staffs, a decline of 2.5 per cent. Their payrolls include 11,353 persons. The greater part of the decline occurred in Quebec although contractions were also registered in Ontario. Very little change in the situation had been shown during the corresponding period of last year, and the situation then was very similar to that indicated at the present time.

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.** — The volume of employment afforded in this industry was considerably smaller than at the beginning of September, 7,365 persons having been released by the 639 firms reporting. Their payrolls comprised 125,213 persons as compared with 132,578 at the beginning of September; the difference represented a contraction of 5.6 per cent. As already mentioned, the most pronounced declines occurred in works turning out automobiles and other land vehicles and in rolling and forging mills. Agricultural implements, machinery and sheet metal works, foundries and machine shops, in addition, were less fully engaged. On the other hand, steel shipyards and tool factories were considerably busier. Ontario firms registered the bulk of the decline, but there were also reductions in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In the Prairie district and British Columbia, however, improvement was recorded. Curtailment on a somewhat smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when the index number stood over 9 points lower than at the period being surveyed.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—The production of gold, silver and platinum articles showed an increase, but factories making lead, tin, zinc and copper goods were slacker. On the whole there was a decrease of 1.3 per cent in the employment afforded in the non-ferrous metal products group. According to returns from 108 concerns, 12,321 persons were employed in this industry as compared with 12,485

at the beginning of September. The contraction occurred very largely in Ontario, while in Quebec there was a slight increase in activity. Reductions in personnel on a considerably larger scale had been indicated on October 1, 1922, and the situation then was decidedly less favourable.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.**—Factories turning out petroleum products in Quebec were slacker than at the beginning of September, and there was also general curtailment in coke, artificial ice and asbestos works. Statements were tabulated from 73 manufacturers in the mineral products group, with a total payroll of 9,326 persons as compared with 9,602 in the month before. The difference represented a decline of 2.9 per cent. The tendency during the corresponding period of last year had been favourable, but employment then was not in as great a volume as for the month under review.

**MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.** — Returns were received from 65 employers in this industry, whose payrolls comprised 3,702 persons, whereas at the beginning of September they had employed 3,923 workers. Factories making photographic appliances in Ontario were decidedly slacker.

#### Logging.

Continued activity was reported in logging camps. The 205 operators making returns enlarged their staffs from 15,742 at the beginning of September to 19,497 at the first of October. This increase of 23.9 per cent was about evenly distributed between Quebec and Ontario, while in British Columbia the tendency was downward. Employment during the corresponding period of last year had also increased, although not so extensively, and the situation then was less favourable than for the period being surveyed.

#### Mining.

**COAL MINING.** — A further small increase in activity was indicated in coal

mines in the Prairie Provinces, while in the Maritime district and British Columbia reductions in personnel were indicated. According to returns from 92 mine managers, 29,741 persons were employed in this industry as compared with 29,620 on September 1. This gain of .4 per cent was very much smaller than that registered during the corresponding period of last year, when the index number had stood some 4 points higher.

**METALLIC ORES.** — Substantial additions to staffs in gold, nickel and copper mines in Ontario were partly offset by reductions in British Columbia gold, silver, copper and zinc mines. Statements were compiled from 44 firms in the metallic ore mining group, whose payrolls comprised 12,069 persons as compared with 11,933 at the beginning of September. An increase on a rather larger scale had been indicated during the same month of last year, but the index number then was considerably lower than at the present time.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS, OTHER THAN COAL.** — Continued though moderate expansion was experienced in this industry at the beginning of October, when 129 workers were added to the staffs of the 68 concerns reporting. They employed 6,898 persons as compared with 6,769 in the last report. Practically all of this increase of 1.9 per cent occurred in asbestos mining

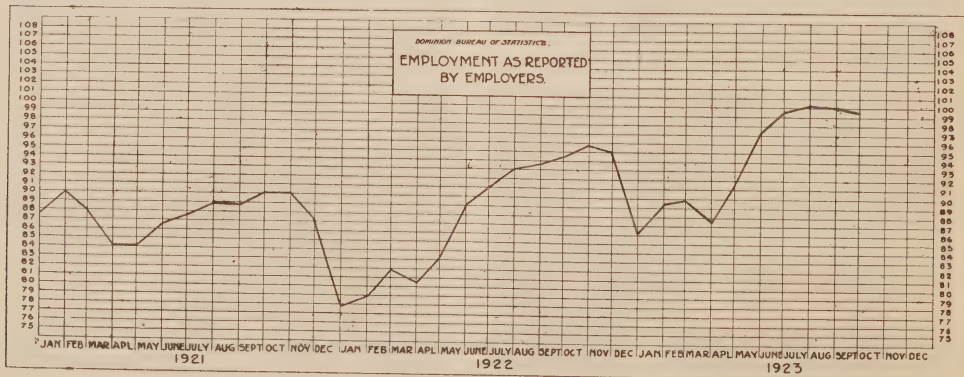
in Quebec. During the corresponding period of last year very little change in the situation had been shown.

#### Transportation.

**STREET RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE.** — Fluctuations in employment in this division in different parts of the country resulted in a small net increase. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, minor declines were recorded on street railways, while in the Prairie Provinces considerable improvement was indicated by grain elevators. One hundred and three firms had in their employ 20,347 persons as compared with 20,289 at the beginning of September. Increases in personnel on a very much larger scale had been reported on October 1, 1922, and the index number then stood some 8 points higher than at the present time.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.** — Employment in this industry also showed considerable fluctuations; in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario there were extensive losses, but counteracting additions to staffs were registered in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Reports were received from 109 concerns and divisional superintendents employing 82,950 persons as compared with 82,897 on September 1. Substantial expansion had been indicated at the same period of last year, but conditions then were not as favourable as for the period being reviewed.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.** — The number of men engaged in this indus-



Industry	Relative weight	Oct. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1922	Oct. 1 1922	Oct. 1 1921
<b>Manufacturing .....</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>
Animal products—edible	1.7	88.6	94.1	92.4	91.2
Fur and its products...	2.2	100.2	90.5	99.1	97.3
Leather and its products	2.1	78.9	76.3	79.1	81.0
Lumber and its products	7.1	116.4	119.7	108.3	91.9
Rough and dressed lumber .....	5.1	146.4	153.1	129.1	104.9
Lumber products .....	2.0	76.6	76.5	80.2	75.5
Musical instruments .....	4	66.6	64.7	66.7	62.0
Plant products—edible	3.5	103.9	97.9	103.8	104.0
Pulp and paper products	6.6	104.7	104.5	96.9	86.7
Pulp and paper .....	3.3	115.1	116.8	101.0	85.7
Paper products .....	.8	91.0	88.0	87.7	79.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	97.1	95.5	95.1	91.0
Rubber products .....	1.2	67.4	70.8	74.6	65.1
Textile products .....	8.4	86.9	85.0	88.7	84.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	93.6	91.6	100.4	93.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	93.1	93.0	91.5	80.7
Garments and personal furnishings .....	2.9	77.0	73.7	77.8	80.2
Others .....	1.1	91.8	92.2	88.5	83.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors .....	1.4	101.1	88.2	100.9	102.7
Wood distillates and extracts .....	.1	104.2	111.1	80.5	80.1
Chemicals and allied products .....	.8	88.5	87.0	89.0	80.9
Clay, glass and stone products .....	1.2	99.8	102.4	92.8	83.4
Electric current .....	1.4	122.1	125.3	122.9	105.3
Electrical apparatus .....	1.0	104.3	104.7	81.9	78.7
Iron and steel products	15.3	81.3	86.0	72.1	70.0
Crude, rolled and forged products .....	1.7	69.2	78.4	60.4	62.5
Machinery, other than vehicles .....	1.1	76.8	79.1	63.6	64.5
Agricultural implements	.8	60.0	61.6	53.3	42.5
Land vehicles .....	7.1	97.4	105.9	86.1	82.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing .....	.4	31.0	27.2	22.1	43.0
Heating appliances .....	.7	92.2	92.9	89.0	84.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.) .....	.8	101.7	100.8	88.1	98.2
Foundry and machine shop products .....	.6	82.0	85.5	73.4	64.1
Others .....	2.1	76.9	76.8	73.4	66.0
Non-ferrous metal products .....	1.5	89.7	91.0	74.8	63.1
Mineral products .....	1.1	100.3	103.5	97.3	87.7
Miscellaneous .....	.4	82.1	86.5	83.9	82.3
<b>Logging .....</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>48.1</b>
<b>Mining .....</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>96.4</b>
Coal .....	3.6	95.2	94.6	99.4	102.3
Metallic ores .....	1.5	138.5	132.7	103.7	85.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) .....	.8	111.6	108.8	106.2	81.4
<b>Communication .....</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>105.1</b>
Telegraphs .....	.6	109.3	111.4	102.2	98.3
Telephones .....	2.1	105.9	105.1	103.0	106.8
<b>Transportation .....</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>109.6</b>
Street railways and car-tage .....	2.5	122.4	121.6	130.4	119.7
Steam Railways .....	10.1	106.9	107.0	100.2	99.2
Shipping and stevedoring .....	1.7	204.5	163.9	241.5	218.5
<b>Construction and maintenance .....</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>171.8</b>	<b>180.9</b>	<b>166.2</b>	<b>142.5</b>
Building .....	3.4	144.5	147.2	128.1	102.9
Highway .....	2.0	249.5	366.7	423.8	2365.1
Railway .....	5.4	140.2	163.2	137.6	143.0
<b>Services .....</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>104.5</b>
Hotel and restaurant .....	1.0	123.4	137.1	106.8	110.6
Professional .....	.2	113.0	111.4	96.9	92.2
Personal (chiefly laundries) .....	.6	101.0	100.7	96.0	98.7
<b>Trade .....</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>92.4</b>
Retail .....	4.2	90.5	89.8	88.8	88.5
Wholesale .....	2.5	98.2	96.1	97.4	99.4
<b>All industries .....</b>	<b>100.</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>90.2</b>

try showed a large increase at the beginning of October, mainly in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In Ontario and British Columbia there were declines. A total working force of 14,279 persons was reported by the 62 firms making returns, who had employed 11,473 workers in the preceding month. There was, therefore, an increase of 24.5 per cent. Reductions in payroll had been indicated during the corresponding period of last year, but the level of employment then was higher than at the present time.

#### Construction and Maintenance

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.** — For the first time since the end of February, the trend of employment in building construction was unfavourable. Although a contrary tendency had been indicated at the beginning of October, 1922, the volume of employment then was considerably smaller than in the month being surveyed. According to returns from 308 building contractors, they employed 28,071 persons on October 1, a number 1,753 smaller than at the beginning of September. All provinces shared in this decline of 5.9 per cent, the losses in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.**—A further large decrease in staffs was shown in this industry, the 85 employers reporting having released 1,656 persons since the preceding month. They employed 16,347 persons as compared with 18,003 at the beginning of September. All provinces, except those of the Maritime district and British Columbia, shared in the decline. Substantial improvement had been reported in October of last year.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.** — Heavy and general contraction was evident in this industry at the beginning of October. This repeats the movement experienced at the same period of last year, although the losses then were less severe than at the present time. The index number, however, was not quite so high as on Oc-



tober 1, 1923. Reports were compiled from 31 concerns and divisional superintendents employing 44,078 persons, as compared with 51,296 at the beginning of the previous month. Nearly half of this decline of 14.1 per cent occurred in the Prairie Provinces, while the losses in Quebec and Ontario were also noteworthy.

#### Services

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.** — The closing of summer hotels caused comparatively large losses in employment in this industry. The declines were general throughout the country. Seventy-two hotels and restaurants employed 7,804 persons as compared with 8,631 at the beginning of September. Rather smaller reductions had been indicated during the corresponding period of last year, when the index number stood a good deal lower.

#### Trade

**RETAIL.** — Retail stores continued to increase their sales force moderately; 199 shops, with an aggregate payroll of 34,709 persons, reported that they had taken on 307 extra persons, a gain of .9 per cent. Ontario registered the

greater part of this increase, although improvement was also reported in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The situation was somewhat better than at the beginning of October, 1922, although additions to staffs on a somewhat larger scale had been indicated.

**WHOLESALE.** — The employment afforded in wholesale establishments showed a one per cent increase at the beginning of October. The gain was reported chiefly in Ontario. Statements were received from 341 concerns employing 20,251 persons as compared with 20,047 in September 1. The index number of employment at 98.2 was slightly higher than during the same period of last year; improvement had also been indicated at that time.

The table on page 1281 gives the index numbers of employment by industries as at October 1 and September 1, 1923, and October 1, 1922, and 1921. The first column shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers reported in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed in January, 1920, equals 100).

### UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1923, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

**T**HE present article on unemployment among members of trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending September 30, 1923. Continued increases in the volume of employment have been reported since the end of June, the changes however, being slight. At the end of the preceding quarter the percentage of idleness stood at 3.4 as compared with percentages of 2.9 at the end of July, 2.2 at the close of August and 2.0 on September 30. When comparing the latter date with September 30, 1922, an improvement of .8 per cent

was registered. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting).

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1920	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Feb. 1920	5.1	4.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.2	4.0
March 1920	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
April 1920	3.6	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
May 1920	4.4	.5	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	5.6	2.4
June 1920	1.6	.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
July 1920	.1	.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	.9	1.4	9.3	2.4
Aug. 1920	.3	1.0	7.5	1.7	.3	.5	.7	4.7	2.4
Sept. 1920	.3	.1	7.6	1.9	.5	.1	.6	5.1	3.3
Oct. 1920	.3	.4	9.5	3.0	3.3	.3	.8	16.7	6.1
Nov. 1920	2.2	.5	14.7	6.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	24.7	10.2
Dec. 1920	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.3	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.1
Jan. 1921	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Feb. 1921	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
March 1921	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
April 1921	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
May 1921	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
June 1921	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
July 1921	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
Aug. 1921	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Sept. 1921	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Oct. 1921	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4
Nov. 1921	6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1
Dec. 1921	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Jan. 1922	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Feb. 1922	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
March 1922	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
April 1922	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
May 1922	12.1	3.1	11.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
June 1922	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
July 1922	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
Aug. 1922	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Sept. 1922	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	.7	.5	1.4	4.8	2.8
Oct. 1922	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Nov. 1922	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Dec. 1922	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Jan. 1923	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Feb. 1923	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.9	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
March 1923	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
April 1923	2.2	.5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
May 1923	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
June 1923	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
July 1923	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
Aug. 1923	.5	.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.9	2.0	2.2
Sept. 1923	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18 and by months for 1919-20-21-22 and to September of this year. The curve which has pursued a downward course during the first half of this year with the exception of January and March continued in the same direction during the quarter under review and the trend is similar to that followed during the corresponding quarter of last year.

Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia reported less unemployment during July than in the previous month. In New Brunswick and Saskatchewan no change was reported and in the other provinces conditions were slightly less favourable.

During August the situation continued to improve and all provinces with the exception of Ontario and Manitoba registered more activity than in July. The change in Ontario and Manitoba, however, was slight.

In September more employment than in August was afforded trade unionists in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta but in

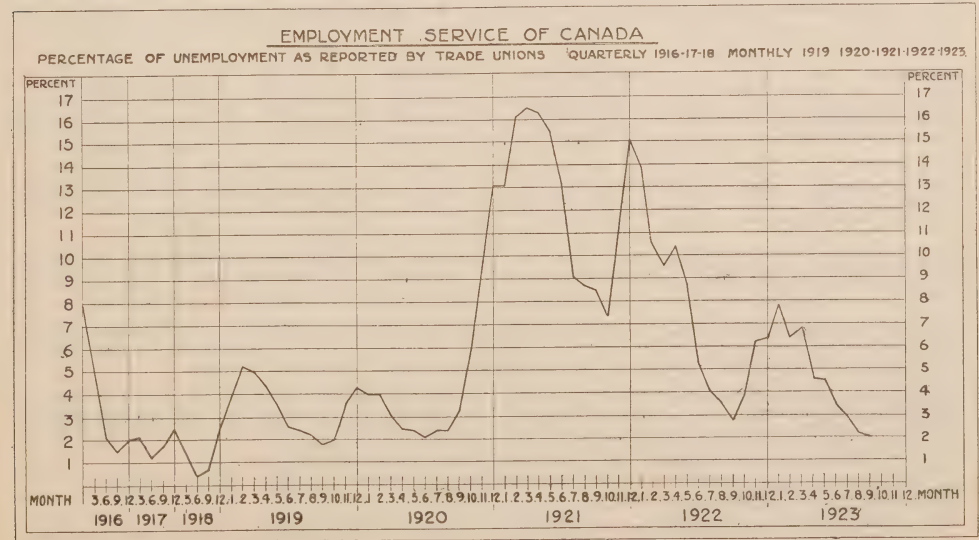


TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1923.

Occupation	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent
Fishing .....													1	85	0	0
Lumber Workers and Loggers...									1	200	0	0				
Mining .....	17	7255	76	1.0												
Coal Miners .....	16	6955	76													
Miners (Non-metallic Ores).....	1	300	0						1	200	0					
Manufacturing Industries.....	10	334	2	.6	10	994	30	3.0	72	13202	697	3.6	194	17205	395	2.3
Vegetable Products (Except Tex- tiles Fibres and Wood).....					1	7	0	0	4	527	16	3.0	9	377	38	10.1
Soft Drink Workers.....									1	90	0		1	94	0	
Cigar and Tobacco Workers.....					1	7	0		1	16	0		5	172	38	
Bakers, Confectioners, Sugar Re- finery and Cereal Mill Employees									2	421	16		3	111	0	
Pulp and Paper Products.....	1	104	2	1.9	2	110	8	7.3	16	2690	62	2.3	47	5365	185	3.4
(a) Pulp and Paper Mill Workers.....									8	1280	0	0	15	2200	185	3.4
(b) Printing, Publishing and Litho- graphing .....	1	104	2	1.9	2	110	8	7.3	8	1430	62	4.3	32	3165	183	5.8
Compositors .....	1	104	2		1	86	6		4	862	35		15	1965	133	
Pressmen and Assistants.....					1	24	2		1	420	25		5	443	17	
Bookbinders .....									1	32	0		2	111	10	
Stereotypers and Electrotypers													3	125	0	
Engravers and Lithographers									2	116	2		7	521	23	
Wood Products (Except Paper)...	1	35	0	0					3	61	8	13.3	12	499	4	.8
Furniture Workers, Wood Work- ers, etc. ....	1	35	0						3	61	8		12	499	4	
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products .....					1	300	0	0	5	7829	331	4.2	16	2718	40	1.5
(a) Textile and Carpet Workers.....					1	300	0	0	1	2004	81	4.0	4	191	0	0
(b) Garment Workers.....									3	5685	250	44	12	2527	40	1.6
Tailors .....													5	177	0	
Garment Workers.....									3	5685	250		7	2350	40	
(c) Hat, Cap and Glove Makers.....									1	140	0	0				
Animal Products (Except Textile Fibres) .....									5	869	192	22.1	10	902	7	.8
Butchers, Meat and Fish Packers													1	65	0	
Leather Workers.....									5	869	192		8	487	7	
Fur Workers.....													1	350	0	
Iron and its Products.....	8	195	0	0	6	577	22	3.8	29	5585	31	.6	92	7038	113	1.6
Blacksmiths .....					1	14	0		3	224	3		5	244	0	
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Build- ers .....	1	13	0		1	23	0		2	123	0		10	607	9	
Machinists .....	2	53	0		1	470	20		7	273	8		21	2063	17	
Moulders .....	2	52	0						1	43	0		16	907	89	
Patternmakers .....	1	3	0						1	170	16		3	19	0	
Railway Carmen.....	2	74	0		2	54	2		13	4560	9		32	2869	4	
Sheet Metal Workers.....					1	16	0		2	192	0		6	329	0	
Non-Ferrous Metals.....									2	154	10	6.5	4	196	5	2.6
Metal Polishers.....									1	144	10		3	46	5	
Jewelry Workers.....									1	10	0		1	150	0	
Mill and Smeltermen.....																
Clay, Glass and Stone Products...									1	90	20	22.2	2	72	3	4.2
Mineral Products (Gas, Oil, etc.)																
Miscellaneous Manufacturing In- dustries (Unclassified Workers)									7	1397	27	1.9	2	38	0	0
Building & Construction.....	4	207	34	16.4	7	187	10	5.3	33	4452	73	1.6	92	8387	463	5.5
Steam, Shovel and Dredgemen...													1	204	4	
Bridge and Structural Iron Work- ers .....													1	96	0	
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	2	85	2		2	74	0		7	1555	27		28	2516	330	
Carpenters and Joiners.....	1	97	30		1	31	10		15	1958	17		37	4539	112	
Electrical Workers.....					1	21	0		1	31	0		3	73	0	
Granite and Stone Cutters.....					1	16	0		3	171	0		8	165	8	
Painters, Decorators and Paper- hangers .....	1	25	2		1	5	0		1	175	18		4	133	0	
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....					1	40	0		4	427	9		7	353	5	
Tile-layers, Lathers and Roofers									1	17	2					
Hod-carriers and Bldg. Labourers									1	118	0		3	308	4	



AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada						
No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unemployed				
Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent			
																			July 1923	Aug. 1923	Sept. 1923	
																1	85	0	0	0	0	
																1	230	0	.....	3.2	0	
																34	12052	122	7.5	2.4	1.0	
																32	11552	122	8.0	2.5	1.1	
																2	500	0	0	0	0	
20	1370	20	1.5	20	1878	8	.4	33	1899	26	1.4	48	2872	154	5.4	407	45754	1332	4.3	2.9	2.9	
				1	1253	0	0	4	176	4	2.3	3	65	3	4.6	22	2405	61	3.5	.9	2.5	
								2	131	4	.....	2	59	0	.....	6	374	4	0	0	1.1	
								1	7	0	.....	1	6	3	.....	9	208	41	1.5	3.4	19.7	
				1	1253	0	.....	1	38	0	.....					7	1823	16	4.3	.9	.9	
6	506	12	2.4	8	235	3	1.3	9	397	10	2.5	10	532	15	2.9	99	9939	297	2.6	3.2	3.0	
												1	66	0	0	24	3526	2	.4	.1	.1	
6	506	12	2.4	8	235	3	1.3	9	397	10	2.5	9	466	15	3.2	75	6413	295	4.0	4.8	4.6	
2	387	10	.....	4	151	0	.....	4	229	8	.....	4	288	2	.....	35	4072	196	3.6	4.2	4.8	
1	28	2	.....	2	46	2	.....	2	94	2	.....	2	102	12	.....	14	1157	62	7.5	11.3	5.4	
				1	26	1	.....	2	67	0	.....	2	60	1	.....	8	296	12	1.1	.7	4.1	
1	25	0	.....	1	12	0	.....	1	7	0	.....					6	169	0	0	0	0	
2	66	0	.....									1	16	0	.....	12	719	25	2.1	3.2	3.5	
												4	786	106	13.5	20	1381	118	10.0	10.2	8.5	
												4	786	106	.....	20	1381	118	10.0	10.2	8.5	
								1	199	0	0	2	171	3	1.8	25	11217	374	7.9	3.7	3.3	
								1	199	0	0	2	171	3	1.8	6	2495	81	3.5	3.0	3.2	
												2	171	3	.....	18	8582	293	9.4	3.9	3.4	
								1	199	0	.....	2	171	3	.....	7	348	3	1.7	9.2	.9	
																11	8234	290	9.7	3.6	3.5	
																1	140	0	0	0	0	
												2	82	2	2.4	17	1853	201	6.3	7.3	10.8	
												1	12	0	.....	2	77	0	0	0	0	
												1	70	2	.....	14	1426	201	7.7	9.3	14.1	
																1	350	0	0	0	0	
13	828	8	1.0	11	390	5	1.3	17	1104	12	1.1	25	1101	25	2.3	201	16818	216	2.5	1.2	1.3	
2	52	0	.....									2	26	0	.....	13	560	3	1.3	1.6	.5	
				1	61	0	.....	2	126	1	.....	1	75	3	.....	18	1028	13	2.7	1.5	1.3	
2	151	0	.....	2	103	1	.....	3	420	10	.....	7	265	8	.....	45	3798	59	.9	.9	1.6	
1	40	5	.....					1	8	1	.....					21	1050	89	6.4	7.1	8.5	
								1	8	0	.....	1	12	4	.....	7	212	20	7.1	8.8	9.4	
6	518	3	.....	8	226	4	.....	9	524	0	.....	11	639	6	.....	83	9464	28	2.4	.3	.3	
2	67	0	.....					1	18	0	.....	3	84	4	.....	14	706	4	1.4	1.2	.6	
												2	135	0	0	8	485	15	3.2	2.3	3.1	
												1	25	0	.....	4	190	15	7.6	7.7	7.9	
												1	110	0	.....	3	185	0	0	0	0	
																1	110	0	0	0	0	
								2	23	0	0					5	185	23	17.9	29.7	12.4	
1	36	0	0													1	36	0	.....	.....	0	
																9	1435	27	0	0	1.9	
9	662	16	2.4	11	244	6	2.5	9	333	9	2.7	12	658	40	6.1	177	15130	651	4.0	5.5	4.3	
												1	63	18	.....	1	204	4	0	0	2.0	
4	190	8	.....	3	63	1	.....	4	129	5	.....	3	160	0	.....	2	159	18	11.9	1.3	11.3	
1	20	0	.....	3	71	2	.....	1	22	4	.....	1	21	0	.....	53	4772	373	6.8	11.5	7.8	
1	167	0	.....	2	75	3	.....	2	122	0	.....	1	185	0	.....	60	6759	175	2.7	3.3	2.6	
1	23	8	.....	1	5	0	.....					2	61	5	.....	12	624	3	0	.3	.5	
1	150	0	.....									1	190	15	.....	16	441	21	5.2	5.7	4.8	
1	112	0	.....	2	30	0	.....	2	60	0	.....	1	16	2	.....	9	678	35	2.6	3.0	5.2	
												1	12	0	.....	18	1038	16	3.3	2.0	1.5	
																2	29	2	17.2	43.8	6.9	
																4	426	4	0	0	1.9	

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1923,

Occupation	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent
Transportation .....	36	2277	49	2.2	26	1842	18	1.0	87	10908	168	1.5	222	22363	56	.3
(a) Shipping and Stevedoring.....	2	98	11	11.2					4	869	2	.2	2	55	0	0
(b) Steam Railway Operation.....	33	2021	38	1.9	25	1764	15	.9	80	7418	132	1.6	208	17877	48	.3
Conductors .....	2	63	0	0	1	134	0	0	7	488	0	0	24	1424	0	0
Locomotive Engineers.....	6	226	0	0	4	367	0	0	11	736	1	0	31	2243	0	0
Locomotive Firemen.....	5	346	4	1.2	2	90	0	0	8	687	42	6.1	27	2473	24	1.0
Trainmen .....	5	606	25	4.1	4	361	15	4.2	11	2225	77	3.5	25	4836	21	0.4
Railway Employees, n.e.s.....	8	305	8	2.6	8	290	0	0	21	1394	4	0.3	49	2702	3	0.1
Express Employees.....	1	11	0	0					2	51	0	0	8	618	0	0
M. of Way Employees and Ry. Shop Labourers.....	6	459	1	0.2	6	522	0	0	20	1834	8	0.4	44	2581	0	0
(c) Local Transportation.....	1	158	0	0	1	78	3	3.8	3	2621	34	1.3	12	4431	8	.2
Street and Electric Ry. Emp.	1	158	0	0	1	78	3	3.8	2	2576	34	1.3	12	4431	8	.2
Teamsters and Chauffeurs.....									1	45	0	0				
Communication .....	9	437	0	0	6	147	0	0	10	1655	9	.5	10	2956	23	.8
(a) Telegraph Operation.....	9	437	0	0	6	147	0	0	10	1655	9	.5	10	2956	23	.8
Telegraphers (System Div.).....	7	321	0	0	6	147	0	0	8	1456	9	.6	8	2837	23	1.0
Telegraphers (Local).....	2	116	0	0					2	199	0	0	2	119	0	0
Trade (Retail Shop Clerks).....									5	458	5	1.1	1	154	0	0
Services .....	7	168	0	0	7	275	0	0	23	4364	10	.2	101	5056	241	4.8
(a) Governmental .....	7	168	0	0	6	244	0	0	13	3586	0	0	54	3491	211	6.0
Federal Employees .....	7	168	0	0	3	120	0	0	8	1301	0	0	45	1955	1	0.1
Civic Employees .....					3	124	0	0	5	2285	0	0	9	1536	210	13.7
(b) Miscellaneous .....					1	31	0	0	10	778	10	1.3	47	1565	30	1.9
Hotel and Restaurant Emp.....									1	70	1	1.4	1	15	0	0
Theatre and Stage Employees.....					1	31	0	0	1	12	1	8.3	13	375	16	4.3
Barbers .....									4	364	7	1.9	16	550	5	0.9
Stationary Eng. and Firemen.....									2	242	1	0.4	14	541	9	1.3
Others .....									2	90	0	0	3	84	0	0
All Occupations .....	83	10678	161	1.5	56	3445	58	1.7	231	41239	962	2.3	621	56206	1178	2.1

the other provinces a slightly greater volume of inactivity was shown.

Table I on page 1283 summarizes the returns by provinces and table III on page 1288 shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

During July the situation among workers in the manufacturing industries was better than in July of last year, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and glass workers and printing tradesmen all reporting smaller percentages of unemployment. In the

building group no change was manifested and employment for transportation workers was on a higher level.

In August improvement was recorded over the corresponding month of last year, the mining, manufacturing and transportation industries all reporting a greater volume of employment. Workers in the building trades, however were slightly less fully engaged.

The manufacturing industries reported a smaller percentage of idle members during September than at the close

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—(Continued).

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent		
																			July 1923	Aug. 1923	Sept. 1923
47	5409	20	.4	54	3650	58	1.6	43	3926	126	3.2	59	3908	65	1.7	574	54283	561	1.5	1.1	1.0
46	5375	20	.4	52	3514	56	1.7	39	3420	126	3.7	1	250	25	10.	9	1272	38	3.3	4.0	3.0
5	289	2	.....	5	164	0	.....	4	400	41	.....	7	373	0	.....	55	3340	43	.4	.1	1.3
5	383	0	.....	4	287	0	.....	3	177	0	.....	7	348	0	.....	71	4767	1	.1	.1	.0
7	569	17	.....	11	339	58	.....	5	388	20	.....	7	327	3	.....	72	5219	168	5.4	3.3	3.2
5	949	0	.....	6	799	0	.....	7	1090	51	.....	7	680	25	.....	70	11549	214	2.7	2.2	1.9
10	914	1	.....	12	557	1	.....	11	700	11	.....	9	384	0	.....	128	7246	28	.7	.4	.4
2	213	0	.....	1	15	0	.....	2	125	3	.....	3	120	0	.....	19	1153	3	0	.1	.3
12	2058	0	.....	13	1353	0	.....	7	540	0	.....	15	921	0	.....	123	11268	9	.2	.2	.1
1	34	0	0	2	136	0	0	4	506	0	0	3	505	12	2.4	27	8469	57	1.0	.2	.7
1	34	0	.....	2	136	0	.....	3	446	0	.....	2	460	12	.....	24	8319	57	1.0	.2	.7
								1	60	0	.....	1	45	0	.....	3	150	0	.....	0	0
7	997	0	0	7	453	0	0	7	782	0	0	8	880	0	0	64	8307	32	.4	.4	.4
7	997	0	0	7	453	0	0	7	782	0	0	8	880	0	0	64	8307	32	.4	.4	.4
7	997	0	.....	7	453	0	.....	7	782	0	.....	7	847	0	.....	57	7840	32	.4	.4	.4
												1	33	0	.....	7	467	0	0	0	0
																6	612	5	.4	.8	.8
9	468	12	2.6	16	592	2	.3	22	1205	16	1.3	26	2880	34	1.2	211	15008	315	1.0	1.5	2.1
5	329	3	.9	9	450	0	0	13	869	0	0	16	1672	0	0	123	10809	214	.4	1.0	2.0
3	223	0	.....	7	391	0	.....	4	223	0	.....	8	837	0	.....	85	5218	1	.1	0	0
2	106	3	.....	2	59	0	.....	9	646	0	.....	8	835	0	.....	38	5591	213	.7	1.9	3.8
4	139	9	6.5	7	142	2	1.4	9	336	16	4.8	10	1208	34	2.8	88	4199	101	2.6	2.7	2.4
1	50	6	.....									2	287	20	.....	5	422	27	5.3	7.5	6.4
2	72	3	.....	3	43	2	.....	4	98	10	.....	1	37	0	.....	25	668	32	8.7	8.1	4.8
				2	52	0	.....	4	174	3	.....	5	228	2	.....	31	1368	17	.5	.4	1.2
1	17	0	.....	2	47	0	.....	1	64	3	.....	2	656	12	.....	22	1567	25	1.2	1.6	1.6
																5	174	0	0	0	0
92	8906	68	.8	108	6817	75	1.1	127	11917	223	1.9	157	12253	293	2.4	1475	151461	3018	2.9	2.2	2.0

of the same month last year, pulp and paper and iron and steel workers reporting more activity. Transportation workers were also better employed but in the mining, building and retail trade groups employment was on a slightly lower level.

The accompanying tabulations (Table II) show in some detail the returns

for the month ending September 30, 1923 for which month returns were received from 1,475 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 151,461 persons, 3,018 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 2.0. The table also gives the general percentages of unemployment in the various trades and industries for July and August.



TABLE III.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufactures	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations		
January 1920	24.2	4.5	2.9	2.7	1.1	1.3	4	7	2	1.3	4.7	3.2	2.6	6	2.3	8.2	11.3	2.1	9.9	2.6	4	1	1	1	0	0	3.3	7	5.4	4.0	4.0		
February 1920	3.6	1.6	1.9	5.0	9	1.3	3	1.1	0	2	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.9	2.2	7.6	12.1	1.8	3.4	2.4	4	1	1	1	0	0	3.3	1.6	4.3	4.0	4.0		
March 1920	3.5	1.6	1.9	5.7	9	1.3	4	1	0	2	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.9	2.2	7.6	12.1	1.8	3.4	2.4	4	1	1	1	0	0	3.3	1.6	4.3	4.0	4.0		
April 1920	0	1.2	2.2	3.8	7	0	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	3.3	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.9	4.1	5.9	1.9	2.7	2.4	1	1	1	1	0	0	3.3	1.7	3.7	3.5	3.5		
May 1920	0	1.2	3.2	4.8	8	0	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	2.6	3.4	3.9	2.5	1.5	2.9	1.4	4.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.5	2.5	
June 1920	2	1.4	2.1	8.0	7	0	1.1	1.1	6	0	1.8	3.8	3.4	2.7	2	3.1	4.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.5	2.5	
July 1920	9	1.0	2.5	3.6	1.0	0	1.5	1.6	4	0	1.5	3.7	1.4	2.4	17.4	5.4	0	4.0	5.8	3.3	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.4	2.4	
August 1920	2	1.2	4.1	1.7	1.9	0	1.4	2.5	4	0	1.5	3.7	1.4	2.4	17.4	5.4	0	4.0	5.8	3.3	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.4	2.4	
September 1920	1	1	1	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.2	0	1.5	3.7	1.4	2.4	17.4	5.4	0	4.0	5.8	3.3	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.4	2.4	
October 1920	14	1	1	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.2	0	1.5	3.7	1.4	2.4	17.4	5.4	0	4.0	5.8	3.3	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.4	2.4	
November 1920	65	6	1.3	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.6	7.3	3.3	2.1	8.9	9.9	7.8	5	0	8.3	12.4	1.0	8.9	3.6	1.3	1	1	1	1	0	0	3.3	3.1	3.4	6.1	6.1	
December 1920	11	12.7	1.3	1.4	2.3	6.1	2.9	14.4	44.9	5.6	16.2	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	17.5	26.5	5.4	37.2	3.6	1.3	1	1	1	1	0	0	3.3	3.1	3.4	6.1	6.1	
January 1921	70	15.6	1.5	1.4	2.3	9.0	3.9	14.4	45.5	5.6	16.2	15.2	19.2	26.1	0	17.5	26.5	5.4	37.2	3.6	1.3	1	1	1	1	0	0	3.3	3.1	3.4	6.1	6.1	
February 1921	32	1.3	8.0	8.1	2	2.3	2.6	7.3	3.3	2.1	8.9	9.9	7.8	5	0	8.3	12.4	1.0	8.9	3.6	1.3	1	1	1	1	0	0	3.3	3.1	3.4	6.1	6.1	
March 1921	26	3.6	2.1	4.2	2.7	4.3	3.2	13.3	38.2	3.8	6.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	12.0	29.4	35.3	33.1	0	12.1	12.8	4.2	1.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	4.7	5.0	4.5	13.1	13.1	
April 1921	26	3.6	2.1	4.2	2.7	4.3	3.2	13.3	38.2	3.8	6.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	12.0	29.4	35.3	33.1	0	12.1	12.8	4.2	1.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	4.7	5.0	4.5	13.1	13.1	
May 1921	29	9.2	12.2	6.5	3.7	7.4	4.5	6.9	3.9	14.1	3.8	3.8	6.0	4	3.7	4.7	13.3	38.2	3.8	6.0	4	3.7	4.7	13.3	38.2	3.8	6.0	4	3.7	4.7	13.3	38.2	
June 1921	25	3.2	16.2	22.6	8.5	3.6	7.4	3.2	5.6	43.6	2.3	6.8	6.4	2.0	6.1	4	3.7	4.7	13.3	38.2	3.8	6.0	4	3.7	4.7	13.3	38.2	3.8	6.0	4	3.7	4.7	13.3
July 1921	18	5.7	16.2	20.9	23.6	1.5	0	3.2	1.8	46.6	2.3	6.8	6.4	2.0	6.1	4	3.7	4.7	13.3	38.2	3.8	6.0	4	3.7	4.7	13.3	38.2	3.8	6.0	4	3.7	4.7	13.3
August 1921	18	5.7	16.2	20.9	23.6	1.5	0	3.2	1.8	46.6	2.3	6.8	6.4	2.0	6.1	4	3.7	4.7	13.3	38.2	3.8	6.0	4	3.7	4.7	13.3	38.2	3.8	6.0	4	3.7	4.7	13.3
September 1921	20	22.6	9.1	13.1	11.1	8.1	6.3	8.3	8.6	6.6	3.0	8.0	3.5	16.1	12.1	13.5	5	10.2	18.2	3.5	6.1	4.1	3.3	2.2	2.2	6.7	9.8	8.7	9.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	
October 1921	23	8.2	3.4	9.1	11.2	6.0	3.5	7.1	6.8	14.4	4.2	17.9	10.6	10.1	13.3	3.5	17.8	10.6	10.1	13.3	3.5	17.8	10.6	10.1	13.3	3.5	17.8	10.6	10.1	13.3	3.5	17.8	
November 1921	91	18.5	8.1	17.1	8.0	3.1	4.0	2.6	11.8	44.0	4.7	56.8	14.0	10.1	9.3	33.5	3.7	12.7	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.2	4.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	8.7	8.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	
December 1921	73	6.4	9.1	18.5	24.1	72.1	3.9	3.5	4.1	12.3	45.8	4.4	60.8	2.3	35.8	9.0	24.3	6.6	9.4	4.5	10.9	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	0	0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	
January 1922	73	6.4	9.1	18.5	24.1	72.1	3.9	3.5	4.1	12.3	45.8	4.4	60.8	2.3	35.8	9.0	24.3	6.6	9.4	4.5	10.9	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	0	0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	
February 1922	63	5.9	15.8	10.1	6.0	7.0	6.7	37.3	13.9	6.0	15.8	1.3	1.3	10.3	8.1	14.1	32.6	0.12	4.2	29.2	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	1.0	0	0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	
March 1922	63	5.9	15.8	10.1	6.0	7.0	6.7	37.3	13.9	6.0	15.8	1.3	1.3	10.3	8.1	14.1	32.6	0.12	4.2	29.2	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	1.0	0	0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	
April 1922	58	3.7	23.1	10.8	10.0	3.3	4.3	3.0	10.4	41.5	4.6	5.6	5.1	13.0	7.1	13.3	25.0	0.16	3.8	23.4	7.2	9.2	7.0	3.6	3.6	7.6	2.0	0	0	10.6	10.6	10.6	
May 1922	58	3.7	23.1	10.8	10.0	3.3	4.3	3.0	10.4	41.5	4.6	5.6	5.1	13.0	7.1	13.3	25.0	0.16	3.8	23.4	7.2	9.2	7.0	3.6	3.6	7.6	2.0	0	0	10.6	10.6	10.6	
June 1922	26.7	7.9	6.5	13.0	3.8	2.3	4.3	4.4	5.8	5.6	5.1	6.3	14.1	5.9	14.5	25.2	0.3	5.5	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.3	
July 1922	17.5	2.7	11.0	6.2	8.1	4.8	3.8	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.4	5.1	6.3	14.1	5.9	14.5	25.2	0.3	5.5	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.2	
August 1922	12.3	...	6.5	5.8	10.5	6.0	4.8	3.8	4.7	3.0	3.2	2.9	0.75	4.1	3.9	10.0	6.7	0.37	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
September 1922	16.1	...	6.5	4.5	13.4	2.8	4.8	4.7	3.0	3.2	2.9	0.75	4.1	3.9	10.0	6.7	0.37	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
October 1922	37.7	...	7.5	7.9	2.5	2.3	5.5	4.0	4.1	2.6	4.6	4.6	12.6	7.2	27.9	15.1	0.37	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
November 1922	38.8	3.1	1.7	10.6	6.6	2.6	9.3	9.0	9.0	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.8	9.3	15.8	4.0	0.2	6.0	4.4	10.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	
December 1922	64.8	4.3	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.2	1.1	5.6	2.7	4.4	3.8	4.6	21.6	6.6	7.6	35.8	8.0	9.1	6.5	18.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
January 1923	55	3.8	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.2	1.1	5.6	2.7	4.4	3.8	4.6	21.6	6.6	7.6	35.8	8.0	9.1	6.5	18.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
February 1923	54.1	4.5	6.1	15.6	3.4	1.9	4.1	4.1	13.2	0	3.5	2.8	0.24	3.1	15.8	4.0	0.2	6.0	4.4	10.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	
March 1923	20.2	6.3	8.6	3.7	4.4	2.8	0	4.2	6.7	5.5	1.8	9.1	10.5	1.4	5.9	0.8	3.0	24.1	4.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	
April 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE PERIOD JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1923

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**R**EPORTS from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicate a considerable expansion in the volume of business transacted during the third quarter of 1923 as compared with the same period a year ago. The enlargement is shown in an increase of 14.3 per cent, in opportunities for employment, a gain of nearly 15 per cent in applications, while placements of workers exceeded those of the same quarter last year by more than 21 per cent. The chart on page 1292, which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for September, 1923, shows the extensive seasonal variation in the curves characteristic of this period. During July, applications, vacancies and placements, rose slightly, recovering from the depression at the end of June. The commencement of the demand for harvesters and thresher hands early in August was reflected in the rapid and abrupt rise of the curves, the peak of the harvest movement being attained during September. At this time the curve of vacancies reached a point higher than at any previous period, with the curves of placements and applications approximating it closely. During the latter part of September the inevitable reaction was recorded in a precipitous drop to the pre-harvest level.

During the period July-September the offices reported that they had made 164,367 references to positions and had effected a total of 159,601 placements, as compared with 131,603 during the same quartetr of 1922. The number of placements in regular employment was 137,294, of which 126,820 were of men and 10,474 of women. The placements in casual work during the quarter totalled 22,307. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service totalled 193,770, of which 164,664 were for men and 29,106 for women, as compared with a total of 169,548 vacancies during the same period a year ago. The number of applications for employment registered at the offices was 183,989 (153,960 of men and 30,029 of women) as contrasted with 160,350 during the corresponding period of 1922.

The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements by industries of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the period July-September, 1923. The high percentage of vacancies and placements in the farming group is entirely characteristic of this quarter.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of September, 1923.

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario			
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual	
Manufacturing .....	325	231	36	366	154	71	578	360	34	6,972	5,463	683	
Animal Products—Edible.....	2	2					5	7		380	196	103	
Fur and its Products.....											1		
Leather and its Products.....	9	8		2			7	4		120	90	20	
Lumber and its Products.....	88	67	3	234	75	20	156	157		1,212	896	70	
Musical Instruments.....							4	11		41	20	11	
Pulp and Paper Products.....	21	17	2	11	10	1	140	42	16	953	1,004	66	
Rubber Products.....								2	2	111	75	4	
Textile Products.....	4	3		20	9	12	28	23		344	195	25	
Plant Products—Edible.....	16	6	11	32	25	6	19	10	4	556	412	91	
Wood distillates etc.....	2	1											
Chemical and Allied Products.....							8	3	5	221	142	26	
Clay, Glass and Stone.....	2	2					6	3		275	215	14	
Electric Current.....	34	34		1	1			3		655	478	25	
Electric Apparatus.....	1	1					1	1		200	162	20	
Iron and Steel Products.....	135	88	18	49	25	24	44	34	1	1,453	1,219	124	
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....				6	6		113	36		109	121	7	
Mineral Products.....	8	7	2	2	1		42	21	6	179	129	50	
Miscellaneous .....	3			9	1	8	4	5		163	108	27	
Logging .....	125	98		277	169	2	1,169	1008		9,619	2,954	39	
Fishing.....										17	10		
Farming .....	215	192	3	59	46	2	153	145		3,349	3,059	177	
Mining .....	59	109	2	31	21		81	39		1,044	882	2	
Coal .....	26	83		18	21								
Metallic Ores.....	7	5					1			940	797		
Non-metallic Ores.....	26	21	2	13			80	39		104	85	2	
Communication.....	4	1	8	3	4		1	1		122	142		
Transportation .....	50	23	25	72	46	24	421	353		1,933	1,486	292	
Street Railway and Cartage.....	30	10	20	4		4	37	22		518	315	171	
Railway .....	5	4	1	24	18	4		27		151	122	10	
Shipping and Stevedoring.....	15	9	4	44	28	16	384	304		1,264	1,049	111	
Construction & Maintenance.....	1,289	990	52	935	717	50	3,112	2,282	13	15,890	12,988	286	
Railway .....	347	310		481	380	1	921	634		7,322	5,267	26	
Highway .....	425	311	3	3	2	2	140	132		1,423	1,223	24	
Building and other.....	517	369	49	451	335	47	2,051	1,516	13	7,145	6,493	236	
Services .....	942	303	511	1,081	374	567	1,652	1,378	41	13,124	4,023	6,185	
Governmental .....	58	49	8	20	10	9	5	4		471	351	61	
Hotel and Restaurant.....	108	61	31	75	63	4	379	334	4	1,153	787	51	
Professional .....	66	17	22	44	26	17	104	60	8	613	392	141	
Recreational .....	10	3	5	4		4	2	1		124	64	45	
Personal .....	139	30	108	299	69	221	77	49	7	1,459	604	801	
Household .....	560	143	337	635	205	312	1,084	980	22	9,222	1,780	5,086	
Farm .....	1			4	1		1			82	45		
Trade .....	161	65	88	136	30	94	104	62	8	892	605	263	
Retail .....	89	41	43	128	29	87	74	36	8	683	470	189	
Wholesale .....	72	24	45	8	1	7	30	26		209	135	74	
Finance.....	12	3	9	13	6	5	9	7		408	78	315	
All Industries.* .....	3,182	2,020		734	2,973	1,567	815	7,280	5,635	96	53,370	31,690	8,242
Men .....	2,467	1,798		370	2,191	1,258	476	5,901	4,435	72	41,682	28,438	2,702
Women .....	715	222		364	782	309	339	1,379	1,200	24	11,688	3,257	5,540



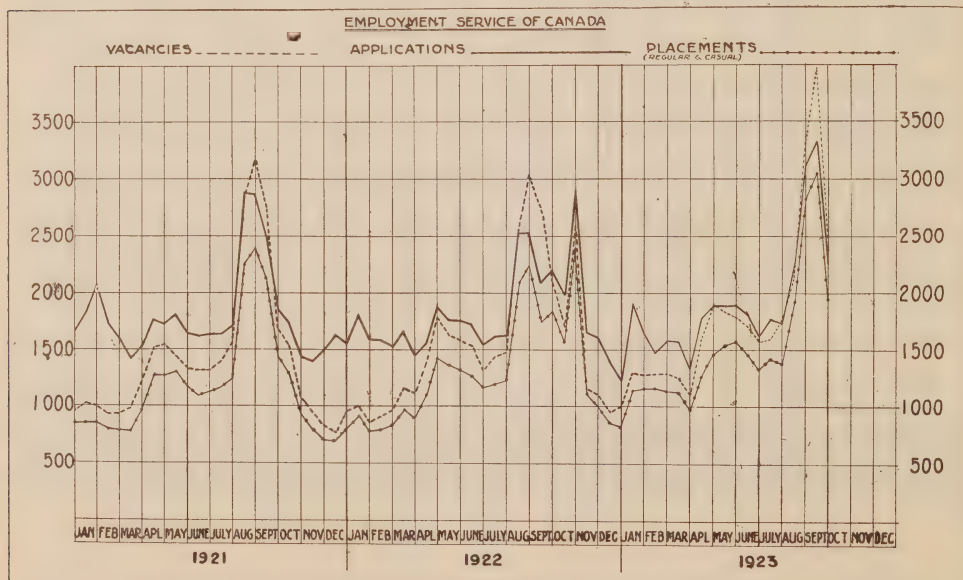
SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1923

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
719	500	329	370	209	132	1,225	995	155	2,610	1,537	641	13,165	9,454	2,081
25	6	18	24	9	14	34	19	10	73	58	12	548	297	157
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
41	6	13	6	2	4	14	3	11	82	5	80	281	119	128
125	252	27	70	37	19	445	377	12	1,420	982	133	3,750	2,843	284
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	31	11
26	20	9	17	1	16	20	16	16	44	30	11	1,222	1,140	137
3	1	.....	1	.....	1	5	2	3	13	3	9	135	81	19
90	41	42	1	.....	1	4	.....	2	14	2	10	503	273	92
102	34	68	100	60	36	27	29	19	205	66	91	1,077	642	327
13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	.....
22	2	19	.....	.....	.....	9	4	6	17	4	14	277	155	70
12	7	6	5	4	1	144	126	2	137	99	29	580	456	52
17	10	2	9	8	.....	7	3	2	125	76	4	848	613	33
9	3	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	220	173	24
163	71	93	116	80	29	131	78	47	343	105	221	2,434	1,700	557
3	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	60	60	.....	293	225	9
17	7	5	12	5	7	336	327	6	23	11	10	619	508	86
49	25	23	5	.....	3	26	7	18	51	34	16	310	180	95
40	225	.....	8	4	.....	357	264	.....	2,676	2,006	15	14,271	6,728	56
8	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	32	13	19	62	27	19
17,328	18,808	146	44,823	31,269	12	21,261	15,950	34	1,958	6,043	72	89,146	75,512	446
44	39	4	104	61	2	318	232	1	687	598	6	2,368	1,981	17
4	4	1	99	57	2	297	214	.....	6	2	2	450	381	5
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	642	564	3	1,598	1,376	3
38	33	3	5	4	.....	15	10	1	39	32	1	320	224	9
151	107	3	63	58	1	31	13	16	66	40	12	441	366	40
341	176	158	317	151	137	256	171	71	964	284	611	4,354	2,690	1,318
202	44	148	268	116	133	155	87	66	317	83	209	1,531	677	751
138	132	10	49	35	4	97	80	5	58	38	11	522	456	45
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	589	163	391	2,301	1,557	522
1,866	1,967	644	3,865	3,402	108	2,835	2,354	76	3,377	2,342	618	33,169	27,042	1,847
299	763	5	2,167	2,039	17	1,358	1,105	2	759	641	11	13,649	11,139	62
243	187	28	135	91	5	297	227	.....	469	274	24	3,135	2,452	86
1,324	1,017	611	1,563	1,272	86	1,185	1,022	74	2,149	1,427	583	16,385	13,451	1,699
6,310	1,703	3,905	4,165	1,658	805	3,129	1,422	1,039	2,834	1,230	1,502	33,237	12,091	14,555
17	11	3	54	41	14	71	64	10	125	60	32	321	590	137
633	549	39	455	243	22	334	249	2	402	299	54	3,559	2,555	207
115	87	19	395	333	10	96	69	18	133	99	14	1,566	1,083	249
86	29	56	59	20	38	41	36	5	53	20	26	379	173	179
300	23	299	233	47	229	406	115	290	404	43	341	3,426	980	2,296
4,614	709	3,484	1,242	350	491	1,324	453	713	1,698	473	1,034	20,379	5,043	11,479
485	295	5	1,677	624	1	856	436	1	19	236	1	3,127	1,637	8
584	142	395	287	143	121	285	99	159	608	137	445	3,057	1,283	1,573
288	113	142	165	78	76	122	57	52	483	118	342	2,082	942	939
296	29	253	122	65	45	163	42	107	125	19	103	1,025	341	634
17	6	8	3	2	1	17	10	7	21	8	10	500	120	355
27,408	23,674	5,592	54,007	36,957	1,319	29,717	21,513	1,558	15,833	14,238	3,951	193,770	137,294	22,307
21,542	22,091	2,005	50,465	35,567	798	27,278	20,453	842	13,138	12,785	2,559	164,664	126,820	10,124
5,866	1,583	3,587	3,542	1,390	521	2,439	1,060	716	2,695	1,453	1,092	29,106	10,474	12,183

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1923

THE continued demand for thresher hands and harvesters in the prairie provinces was reflected in the increased business reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during September, 1923. The demand for workers, very great during the month of August, reached its peak during the early part of September, the registration and placement of applicants following very closely. A very marked expansion is recorded in comparison with the corresponding period of 1922. The accompanying chart, which is based on daily averages over half-month periods, illustrates the precipitous rise in applications, vacancies and placements, the curves attaining a level higher than at any previous time in the records of the Employment Service. The decline in business during the latter half of September may be noted in all three curves and is the re-action from the peak of the harvest period. The offices reported that applications for work averaged

3,327 and 2,265 daily during the first and second half of September, as compared with 2,105 and 2,210 daily during the same periods of last year. During the latter half of August, 1923, applications averaged 3,121 daily. The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service was 3,977 daily during the first half of September, as contrasted with 3,327 during the previous period and with 2,705 daily during the same period last year. During the latter half of the period, vacancies averaged 2,445 daily, as compared with 2,100 during the same period a year ago. The average number of placements made daily by the offices during the first half of September was 3,044 as compared with 2,828 during the preceding period and with 1,743 during the corresponding period of 1922. Placements during the latter half of September averaged 1,939 daily, in contrast with 1,846 during the same period last year. Of the placements made during the per-



iod under review, the average number in regular employment was 2,717 and 1,594 daily, and in casual work 327 and 345 daily during the first and second half of the month respectively.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923 (9 months).....	260,879	92,296	353,175

During the month of September the offices made 61,519 references to positions and effected a total of 59,800 placements. The placements in regular employment numbered 51,740, of which 48,333 were of men and 3,407 of women. Placements in casual work totalled 8,060. The number of applications for work reported at the offices was 67,097, of which 56,895 were from men and 10,202 from women. Vacancies for men totalled 67,065 during the period, while opportunities for employment for women numbered 10,021, — a total of 77,086.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia, 714 men, 68 women; New Brunswick, 307 men, 113 women; Quebec, 1,383 men, 432 women; Ontario, 8,933 men, 1,142 women; Manitoba, 8,846 men, 496 women; Saskatchewan, 17,712 men, 452 women; Alberta, 7,917 men, 325 women; British Columbia, 2,521 men, 379 women.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES

A few orders for workers for fall ploughing were received at Amherst and New Glasgow. Little change was reported in the building and construction group, calls for carpenters, painters, plasterers, etc., being received in considerable numbers. Outside construc-

tion work was brisk with a number of men placed on sewer work and street paving. Sawyers, pulpwood and hardwood cutters and loggers, were in demand at Amherst, Moncton and St. John, with sufficient applicants to fill the positions.

#### QUEBEC

In the province of Quebec a slight decline was reported in the demand for farm workers. The construction industries were active, with a slight falling off in the demand for labour for work on highways and provincial roads. Requests for bricklayers, plasterers, stone-masons and building labourers, were received at all the offices. The seasonal demand for loggers and bushmen was well under way, calls being registered at Quebec, Hull and Montreal. Experienced women applicants were hard to secure to meet the increased demand for general servants.

#### ONTARIO

In most districts numerous orders for general farm labour were received, while at the offices at Hamilton, Toronto, Niagara Falls and Chatham, fruit pickers, sugar beet and tobacco workers, were called for. Activities in the construction group were brisk, applicants for road work, street paving and outside work, being readily absorbed. No extensive building was under way, although carpenters, masons, bricklayers and inside finishers were required at Kingston, Oshawa, Cobalt, Timmins and St. Thomas. There was a demand for section labourers and extra gang hands at London, St. Thomas and Ottawa, while many railway construction labourers were sent to points near North Bay, Sudbury and Timmins. The seasonal demand for loggers had commenced, the offices at Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins, Port Arthur and Pembroke, reporting a large number of orders. Millmen, pulpwood cutters, sawyers and teamsters were required at North Bay, Ottawa and Cobalt. In the manufacturing industries some keenness in demand was



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1923.

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS.					Regular placements same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	1,164	463	1,292	1,121	782	245	662	678
Amherst.....	147	103	74	68	48	12	29	92
Halifax.....	536	46	603	526	336	182	366	156
New Glasgow.....	187	111	224	179	132	17	109	127
Sydney.....	294	233	331	348	266	34	158	303
New Brunswick.....	856	239	796	678	420	248	589	636
Chatham.....	93	14	99	84	39	45	115	107
Moncton.....	449	175	365	322	154	158	45	261
St. John.....	314	50	332	272	227	45	439	263
Quebec.....	2,479	1,679	2,887	2,165	1,815	44	698	1,929
Hull.....	424	585	295	245	196	0	47	241
Montreal.....	1,380	413	1,854	1,334	1,129	44	433	1,142
Québec.....	513	219	396	315	282	0	127	308
Sherbrooke.....	126	205	189	155	141	0	23	184
Three Rivers.....	86	257	153	116	67	0	68	54
Ontario.....	18,523	8,825	16,570	13,859	10,075	3,131	4,111	9,792
Belleville.....	206	10	192	196	155	39	16	157
Brantford.....	159	71	188	155	85	58	35	110
Chatham.....	330	225	274	274	264	10	90	245
Cobalt.....	566	300	426	424	423	1	4	238
Fort William.....	611	100	453	434	397	13	46	505
Guelph.....	175	28	241	175	105	25	91	107
Hamilton.....	1,255	150	1,413	1,316	663	580	786	639
Kingston.....	198	138	182	161	79	83	53	98
Kitchener.....	189	64	250	149	112	22	107	157
London.....	378	87	407	374	294	47	105	396
Niagara Falls.....	321	155	328	250	241	0	83	182
North Bay.....	654	878	631	631	618	13	0	567
Oshawa.....	218	84	285	148	124	24	88	104
Ottawa.....	781	358	770	884	711	107	67	776
Pembroke.....	116	142	116	101	101	0	31	123
Peterboro.....	272	129	148	171	117	25	59	171
Port Arthur.....	2,227	1,327	1,010	1,026	985	20	23	622
St. Catharines.....	710	8	530	511	405	105	66	356
St. Thomas.....	175	31	168	172	162	8	11	136
Sarnia.....	152	16	150	142	129	21	19	150
Sault Ste. Marie.....	902	1,816	530	329	237	34	175	460
Sudbury.....	2,189	1,759	530	521	516	5	9	518
Timmins.....	674	230	326	305	304	1	21	325
Toronto.....	4,501	678	6,374	4,381	2,247	1,862	2,031	2,289
Windsor.....	564	41	648	629	601	28	95	361
Manitoba.....	9,003	1,600	12,168	11,749	9,342	2,085	649	5,059
Brandon.....	481	45	591	586	537	48	27	248
Dauphin.....	316	426	213	207	159	48	29	149
Portage la Prairie.....	756	75	959	955	933	20	19	664
Winnipeg.....	7,450	1,054	10,405	10,001	7,713	1,969	574	3,998
Saskatchewan.....	28,948	6,061	18,633	18,601	18,164	418	285	11,178
Estevan.....	935	116	684	681	676	5	7	631
Moose Jaw.....	6,858	2,365	4,061	4,028	3,898	113	63	2,547
North Battleford.....	1,375	317	609	609	604	5	2	95
Prince Albert.....	787	78	528	527	518	9	1	151
Regina.....	5,869	167	4,280	4,269	4,065	174	28	2,184
Saskatoon.....	8,648	2,230	5,408	5,436	5,330	104	157	1,948
Swift Current.....	1,932	629	983	980	974	6	21	780
Weyburn.....	1,107	35	903	894	892	2	6	1,298
Yorkton.....	1,090	124	831	831	831	0	0	803
Kerrobert.....	175	0	174	174	174	0	0	142
Melfort.....	172	0	172	172	172	0	0	599
Alberta.....	11,098	1,383	9,083	8,805	8,242	516	369	4,611
Calgary.....	5,661	455	4,800	4,575	4,382	193	148	1,911
Drumheller.....	1,022	431	541	509	501	8	24	195
Edmonton.....	3,063	222	2,703	2,693	2,388	258	168	1,500
Lethbridge.....	824	219	609	614	577	37	11	674
Medicine Hat.....	528	56	430	414	394	20	18	241
British Columbia.....	5,015	1,470	5,663	4,541	2,900	1,373	1,851	2,626
Cranbrook.....	426	329	211	212	206	0	7	255
Fernie.....	84	163	11	10	8	2	3	77
Kamloops.....	186	253	180	159	63	16	28	98
Penticton.....	320	150	125	199	133	24	19	.....
Nanaimo.....	65	12	40	17	6	11	22	12
Nelson.....	236	39	246	239	239	0	7	199
New Westminster.....	154	1	234	151	108	43	62	72
Prince George.....	119	98	66	65	66	0	1	93
Prince Rupert.....	258	3	245	219	206	13	17	140
Revelstoke.....	120	87	43	43	45	3	21	31
Vancouver.....	2,229	175	3,456	2,527	1,416	1,017	1,446	1,253
Vernon.....	290	118	181	187	183	4	30	149
Victoria.....	528	42	630	513	221	240	188	247
All offices.....	77,086	21,750	67,097	61,519	51,740	8,060	9,224	*36,615

\*106 Placements effected by offices since closed.

shown. At Belleville, Oshawa and Toronto, polishers, moulders and auto workers, were required, while at Kingston, Kitchener and Peterborough, calls were received for woolen weavers, spinners and textile workers. Men for shipping and stevedoring occupations were in demand at Sarnia and Sault Ste. Marie, with a noticeable scarcity of experienced marine firemen and deck hands. In the mining group a number of miners and machine runners were placed from Cobalt and Ottawa. Continued scarcity of domestic workers was reported, the number of orders being greatly in excess of the supply of applicants.

#### MANITOBA

During the early part of September the chief work of the offices consisted of the placement of thresher hands and harvesters, while latterly calls were received for experienced men for fall ploughing. The demand in this group met with a very satisfactory response and no difficulty was found in securing the majority of workers. Requirements in the construction group consisted mainly of vacancies for skilled building tradesmen and mechanics. An urgent call for construction labourers and telegraph workers was reported from Winnipeg. Extra gang hands, section men and teamsters, were placed with the railway companies for maintenance work near Brandon, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie. While the office at Winnipeg received a number of orders for bushmen for the camps in Western Ontario, few placements were made owing to the continued demand for harvesters. Improvement was noted in the employment offered for women workers, there being a steady demand for hotel and household help for city and country.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Harvesting and threshing activities were responsible for the continued and greatly augmented demand, which the offices were able to meet satisfactorily. During the early part of the month at

Estevan, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and Saskatoon, a shortage of experienced harvest hands was reported, while at Regina and Swift Current, gas engineers and separator men were available with few vacancies offered. Toward the latter part of the month the number of orders in this group was slightly curtailed. In the construction group vacancies were offered for teamsters, road graders and labourers, while all the offices had many requests for carpenters, plumbers and building tradesmen. Owing to the harvest slight difficulty was experienced in filling orders from the railway companies for linemen, section hands, steel gang labourers and telegraph crews. At Estevan a few miners and mine labourers were required. The demand for domestic workers was fairly brisk with a slight slackening in the number of positions offered in the country.

#### ALBERTA

A brisk, though declining, demand for harvesters marked the agricultural group in this province. Placements, however, were still very numerous. Orders for general labour for road and sewer work were received and filled at Drumheller and Edmonton, while irrigation work at Medicine Hat and park development work at Banff called for many labourers. A few men were placed as extra gang and section workers from Lethbridge and Calgary. The rising demand for bushmen for logging camps was met without difficulty from Edmonton, Lethbridge and Calgary, with further improvement anticipated for the coming month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

The agricultural district appeared to be supplied with sufficient farm workers, but in the fruit districts many pickers were required. Building tradesmen and mechanics were well employed and at Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert and other points, vacancies were offered for carpenters, plasterers and

decorators. Work on roads, highways and street paving, continued near Fernie, Nelson, Revelstoke and New Westminster, while harbour development at Nanaimo and irrigation work at Vernon employed a number of men. A few vacancies for railway maintenance work were available. The demand for experienced loggers was in excess of the supply, the requirements being registered mainly at Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Nelson and Cranbrook. Calls for tiemakers, millwrights and sawyers, were received and filled from New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria. The mining industry was active, with miners and muckers in great demand. At Fernie the office placed a number of fire fighters. The increased activities in the Okanagan Valley created a demand for fruit packers and labellers, several of whom were placed from Vancouver and Victoria.

#### The Movement of Labour

During September, 1923, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 51,740 placements in regular employment, of which 42,296 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these 6,765 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 4,608 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 2,157 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec issued 375 special certificates, 165 of which were granted to bushmen going to lumber camps in the province from Hull, Montreal and Quebec, and 210 to loggers and lumbermen going to North Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Of the 1,232 certificates issued by the Ontario offices to persons going to points within the province, about 700 were bushmen, loggers, sawmill men and pulp workers, going to camps in the vicinity of North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Sudbury; and more than 400 were labourers and

construction workers for railway extension work near North Bay, Timmins and Port Arthur. Five bricklayers were transferred to Cobalt from Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton; one surveyor was sent to employment from Kingston to Niagara Falls, one gas engineer from Ottawa to North Bay, 2 stonemasons from Toronto to Kingston. The office at Fort William transferred one farmhand to the Winnipeg district, while the office at Sudbury sent two labourers to employment at Hull, Que. Manitoba offices issued 3,019 certificates, of which 1,128 were farm helpers, 18 were teamsters and labourers, and 23 were domestic servants going from Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie to points within the province. Of the 353 workers sent to points near Port Arthur, Ont., 5 were women domestics, 3 were pipefitters and 123 were railway construction labourers, 178 were bush workers, the remainder being sawmill men, station workers and teamsters. To points in Saskatchewan the offices transferred 1,434 workers, of which 1,415 were harvesters and farm labourers, 3 were engineers going to Regina and Saskatoon, 8 were women domestics, 6 labourers, 1 cook and 2 dredge operators. From Winnipeg 19 harvest workers, 37 construction labourers and 1 domestic servant were sent to employment at Calgary, Edmonton and other points in Alberta. Saskatchewan offices despatched 1,094 workers at the reduced rate, 1 domestic servant to Montreal and 4 harvest hands to Edmonton and Calgary. Of the provincial transfers the offices sent 1 store clerk to Regina, 1 carpenter to Kerrobert, 4 camp cooks to points within the province. From Regina, 1 lineman and 3 cooks were sent to Moose Jaw, 13 miners to Estevan, the remainder being harvesters and thresher hands. The number of workers who benefited by the special rate in Alberta was 691, of whom 1 was a farmer going from Calgary to Saskatoon. The majority of the certificates were issued to harvest workers, with a few miners, bushmen and surveyors, all going to employment at points



within the province. The offices in British Columbia transferred 46 workers to Saskatchewan, of whom 2 were school teachers going from Vancouver to Swift Current, and the remainder were farm hands from Vancouver, Victoria, Vernon and Nelson. The 42 transfers to Alberta offices consisted of farm workers. The number of workers sent at the reduced rate to points within the province was 263. These included miners from Nelson to Cranbrook, mill hands, bushmen, construction labourers,

teamsters and carpenters, to various points within the province, and fruit pickers and packers from Vancouver and Victoria to points in the Okanagan district.

Of the 6,765 persons, who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 2,173 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 4,327 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1 by the Pacific Great Eastern and 264 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

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### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1923

**T**HE value of the building permits issued showed a slight decline during September as compared with August and there was also a small decrease as compared with September of last year. According to reports from 56 cities the estimated cost of building work during September was \$10,485,613, while in August it stood at \$11,541,593 and in September, 1922, at \$11,424,119. There was, therefore, a reduction of \$1,055,980 or 9.1 per cent in the former and of \$938,506 or 8.2 per cent in the latter comparison.

Forty-seven cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued nearly 1,200 permits for dwellings at a proposed cost of approximately \$5,000,000. Some 2,900 permits were issued for other buildings at an estimated valuation of over \$4,800,000. As has been mentioned in previous reports the construction of several buildings is frequently authorized by a single permit; the number of buildings to be erected, therefore, would be larger than appears from the number of permits issued.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta showed increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with August, 1923. The largest ac-

tual gain of \$882,752 or 35.3 per cent was recorded in Quebec, while Nova Scotia, with a gain of \$75,630 or 275.8 per cent, registered the most pronounced proportional increase. Of the declines reported in the remaining provinces, those of \$1,437,093 or 55.1 per cent in British Columbia and of \$720,943 or 13.3 per cent in Ontario were most noteworthy.

In comparison with the returns for September, 1922, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases in prospective building. Quebec, with a gain of \$444,507 or 15.1 per cent, showed the greatest increase. The heaviest loss, of \$801,581 or 14.6 per cent, occurred in Ontario, but that in Manitoba of \$324,115 or 38.2 per cent was also pronounced.

An analysis of the returns from individual cities shows that in Montreal the value of the building permits issued during September exceeded that for August, 1923, and also for September of last year. In Toronto there were reductions in both comparisons, Winnipeg registered a rather larger total of anticipated building than in the preceding month, with a decline as compared with September, 1922, while in Vancouver there was a decrease in comparison with the August figures, but an

increase over September of last year. Quebec, Three Rivers, Brantford, Fort William, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Port Arthur, Brandon, Edmonton and South Vancouver registered increases in the estimated cost of building in both comparisons.

The value of the building permits issued during the first nine months of this year showed a decline of 8 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1922, and an increase of 21

per cent over the first nine months of 1921. The total for 1923 was \$105,625,554, for 1922 \$115,113,336 and for 1921 \$86,970,449.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued during September, 1923, as compared with August, 1923, and September, 1922. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	Sept. 1923	Aug. 1923	Sept. 1922	City	Sept. 1923	Aug. 1923	Sept. 1922
<b>P. E. I.—</b> Charlottetown	nil	2,500	3,200	<b>*St. Thomas</b> .....	10,110	22,170	8,945
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	108,055	27,425	363,998	Sarnia .....	73,695	79,535	84,835
*Halifax .....	40,105	16,425	223,343	Sault Ste. Marie.....	32,675	112,725	42,895
*New Glasgow.....	3,750	11,000	4,500	*Toronto .....	1,559,212	2,077,425	2,404,216
*Sydney .....	59,200	nil	136,150	York Township.....	520,450	780,100	846,850
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	48,595	30,205	208,688	Welland .....	30,940	9,885	17,175
Fredericton .....	8,925	4,625	8,000	*Windsor .....	253,542	527,680	326,400
*Moncton .....	19,670	19,580	155,688	Woodstock .....	3,155	84,321	3,610
*St. John.....	20,000	6,000	45,000	<b>Manitoba</b> .....	524,036	536,955	848,151
<b>Quebec</b> .....	3,385,495	2,502,743	2,940,988	*Brandon .....	43,131	27,050	17,206
*Montreal-Maisonneuve	2,438,180	1,839,367	2,210,167	St. Boniface.....	21,055	76,005	117,495
*Quebec .....	743,295	287,770	491,846	*Winnipeg .....	459,850	433,900	713,450
Shawinigan Falls.....	38,150	900	27,500	<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	170,166	194,455	303,570
*Sherbrooke .....	44,000	63,000	30,000	*Moose Jaw.....	12,560	9,300	32,050
*Three Rivers.....	40,645	35,705	11,300	*Regina .....	123,215	73,755	169,870
*Westmount .....	81,225	276,001	170,175	*Saskatoon .....	34,385	111,400	101,650
<b>Ontario</b> .....	4,693,684	5,414,627	5,495,265	<b>Alberta</b> .....	389,635	224,637	358,505
Belleville .....	nil	6,000	6,800	*Calgary .....	58,580	78,000	183,400
*Brantford .....	146,517	18,284	25,765	*Edmonton .....	311,650	123,050	162,510
Chatham .....	8,300	21,675	22,660	Lethbridge .....	15,645	20,420	12,545
*Fort William.....	96,225	57,825	49,650	Medicine Hat.....	3,760	3,167	50
Galt .....	3,945	21,040	30,045	<b>British Columbia</b> ....	1,170,953	2,608,046	901,759
*Guelph .....	31,677	76,387	35,837	Nanaimo .....	16,510	3,860	2,000
*Hamilton .....	596,250	458,550	349,665	*New Westminster.....	14,445	11,360	23,100
*Kingston .....	19,494	23,344	11,262	Point Grey.....	179,000	248,000	299,200
*Kitchener .....	223,130	80,855	63,575	Prince Rupert.....	24,850	19,500	21,650
*London .....	232,045	247,020	215,495	South Vancouver.....	275,100	49,450	35,630
Niagara Falls.....	131,250	31,015	31,990	*Vancouver .....	621,978	1,514,490	370,060
Oshawa .....	74,870	180,170	47,000	*Victoria .....	39,070	761,886	150,119
*Ottawa .....	250,955	267,505	654,762				
Owen Sound.....	10,500	12,050	14,050				
*Peterborough .....	17,056	25,038	30,418				
*Port Arthur.....	268,401	36,680	24,340	<b>Total—56 cities</b> .....	10,485,613	11,541,593	11,424,119
*Stratford .....	32,180	92,388	13,040				
*St. Catharines.....	46,480	64,970	73,995	<b>*Total—35 cities</b> .....	9,009,088	9,763,650	9,744,449

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1923

**D**URING October, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to fifteen fair wage contracts which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and two by the Department of Railways and Canals. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Alterations to heating system in Immigration Building, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, Cotter Brothers, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 18, 1923. Amount of contract, \$12,987.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per week
Labourers-Skilled .....	\$ .50	50
Labourers-Unskilled .....	.42½	54
Teamsters .....	.50	60
Bricklayers .....	1.10	44
Bricklayers helpers-mixing and tempering mortar.....	.55	50
Cement finishers.....	.70	50
Plumbers .....	.90	44
Plumbers helpers.....	.50	50
Steamfitters .....	.90	44
Steamfitters helpers.....	.50	50
Carpenters .....	.85	44
Carpenters helpers.....	.50	50

Dredging on both sides of wharf, Berthier (en Bas), Que. Name of contractor, Lachance Limitée, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, September 26, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 60 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Dredging in harbour, Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, The Frontenac Dredging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 10, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 65 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Dredging the harbour, Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 13, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$8.50 per cubic yard, scow measure; Class "B" 75 cents per cubic yard, place measure.

Dredging the channel, St. Michel de Bellechasse, Que. Name of contractors, The National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Levis, Que. Date of contract, October 22, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$4.00 per cubic yard, Class "B" 55 cents per cubic yard, scow measure.

Construction of freight shed, office room and shelter on wharf, Chicoutimi, Que. Name of contractor, A. Pedneault, Chicoutimi, Que. Date of contract, September 24, 1923. Amount of contract, \$13,555.70.

Construction of portion of wharf, Lotbinière, Que. Name of contractors, J. E. Lowrey and John Mulhall, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 1, 1923. Amount of contract, the following unit prices.



Description of work	Rate	
	\$	
1-Demolishing cap pieces, flooring and stringers, cribwork, removing steel plates.....	2.50	per cu. yd.
2-Concrete walls, pillars, etc....	9.00	" " "
3-New stone filling between concrete walls.....	1.50	" " "
4-Bituminous macadam flooring	1.85	" sq. yd.
5-Ladders in place.....	85.00	each
6-New mooring posts in place..	45.00	"
7-New mooring rings in place...	10.00	"
8-Replacing steel plates including bolts.....	200.00	lump sum
9-Tie rods.....	.07	per lb.

Superstructure of palm house at Rideau Hall conservatory, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, King Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 28, 1923. Amount of contract, \$6,500.

Reconstruction of wharf in concrete, Lanoraie, Que. Name of contractors, F. A. Grothé and Fils, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, October 9, 1923. Amount of contract, the following unit prices.

Description of work	Rate	
	\$	
1-Removing of plank flooring..	.25	per sq. yd.
2-Removal of cribwork and stone filling.....	.75	" cu. yd.
3-Replacing of removed stone and levelling of wharf.....	.75	" " "
4-Concrete in place.....	10.00	" " "
5-Steel bars and anchor rods and plates.....	.0436	per lb
6-Mooring rings.....	5.00	each

Electric wiring in public building, Belleville, Ont. Name of contractor, Harris Brothers, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 15, 1923. Amount of contract, \$1,800, and \$45 for lights on fittings.

Extension to breakwater, Battery Point, N.S. Name of contractors, The Reid Construction Company, Granville

Ferry, N.S. Date of contract, October 8, 1923. Amount of contract, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents per cubic foot of cribwork complete.

Alterations to Assistant Receiver General's office in Dominion Savings Bank, St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, J. A. Grant and Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, October 18, 1923. Amount of contract, \$3,460.

Supply and installation of electric light transmission line, Partridge Island Quarantine Station, St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, J. E. Kane and J. S. Parker, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, October 18, 1923. Amount of contract, \$3,589.

Alterations to heating apparatus in Examining warehouse, Quebec, Que. Name of contractors, Brousseau and Frère, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, October 23, 1923. Amount of contract, \$6,600.

Extension to southern breakwater, Belle River, P.E.I. Name of contractors, W. Compton and A. J. Ross, Flat River, P.E.I. Date of contract, September 29, 1923. Amount of contract, the following unit prices.

Description of work	Rate	
	\$	
1-Bearing piles.....	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	per lineal foot
2-Close piling.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
3-Waling, cross timbers, and stringers, 12"x12".....	40.00	m. feet board
4-Intermediates, 6"x12".....	40.00	" " "
5-Planks 3" and 4".....	40.00	" " "
6-Curbing 10"x10".....	40.00	" " "
7-Brush and stone filling.....	1.50	per cubic yard
8-Drift and screw bolts, boiler plates and spikes.....	.088	per lb

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Repairing and resurfacing of certain roadways and bridge approaches along the Welland Canal. Name of contractors,

The Law Construction Company, Limited, of Ridgeway, County of Welland, Ont. Date of contract, October 15, 1923. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

Construction of a storage annex, of approximately 1,000,000 bushel capacity, to the government elevator at Port Colborne, in the county of Welland, Ontario, on the existing pier and south of the present elevator. Name of contractors, E. G. M. Cape & Co., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, October 19, 1923. Amount of contract, \$376,000.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in October, 1923, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Depart-

ment subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order	Amount of order
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	1,365.74
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters etc.....	233.21
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	3,455.80
Soales, new and repaired.....	461.40
Repairing boxes and hampers, etc.....	88.00
Supplying ink.....	38.10
Mail bag fittings.....	4,802.23
Letter carriers' satchels.....	88.00

### RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

#### Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

LADYSMITH AND WELLINGTON FIELD, E.C., CANADIAN COLLIERIES (DUNSMUIR)

LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES IN THE EXTENSION AND SOUTH WELLINGTON MINES. — Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1923, until October 31, 1924.

During term of agreement, Company to pay employees in classes of work named in Schedules A, B, C and D a day bonus of 91 cents, subject to the fluctuations of the cost of living, as determined by the Cost of Living Commission operated by the Federal Department of Labour.

Company to make no charge for carrying its employees on its railroad between Ladysmith and Extension Mines, special cars being provided.

System of dockage inspection as now practised at Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mines, Extension; and No. 5 Mine, South Wellington, to be continued, with penalties for refuse matter as provided in Schedule A, including dismissal for excess refuse after investigation.

In event of the above penalty, party dismissed may appeal to the Company's District Superintendent, whose decision shall be final. Excess dockages and all unclaimed coal to be credited to the Employees' Gas Committee Fund.

Company on taking a miner from the face and requesting him to perform day work to pay him miner's day rate, but when Company has no work at face and miner elects to perform day work he shall be paid regular day work wage, pertaining to the class of work in which he engages.

Employees to elect an agreement committee at a pithead ballot, committee to consist of one employee representing underground employees at each of the following: No. 1 Mine, No. 2 Mine, No. 3 Mine and No. 5 Mine; and two employees to be members representing the surface employees designated on schedules C and D, employed at Extension, South Wellington and Ladysmith, and in event of Company opening a new mine, one member representing the same after it has been placed on an operating basis. Any member of the committee ceasing to be an employee of the Company shall cease to be a member of the committee. Any vacancy on the committee to be filled within seven days after it occurs. An underground employee cannot vote for a member to represent the surface men, nor can a surface employee vote for a member to represent the underground men.

The management of the Company and the agreement committee to meet on or about the first Saturday in each month. Special meetings may be called by management or by chairman or secretary of the committee.

Grievances or disputes to be taken up with overman or foreman, and failing a settlement matter to be laid before the member of the agreement committee of the mines or department where the employee concerned is employed. Committee to lay before the management any dispute arising between the em-

ployees and the mine officials, or any complaints of the employees, or any question regarding the agreement, and suggestions regarding improvement of working conditions or benefit to operations of the company.

Pending hearing and adjustment of any dispute or grievance, there shall be no stoppage of work, individually or collectively by the employees. Employees not to abandon work collectively in any way inconsistent with the agreement, nor individually except for good and valid reasons.

Operation of a mine not to be suspended in event of a fatal accident, but any employees to have privilege of leaving work to attend the funeral.

Any employee absent without permission for two or more consecutive days to be liable to dismissal without notice, and if absent without permission more than four working days in any month, to suspension or dismissal.

Fixed charges: Miners mining coal to pay Company 10 cents and 15 cents on alternate pay periods for sharpening tools. Axes to be sharpened by the miner. Employees to pay 45 cents per pay period (two weeks) for use of wash house. Employees to pay 35 cents per pay period for use of safety lamps (not including breakages).

Company to furnish coal at \$4.40 per ton to employees, but only one ton per month unless covered by a special order from the District Superintendent.

Employees in September, 1925, to call a meeting of all employees in mines of the Wellington-Extension Field, which are represented on the Employees' Agreement Committee and arrange to elect one employee for each unit, to form a committee to negotiate with the Company for a new agreement.

Employee off work through sickness or accident to have preference of his former working place or position, if competent to fulfill the duties.



**SCHEDULE A. — Mining, Yardage and Timbering.**

**Mining rate.** — Pick coal, Wellington Seams, for all seams now operating on base rate of \$1.01 $\frac{1}{4}$  per net ton of 2,240 pounds. Pick coal, Douglas seam, a base rate of 91 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per net ton of 2,240 pounds.

**Yardage.** — The present system and rates prevailing in the mines to continue. At the beginning of each period management to fix a price to be paid under normal conditions in the various working places.

**Timbering.** — The present system and rates to continue.

If any new mines are opened up, the mining, yardage and timbering rates to be as agreed upon between the company and the agreement committee.

**Dockages.** — In Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 mines, Wellington-Extension, up to and including 100 pounds of refuse per car, double dockage; 100 to 200 pounds, confiscation of car; over 200 pounds, dismissal after investigation.

**SCHEDULE B. — Day rates.** Base rates as follows: Company miners, timbermen, tracklayers, driver bosses, \$4.20; fire bosses, \$4.99; timbermen helpers, \$3.50; bratticemen, \$3.85-\$4.20; roadmen, \$3.32-\$3.67; drivers, \$3.19-\$3.85; pushers, 2.80-\$3.66; motor-men, \$3.85; conductors, \$3.50, switch boys, \$1.75-\$2.80; winch drivers, \$2.80-\$3.85; drum runners, \$2.55-\$3.85; rope riders, \$2.15-\$3.85; door boys, \$1.47; cagers, \$3.50-\$3.85; bottomers, \$2.10-\$2.50; loaders, \$3.50-\$3.85; labourers, \$2.80-\$3.68; pumpmen, \$2.97-\$3.24.

**SCHEDULE C. — Surface.** Base rates per day: Electricians, \$4.00-\$4.74; surveyor's helpers, \$3.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$3.75; power house engineers, \$4.26; fanmen, \$3.75; car repairers, \$3.04-\$4.29; carpenters, \$4.05-\$4.72; blacksmiths, \$3.97-\$5.19; blacksmiths' helpers, \$3.37; machinists, \$4.39-\$5.44; machinists' helpers, \$3.04-

\$3.37; lampmen, \$1.69-\$3.37; weighmen, \$3.57-\$4.05; boys on picking table, \$1.35-\$1.75; labourers, \$3.37; hoistmen, \$3.85.

**SCHEDULE D.—General surface.** Base rates per hour: Locomotive engineer, main line, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; yard, 50  $\frac{2}{5}$  cents; locomotive firemen, main line, 41 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; yard, 35 cents; conductors, 46 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; brakemen, 41 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; car inspectors, 44 cents; wharf and bridge carpenters, 46-52 cents; wharf and bridge carpenters' helpers, 35-41 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; washery foremen, 50 cents; section foremen, 46 cents.

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**CUMBERLAND, B.C. — CANADIAN COLLIERIES (DUMSMUIR) LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES IN AND AROUND THE COMOX MINES.** — Agreement effective from November 1, 1921, until October 31, 1923, and renewed to October 31, 1924.

Employees engaged in classes of work named in schedules A, B, C and D to receive a day bonus subject to fluctuations in the cost of living as determined by the Cost of Living Commission operated by the Federal Department of Labour.

Provisions of the agreement regarding dockage, penalties for excess refuse, miners on day work, the duties of the Agreement Committee, procedure in event of grievances or disputes, fatal accidents and absence from work are similar to those in the agreement for the Lady-smith-Wellington district.

The Agreement Committee for the Comox Mines to consist of two members representing underground employees at No. 4 Mine; two members representing underground employees at No. 5 Mine; two members representing the surface employees designated on Schedules C and D employed at Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Mines.

**SCHEDULE A. — Mining, Yardage and Timbering Mining Rates.** — Base rate for all seams, 84 cents per ton.

**Machine coal.** — Present system and rates to continue.

Yardage. — Present system and rates to continue except that at beginning of each period management may fix a price to be paid under normal conditions in the several working places.

Timbering. — Nos. 4 and 5 Mines: Rope posts, \$1.05; stringers, under 14 feet, \$1.05 per set; stringers, 14 to 16 feet, \$1.40 per set; stringers, 16 feet, \$2.00 per set; bridgesticks, \$2.50. Over 16 feet by special arrangement. Cogs, five feet and under, \$1.05 per cog; over five feet, 20 cents per foot additional.

If any new mines are opened by the company in the Comox district, mining, yardage and timber rates to be as agreed between company and the agreement committee.

Dockage inspection. — Mine No. 4, Comox: Up to and including 100 pounds of refuse per car, double dockage; over 100 pounds and up to 200 pounds, confiscation of car; over 200 pounds, dismissal after investigation. Mine No. 5, Comox: Up to 50 pounds of refuse per car, double dockage; 50 to 100 pounds, confiscation of car; over 100 pounds, dismissal after investigation.

SCHEDULE B. — Base rates per day: Company miners, timbermen, tracklayers, driverbosses, double driver, rockmen, head cagers, machine runners' helpers, coal cutting, \$4.20; fire bosses, \$4.99; timbermen helpers, single driver, pushers, motormen, slopemen, switchmen, rope riders, stablemen, pumpmen, linemen, mechanics' helpers, labourers, brushers, \$3.85; bratticemen, \$3.85-\$4.20; hoistmen, cagers, \$3.50-\$3.85; door boys, \$1.75; machine runners, coal cutting, \$4.55.

SCHEDULE C.—Surface (mines). Base rate per day: Hoistmen, \$5.07; blacksmiths, ropemen, \$4.39; substitution men, \$4.21; car repairers, head cagers, \$4.05; weighmen, compressor men, \$3.71; picking table men, lampmen, labourers, \$3.37; blacksmiths' helpers, \$3.04-\$3.37.

SCHEDULE D. — Surface (general). Rates per day (eight hours): Machinists, mechanics, \$4.64; blacksmiths,

\$4.80; blacksmiths' helpers, \$3.60; carpenters, \$4.20; carpenters' helpers, labourers, \$3.36; mechanics (second class), \$4.32; main line engineers, \$4.52; switch engine engineers, \$4.24; firemen, passenger conductors, brakemen, \$3.44; freight conductors, roundhouse men, \$3.76; section foreman, \$3.84.

#### Manufacturing, Animal Foods

MOOSE JAW, SASK. — SASKATCHEWAN CREAMERY COMPANY, AND EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF SASKATCHEWAN BROTHERHOOD OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 2. — Agreement in effect from July 4, 1920, until March 1, 1921, and from year to year thereafter, with 60 days notice of change. Agreement still effective in 1923.

Hours per day, eight, beginning at any time appointed by the management. Wages per hour, 65 cents; overtime and Sunday work, time and one half. In case of vacancies to be filled, seniority of service to receive preference, other things being equal.

#### Manufacturing, Iron, Steel and Products

VANCOUVER, B.C. — CERTAIN LOCAL ROOFING AND SHEET METAL WORKS, AND AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL WORKERS' UNION, No. 290. — Agreement effective from September 15, 1923, to June 1, 1924, with 90 days notice from March 1, 1924, of change.

Only union members to be employed or men agreeable to join union. If union fails to supply help, other help may be employed temporarily.

Sheet metal work and roofing must be supplied and erected by a sheet metal contractor. Parties to agreement not to work on buildings where union employees have withdrawn or where there is outstanding debt on either side. If during progress of work promised money is unjustly withheld work may be stopped until matter has been adjusted.

No union member to do sheet metal work, roofing, etc., except as a journeyman, providing employer agrees to divide work satisfactorily. Joint Com-

mittee to deal with violation of this provision.

Employer not to request employees to install unfair material unless same is covered by patent rights.

Minimum wage per hour \$1.00; junior members, three-quarters of journeyman's rate.

A permanent Joint Committee of three members from each party to settle differences, and have power to draw up rules of procedure and to submit same to both parties.

Any dispute not settled thus to be investigated by an International officer. No strike or lockout to take place before decision is rendered.

Any employee laid off before noon to receive four hours pay; before 5 p.m. eight hours pay.

#### Transportation

MONTREAL QUE. — GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, AND EMPLOYEES HANDLING FREIGHT AT MONTREAL WHARF, DURING THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION. — Agreement in effect from June 1, 1923, with 30 days' notice of termination or revision.

Hours of service to start between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. for men ordered out for day work, and at 7 p.m. for night work. Provision made for duration of meal period.

Employees ordered to work between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. to receive a minimum of three hours pay at the prevailing rate. Employees called out before 7 a.m. or after 6 p.m. or on Sundays or holidays to be paid a minimum of two hours pay at the prevailing rate. Rate for Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

Employees to have free transportation and leave of absence without pay to attend general committee meetings at request of general chairman. Employees attending court or appearing as witnesses for the Railway at request of the management to have transportation expenses, and pay for time lost.

Employees assigned temporarily to higher or lower positions for two hours

or more in a day to have corresponding higher or lower rates of pay.

In filling vacancies and permanent new positions seniority, merit and ability to govern. In reduction of staff seniors to be retained and those laid off to be given preference of re-employment. Full seniority to be retained by employees re-employed within one year. Employees failing to report for duty or to give reason within ten days of notification to be dismissed.

No employees to be suspended, discharged or disciplined without a hearing. If blameless, employee to be reinstated and paid for time lost. If treatment is considered unjust appeal may be made to a higher officer within fifteen days.

Wages per hour — day work: Checkers, foreman cooper, 54 cents; coopers, 50 cents; sealers, 49 cents; truckers, 48 cents.

For time between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., 5 cents per hour above schedule.

#### Service — Public and Municipal

MOOSE JAW, SASK. — CITY OF MOOSE JAW AND SASKATCHEWAN BROTHERHOOD OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 2.

Agreement effective from April 1, 1922, to March 1, 1923, has been renewed intact to March 31, 1924. This agreement was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1923.

#### Service — Recreational

WINDSOR, ONT. — LOCAL EMPLOYEES AND WINDSOR FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, LOCAL No. 566, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS. — Contracts in effect from September 3, 1923, to June 9, 1924.

The minimum weekly wage scale differs for each class of theatre. Relief pianist or organist to receive \$1.50 per hour or fraction thereof. Pianist or organist alone at any house with no orchestra, double leader's salary. Relief pianist, double regular scale. This rate may be reduced by Board of Directors during the summer. If any



house changes from afternoon and evenings to evenings only 75 per cent of rates in contract to apply. Scale for occasional matinees in this case, leader, \$5.00, sidemen, \$3.25.

Contract rates to be less if agreement is effective for a year.

Extra men: Afternoons, \$3.25; evenings, \$6.00; afternoon and evenings, \$8.50. Extra men for one week, or more, \$2.00 above regular men. Scale is for

six days per week, to not later than 11 p.m. each day. Maximum hours, afternoons 2; evenings 4. Relief to be provided for orchestra where music is continuous. Special provisions for rehearsals.

Disputes to be referred to arbitration.

If house has not sufficient bookings to continue in business contract may be terminated. Whenever any member is not required to render service, he shall receive full salary.

### A COMPARISON OF REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, MARCH-AUGUST, 1923

IN the July issue of the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*, there appeared an article giving the results of an inquiry into the purchasing power of wages for certain trades in terms of food in a number of the chief cities in various countries in March, 1923. In succeeding issues corresponding figures for the months April to August have been summarized.

The Minister of Labour secured figures as to the rates of wages for certain classes of labour and as to the retail prices of certain staple foods for March, 1923, from the governmental office, state or municipal, in each case, responsible for their collection, or from the published reports of such bodies. The method of computation was set forth as follows:—

The figures were used, first of all, to ascertain for each occupation, the quantities of bread, meat, flour, and so on, which could be purchased with the wages of 48 hours' work. It was found, for example, that the Berlin bricklayer's wage for 48 hours would purchase 390 lbs. of bread, or 123 lbs. of flour, or 10 lbs. of butter, or 227 eggs, and so on. The corresponding quantities purchasable with the wages of the London bricklayer were then taken as a basis and called 100, and a series of index numbers was computed, which showed, in respect of each article of food, taken separately, the relative purchasing power in London and in the foreign capitals under comparison, of the earnings of 48 hours in each occupation. In the case of the Berlin bricklayer referred to above, the numbers were found to be 88 for bread, 31 for flour, 26 for butter, 43 for eggs, as against 100 in each case for London.

The index number of real wages, or of the purchasing power of money wages, so calculated were then averaged, two tables being constructed and published, the first being a table of simple arithmetical averages, in which no allowance was made for the relative importance of each article of food, using the proportions in working class family consumption in the United Kingdom. It is the latter table which is kept up to date month to month. No allowance was made, however, for the number of workmen in each trade in calculating the average. The significance of the figures thus obtained was interpreted as follows:—

It may be well perhaps to state with some emphasis that the index numbers shown afford no absolutely safe basis for conclusions as to differences in the *general* level of real wages even in the selected cities. For this purpose it would be necessary to secure wages data for a much larger number of occupations, including those in which women are largely employed. Still less can the figures be accepted as accurately reflecting differences in *national* real wage levels. The most that can be claimed for them is that they afford a rough indication of the differences that existed on or about 1st March, 1923, between the real-wage levels of the selected categories of typical urban male labour in the various capitals.

It is also pointed out in the article that for an accurate measurement of purchasing power of wages in the various countries, figures as to items other than food would be required, especially figures as to rent and clothing. Owing to the scarcity of houses in some cities

and the restrictions imposed by law on rentals in some countries, the greatest divergence is known to exist in the rents. For instance, in Germany reports indicate that rent is a negligible quantity in working class expenditure, while in New York owing to high rentals, this item is very important in family expenditure. A comparison made from figures including rent, as well as food, would, therefore, show the purchasing power of wages in Berlin somewhat higher than a comparison using food

prices alone, and for New York, for instance, the reverse.

The accompanying table is the summary of the figures resulting from the investigation published in the July issue of the British *Labour Gazette* with the figures for all occupations for each month, April to August added. The changes in the figures from month to month are due to the changes in retail prices of foods as well as in the rates of wages.

INDEX NUMBERS (WEIGHTED) OF COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES, MARCH-AUGUST, 1923  
(London=100)

Occupation	London	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Christiania	Madrid	New York	Ottawa	Paris	Prague	Stockholm	Vienna	Warsaw
March, 1, 1923													
<b>Building Trades:—</b>													
<i>Skilled:</i>													
Mason .....	100	107	61	70	86	50	274	217	71	63	95	57	79
Bricklayer .....	100	107	61	70	86	50	274	217	71	63	95	57	79
Carpenter .....	100	107	61	76	82	56	247	179	71	63	95	60	.....
Joiner .....	100	107	53	73	82	63	.....	179	76	.....	95	.....	.....
Plumber .....	100	116	54	64	80	52	242	200	70	.....	86	.....	.....
Painter (General).....	100	122	57	65	91	55	260	175	75	68	112	65	83
<b>Unskilled:—</b>													
Labourer (General).....	100	118	77	67	108	50	.....	161	88	67	112	61	84
<b>Engineering Trades:—</b>													
<i>Skilled:</i>													
Fitter .....	100	108	57	73	104	83	162	196	58	54	79	62	61
Ironmoulder (Hand).....	100	96	58	78	106	78	215	197	59	61	81	.....	62
Patternmaker .....	100	101	53	95	97	78	197	210	54	.....	74	.....	57
Turner .....	100	108	57	79	104	77	152	196	58	57	79	67	61
<b>Unskilled:—</b>													
Labourer .....	100	111	71	78	136	63	150	173	64	65	95	.....	62
<b>Furniture Trades:—</b>													
<i>Skilled:</i>													
Cabinetmaker .....	100	94	63	64	83	57	.....	114	78	70	80	46	.....
<b>Printing &amp; Book-binding Trades:—</b>													
<i>Skilled:</i>													
Compositor (Book & Job)	100	85	45	57	79	55	242	167	63	.....	77	42	108
Hand	100	88	45	58	73	78	.....	155	.....	91	78	.....	141
Machine Minder.....	100	85	.....	60	79	55	.....	153	.....	.....	77	.....	108
Bookbinder .....	100	92	45	51	92	45	184	175	63	82	75	37	117
<b>All Occupations</b>	100	103	57	70	92	61	217	180	68	69	87	55	85
March, 1, 1923													
<b>All Occupations:—</b>													
April, 1, 1923.....	100	102	57	70	93	.....	209	174	.....	68	85	.....	101
May, 1, 1923.....	100	99	.....	65	86	58	.....	182	.....	67	83	43	93
June, 1, 1923.....	100	100	.....	64	87	62	.....	182	87	67	84	47	96
July, 1, 1923.....	100	99	.....	62	90	62	.....	186	88	65	86	50	76
August, 1, 1923.....	100	100	.....	57	94	66	.....	183	86	77	88	.....	97

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1923

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. The average cost of a weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was slightly higher owing to seasonal advances in the prices of dairy products. Index numbers of wholesale prices calculated by various authorities were in the main somewhat lower, the only exception being the Department of Labour special index number of fifty commodities which rose slightly.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.65 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$10.46 for September; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.99 for October, 1914. Substantial increases occurred in eggs, butter, and cheese, while there were smaller increases in sugar, lard, bacon, milk and rice. The only important decline was in potatoes, though beef, evaporated apples, and prunes were also slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.16 for October, as compared with \$20.97 for September; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change from the levels in September.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, declined slightly to 153.1 for October, as compared with 154.7 for September; 145.9 for October, 1922; 155.5 for October, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak).

In the grouping according to chief component material, four of the main groups were lower. The Vegetable Products group showed the greatest decline, due mostly to lower prices for

grains, flour and vegetables. A decline in the price of pig iron caused a decline in the Iron and its Products group. The Non-Ferrous Metals group and the Chemicals group also reached lower levels, the former because of decreases in the prices of copper, tin and zinc. The Animals group showed the largest advance, and this in spite of lower prices on live stock. The advance was due mainly to increases in the prices of milk and its products and in eggs. The Textile group, the Non-Metallic Minerals group and the Wood Products group each showed small advances.

In the grouping according to purpose, both consumers' goods and producers' goods declined slightly, the former because of lower prices for breadstuffs, fruits, meats and vegetables, and the latter mainly because of lower prices for materials for the Meat Packing and the Milling industries.

In the grouping according to origin, farm products were lower while marine products and forest products were up.

The index number based upon prices of 271 articles in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, stood at 221.2 for October, as compared with 221.3 for September; 219.8 for October, 1922; 229.2 for October, 1921; 356.6 for October, 1920 (the peak); and 138.7 for October, 1914. The principal advances occurred in the prices of sheep, milk, eggs, fresh fruits, sugar, raw cotton, anthracite coal and linseed oil, while the prices of western grains, cattle, hogs, dressed lamb, cheese, potatoes, flour, pig iron, Connellsville coke, gasoline and raw rubber were substantially lower. Compared with a year ago all the main groups were higher, except animals and meats, hides, leathers and boots, fuel and lighting, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals, and the miscellaneous group.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to January 1919, by the



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS  
 OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities	Quantity	(*) 1900	(*) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1915	Oct. 1916	Oct. 1917	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1919	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1922	Spt. 1923	Oct. 1923
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	50.2	47.6	52.4	62.8	76.2	72.2	80.2	60.8	58.2	59.0	58.2
Beef, shoulder, roast..	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	35.0	32.8	34.4	43.6	54.2	49.4	50.4	33.4	31.8	30.8	30.6
Veal, roast shoulder..	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	18.1	17.5	19.7	24.0	28.0	26.4	29.0	19.7	18.7	18.4	18.5
Mutton, roast leg.....	1 "	11.3	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.4	20.8	24.2	29.4	36.4	34.3	36.3	26.3	27.2	27.9	28.0
Pork, fresh, roast leg..	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.4	19.6	23.5	32.7	38.0	39.7	42.3	31.5	30.0	27.2	27.2
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	38.0	35.8	40.2	59.4	70.0	72.6	74.4	57.2	53.8	50.6	51.0
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.9	26.0	30.5	43.2	51.1	55.9	60.1	46.1	41.6	38.9	39.3
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.4	35.8	42.2	63.8	74.2	82.4	74.4	48.2	45.4	44.8	45.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	35.3	36.7	43.6	54.7	60.7	69.1	75.0	50.7	41.7	38.3	44.3
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	31.5	31.6	38.3	48.5	55.0	60.4	68.3	46.6	37.4	34.0	39.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	54.0	51.0	54.6	64.8	75.6	85.8	92.4	80.4	69.6	69.0	70.2
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	59.0	60.8	74.2	92.6	101.2	114.6	125.8	81.2	76.8	72.8	78.4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.7	35.1	42.4	50.6	55.7	64.1	69.1	46.8	43.0	41.4	44.2
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	22.0	21.0	27.8	33.5	33.3	39.6	41.2	35.4	\$27.6	\$31.2	\$33.5
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	20.3	21.1	26.1	30.3	31.4	36.9	38.6	32.0	\$27.6	\$31.2	\$33.5
Bread, plain, white....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	67.5	66.0	84.0	109.5	118.5	118.5	144.0	118.5	102.0	102.0	102.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	38.0	35.0	43.0	66.0	69.0	67.0	80.0	58.0	\$45.0	\$44.0	\$44.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	25.0	24.0	28.0	32.5	40.5	39.0	42.5	30.5	\$21.2	\$20.4	\$21.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	13.2	12.1	13.6	18.4	24.6	28.2	33.2	18.6	\$21.2	\$20.4	\$21.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	14.4	20.8	33.6	33.1	22.8	23.4	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.7	12.1	13.4	16.5	23.2	25.6	29.2	21.6	23.9	19.6	19.5
Prunes, medium size....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	13.2	12.9	13.2	16.1	18.8	23.4	27.4	18.2	19.6	18.4	18.2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.2	31.6	30.0	36.8	42.4	48.8	50.8	86.4	41.2	34.8	45.2	48.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	14.0	13.8	16.8	19.6	22.4	23.6	40.8	19.6	16.4	21.6	23.0
Tea, black, medium....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	12.4	15.5	15.6	16.4	13.6	\$14.6	\$17.0	\$17.1
Tea, green, medium....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.2	11.9	14.8	16.1	17.0	15.1	\$14.6	\$17.0	\$17.1
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.5	14.0	15.1	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	20.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	35.3	35.0	53.0	56.7	71.3	71.7	69.4	64.4	40.4	66.3	52.8
Vinegar, white wine....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.99	\$ 7.82	\$ 9.30	\$ 11.81	\$ 13.54	\$ 14.21	\$ 15.83	\$ 11.48	\$ 10.23	\$ 10.46	\$ 10.65
Starch, laundry.....	¼ lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
		2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.9	51.3	57.9	69.4	78.8	84.3	125.3	110.1	116.4	111.2	111.5
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.8	36.9	39.9	54.6	62.6	62.5	90.7	73.5	77.0	70.8	71.6
Wood, hard.....	" ed.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.6	41.6	43.9	57.3	76.9	81.1	83.7	83.6	80.3	79.3	78.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.5	30.3	31.6	43.2	58.8	56.5	66.1	61.1	59.4	58.9	59.2
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	24.1	23.0	23.0	25.8	27.4	29.3	39.8	31.9	31.0	30.4	30.3
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.96	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.05	\$ 3.14	\$ 4.06	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.84	\$ 3.51	\$ 3.51
Rent.....	¼ mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.55	\$ 3.93	\$ 4.08	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.85	\$ 5.64	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.89	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.86
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.48	\$ 13.67	\$ 15.38	\$ 18.82	\$ 21.48	\$ 22.93	\$ 26.46	\$ 22.01	\$ 20.87	\$ 20.97	\$ 21.16

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.70	7.99	8.77	11.92	13.78	14.45	16.21	11.75	10.42	10.80	10.96
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.74	6.66	7.86	10.31	11.90	12.31	14.05	10.46	9.11	9.35	9.59
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.66	7.76	8.87	11.74	13.26	14.13	15.51	11.59	10.14	10.81	10.83
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.41	7.46	8.95	11.57	13.19	13.54	14.96	10.81	9.75	9.84	9.92
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.78	7.73	9.41	11.84	13.58	14.17	15.75	11.48	10.14	10.52	10.69
Manitoba.....	5.55	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.36	8.00	8.87	11.13	12.44	13.98	16.34	10.79	9.72	9.88	10.14
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.68	8.01	9.21	11.71	13.51	14.10	16.09	11.21	9.95	10.11	10.29
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.38	7.92	9.31	11.87	13.27	14.18	15.70	11.09	9.77	9.95	10.12
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.35	8.51	9.80	12.42	14.39	15.32	16.83	12.50	11.61	11.37	11.51

\*December only. \$Kind most sold.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695). Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in

its three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the departmental list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced slightly to

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR OCTOBER 1923, SEPTEMBER 1923, OCTOBER 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.  
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS											
		Oct. 1923	Sept. 1923	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1919	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1917	Oct. 1916	Oct. 1915	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1913
I.—Grains & Fodder.....	15	174.8	171.6	163.9	174.3	313.9	318.6	311.3	281.1	220.7	161.1	167.1	138.9
II.—Animals & Meats.....	17	217.4	220.3	235.8	240.2	348.4	324.2	354.5	299.9	211.5	187.8	187.6	179.4
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	226.4	219.0	218.1	229.0	318.7	314.7	275.9	245.0	211.4	172.1	162.6	164.8
IV.—Fish .....	9	171.5	171.4	169.4	189.4	249.5	221.6	264.0	233.0	168.2	151.9	159.7	148.0
V.—(a) Fruits & Vegetables.....	20	178.5	182.4	166.0	204.8	211.2	213.3	238.0	204.0	165.8	122.2	111.6	112.2
(b) Miscellaneous Foods.....	25	187.6	187.3	171.5	186.9	257.3	262.8	259.9	217.8	168.4	133.9	133.5	113.8
VI.—Textiles .....	20	246.0	246.2	239.0	241.6	382.4	378.8	374.4	290.8	202.3	160.6	134.2	137.4
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.....	11	153.6	153.3	168.9	163.6	255.8	412.3	293.3	267.3	237.8	183.1	173.0	165.6
VIII.—(a) Iron & Steel.....	11	198.4	199.3	193.7	197.0	286.1	204.4	281.0	301.4	157.9	109.7	100.4	101.7
(b) Other Metals.....	12	165.6	165.1	155.4	145.9	202.0	197.0	270.1	240.4	240.9	198.4	126.5	130.2
(c) Implements.....	10	225.6	225.6	230.7	246.6	273.2	237.9	212.3	198.6	141.2	114.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	194.7	194.8	191.0	193.5	251.6	211.9	265.3	248.1	177.1	143.3	112.2	113.8
IX.—Fuel & Lighting.....	10	255.9	240.3	273.8	248.8	349.2	237.0	246.5	181.4	134.3	109.8	108.9	117.6
X.—Building Materials													
(a) Lumber.....	14	342.7	342.7	325.5	344.3	480.5	340.9	277.6	226.7	185.5	174.5	180.8	184.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	20	222.5	222.0	208.8	227.0	273.8	223.1	238.1	213.3	165.3	118.9	109.9	113.5
(c) Paints, Oils & Glass.....	14	269.0	269.6	266.8	291.1	415.3	420.8	334.5	267.6	203.7	161.7	142.4	144.2
All.....	48	271.1	269.0	259.7	279.9	375.3	315.1	277.7	238.1	179.1	147.6	140.1	143.3
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	271.2	271.2	274.9	314.0	390.2	352.8	296.0	217.6	166.1	138.7	131.9	128.1
XII.—Drugs & Chemicals.....	16	180.5	178.0	180.6	191.5	238.6	224.7	276.8	267.2	243.9	224.8	136.4	112.3
XIII.—Miscellaneous													
(a) Raw Furs.....	4	593.8	593.8	681.4	590.4	668.2	1190.0	721.7	421.7	292.3	158.1	172.5	247.9
(b) Liquors & Tobacco.....	6	264.4	264.4	264.4	267.4	303.7	292.2	218.3	209.1	143.6	135.1	138.6	136.2
(c) Sundries.....	7	156.7	157.0	156.7	172.5	215.7	210.7	223.7	199.0	146.6	120.3	107.8	111.8
All.....	17	297.5	297.7	306.4	304.3	400.3	469.9	339.0	252.5	179.8	133.1	133.9	152.4
All Commodities.....	236	221.2	221.3	219.8	229.2	317.6	290.6	289.6	244.7	188.2	152.0	138.7	134.6

†Five commodities off the market, fruits vegetables etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Com- modities	Av'ge 1922	Jan. 1923	Feb. 1923	Mar. 1923	Apr. 1923	May 1923	June 1923	July 1923	Aug. 1923	Spt 1923	Oct. 1923
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	150.4	150.9	152.9	155.4	150.3	155.0	155.1	153.6	153.3	154.7	153.1
<i>Classified according to chief component material:</i>												
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc)	67	148.9	146.8	142.3	144.3	150.9	152.5	150.6	146.7	147.2	148.0	141.6
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.1	141.0	138.6	139.4	136.0	126.9	126.4	125.7	126.9	132.5	133.9
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	23	178.2	184.2	193.7	205.3	202.1	198.4	202.1	198.7	195.9	196.7	197.8
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7	177.9	178.2
V.—Iron and Its Products.....	26	149.7	157.3	160.5	163.3	166.3	170.7	171.5	169.9	170.3	168.2	167.4
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products..	15	99.0	99.9	97.8	102.5	102.3	102.7	101.7	99.0	97.9	98.3	97.5
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals & their Products.	17	189.3	186.4	185.1	186.8	187.0	183.1	183.1	184.0	184.0	183.6	184.9
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.7	166.7	166.6	164.7	164.8	164.7	164.4	165.7	165.4	167.9	164.5
<i>Classified according to origin:</i>												
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	139.2	128.2	128.5	127.2	132.3	132.4	128.3	123.9	123.6	128.8	122.3
II.—Marine .....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.7	130.1	130.5	122.1	125.5
III.—Forest .....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7	177.9	178.2
IV.—Mineral .....	63	155.5	156.4	155.9	158.3	159.0	157.8	157.7	157.5	156.9	156.6	156.6
All Raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	145.5	142.7	144.2	145.2	148.0	147.9	147.2	144.4	144.0	145.2	143.1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	154.9	156.5	160.0	164.2	164.3	160.6	158.4	157.7	156.3	158.9	157.9
<i>Classified according to purpose:</i>												
<b>I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A &amp; B)</b>												
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	145.9	148.1	148.5	150.6	150.0	144.5	143.9	143.3	144.5	150.9	149.3
Beverages .....	4	193.9	208.6	221.8	222.8	220.2	220.2	218.8	218.8	219.9	220.4	221.1
Breadstuffs .....	8	149.0	139.4	139.3	139.1	142.3	142.2	136.2	136.1	136.2	136.2	136.1
Chocolate .....	1	98.8	96.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	96.0
Fish .....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	128.0	135.8	131.7	130.5	122.1	125.5
Fruits .....	8	216.1	180.8	179.4	179.7	187.2	209.3	209.4	216.4	204.8	202.4	197.1
Meats, Poultry & Lard.....	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	129.2	132.0	129.4	136.8	136.8	135.4	134.8	131.6
Milk & Milk Products.....	11	136.0	148.9	154.3	166.3	157.3	132.8	126.6	128.5	132.5	142.6	147.7
Sugar, refined .....	2	159.5	185.2	216.1	233.2	238.9	243.5	243.5	238.9	216.1	230.9	243.5
Vegetables .....	10	143.1	126.8	131.8	135.4	151.4	132.8	126.6	128.5	132.5	142.6	171.2
Eggs .....	2	133.9	160.9	138.7	122.0	108.2	104.5	95.1	92.2	99.1	126.0	130.4
Tobacco .....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5
Miscellaneous .....	6	173.6	167.1	167.0	161.7	162.8	162.7	161.4	161.5	163.0	163.1	163.6
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	163.8	159.2	157.2	159.8	159.8	154.1	154.3	154.3	153.9	153.7	155.6
Clothing, (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery & underwear) .....	11	161.8	164.1	164.1	165.1	165.3	165.6	166.1	164.7	160.9	159.9	159.9
Household Equipment.....	13	163.5	157.6	155.0	158.1	158.1	159.1	159.5	151.0	151.7	151.7	154.2
Furniture .....	3	220.5	219.6	219.6	219.6	219.6	220.5	220.5	222.1	222.1	222.1	223.2
Glassware & Pottery.....	3	381.0	325.3	318.6	317.3	322.1	317.1	317.1	302.9	274.2	274.2	303.5
Miscellaneous .....	7	161.9	156.2	153.6	156.8	156.8	149.0	149.0	149.6	150.5	150.4	152.8
<b>II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C &amp; D)</b>												
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.3	187.0	188.8	188.8	184.5	184.5	184.4	184.5	185.0	186.4
Tools .....	4	199.5	209.6	209.6	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0
Light, Heat, & Power Equipment & Supplies .....	8	189.2	187.9	186.5	188.2	183.2	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.7	184.7	186.0
Miscellaneous .....	4	180.8	193.9	197.1	199.5	199.5	197.1	197.1	183.2	172.4	188.9	192.6
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.0	138.6	142.1	144.4	147.2	148.1	146.6	143.4	141.3	141.0	139.0
Building & Construction Materials.....	12	162.0	163.7	164.6	166.3	166.1	167.3	171.0	169.8	167.9	166.7	167.0
Lumber .....	14	160.3	163.2	163.9	165.9	163.9	165.3	167.7	170.6	168.9	167.5	168.4
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	159.6	193.8	195.8	215.9	215.3	215.9	200.9	195.0	196.7	192.5
Miscellaneous .....	14	162.1	162.8	163.6	164.6	167.3	167.3	168.0	169.4	166.7	164.8	164.8
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.5	132.9	137.1	139.4	143.0	143.8	141.1	137.5	135.4	135.2	132.7
For Textile & Clothing Industries.....	21	182.0	193.4	206.3	212.8	210.0	206.1	210.6	209.6	204.2	204.3	205.4
For Fur Industry.....	2	194.2	169.4	199.2	169.4	199.2	202.2	194.3	206.7	209.2	140.5	185.3
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	110.6	109.6	106.4	107.0	103.3	98.7	95.9	95.3	95.4	94.2
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	112.1	115.1	115.2	119.6	120.2	122.9	122.6	119.9	118.6	118.8	117.8
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	192.1	182.2	181.7	181.4	181.4	181.4	174.4	177.7	177.8	178.6	178.6
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	100.3	100.1	103.9	113.1	110.4	105.1	103.2	101.4	95.8
For Milling & Other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	127.6	128.9	137.9	134.8	131.9	124.4	127.6	121.8	114.2
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	155.0	157.8	160.4	161.3	155.6	155.1	147.3	154.1	154.4



151.9, as compared with 151.6 for September; 147.3 for October, 1922; 147.7 for October, 1921; 221.5 for October, 1920; and 102.6 for October, 1914. This increase was due to higher prices for sheep, eggs, milk, halibut, canned tomatoes, granulated sugar, raw cotton, and anthracite coal.

The index of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 149 for August, as compared with 151 for July and 149 for August, 1922. All groups were lower except consumers' goods, which were substantially higher.

Professor Michell's index of wholesale prices based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty-manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, declined from 178.8 for September to 174.2 for October. The decline was due mostly to lower prices for foodstuffs, though manufacturers' goods were also down somewhat.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports fell, while that for imports rose. The former stood at 152.07 for October, as compared with 153.29 for September, and the latter stood at 163.81 for October and 163.59 for September. The combined index of both imports and exports declined from 158.44 for September to 157.94 for October.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to

month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month

and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an aver-

age family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices were again slightly lower in the average. Sirloin steak was 29.1c per pound in October as compared with 29.5 in September. Prices averaged slightly higher in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan but were down in all the other provinces. Round steak was down from 24.1c per pound in September to 23.8c in October and shoulder roast from 15.5c per pound in September to 15.3c in October. Veal roast rose from an average of 18.4c per pound to 18.5c. Mutton also was slightly higher at 28c per pound while fresh pork was steady. Mess pork, however, was up in the average from 25.3c per pound in September to 25.5c in October. Bacon advanced to 39.3c in October from 38.9c per pound the previous month. Boiled ham showed little change. In fish, fresh cod and fresh halibut were down while salt herring and salt cod advanced slightly. Lard rose from an average of 22.4c per pound in September to 22.9c in October.

Continuing the advance which commenced in August fresh eggs were up from an average of 38.3c per dozen in September to 44.3c in October. The average price in July was 31.2c per dozen. Increases were general in all localities. Cooking eggs showed about the same general advance as fresh, averaging 39.7c per dozen in October, 34c in September, and 27.3c in July. Milk was slightly higher in the average being 11.5c per quart in September and 11.7c in October. Increases occurred in St. John, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Oshawa, Toronto, Guelph, Edmonton, and Lethbridge. Butter showed a general advance, dairy being up from an average of 35.4c in September to 39.2c in October, and creamery from 41.4c per pound in September to 44.2c in October. Cheese also averaged over 2c per pound higher at 33½c. Higher



prices were reported for nearly all localities.

Bread and flour were unchanged. Soda biscuits were down from an average of 17.9c per pound in September to 17.7c in October. Rolled oats were steady. Rice and tapioca were slightly higher, the former averaging 10.5c per pound and the latter 14.5c per pound. Canned tomatoes and peas were steady but corn was slightly higher. Onions were down from an average of 7c per pound to 6.4c. Potatoes declined from an average of \$1.99 per 90 pounds in September to \$1.58 in October. Evaporated apples and prunes were slightly lower. Raisins averaged 19.7c per pound in October as compared with 19.9c in September and currants 23.1c in October, and 23.3c in September. Raspberry jam was slightly higher at 98.5c per 4-pound tin. Canned peaches were up from an average of 31.2c per can to 31.6c in October. Corn syrup was slightly higher in the average at 49½c per 5 pound tin. Granulated sugar showed a general advance from an average of 11.3c per pound in September to 12.1c in October. Yellow sugar was also higher at 11.5c per pound. Cefee advanced slightly to 54c per pound. Black tea was also higher at 68.2c per pound as compared with 67.9c in September. Cream of tartar declined from 67.5c per pound in September to 66.4c in October.

Anthracite coal averaged \$17.85 per ton in October as compared with \$17.80 in September. Prices were lower in Fredericton and Saskatoon but advanced in Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, and Niagara Falls. Bituminous coal was up from \$11.33 per ton in September to \$11.45 in October. Hard wood, 4 feet long, declined from an average of \$12.69 per cord to \$12.58. Lower prices were reported from Brandon and Moose Jaw. Soft wood averaged \$9.47 per cord in October and \$9.42 in September. Coal oil showed little change.

Rent was steady.

### Wholesale Prices

The following statement as to the changes in the prices of important commodities during October has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were again the centre of interest. The high point in October for cash wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern was attained on October 6, when the price was \$1.00-5/8 per bushel. By October 19 it had sagged to 95¼c. The average for the month was 97¾c as compared with \$1.06 in September. Early in October talk of governmental relief measures in connection with the American crop served as a somewhat bullish factor causing grain prices to rise sympathetically in Canada. The reports bore less weight, as the month progressed and several bearish influences succeeded in depressing prices. The official estimate from Argentine indicated a very large crop and importers carried on a hand-to-mouth business awaiting developments. Persistent rumours were extant of considerable grain exports from Russia to Germany and other European countries. Buying by English co-operative societies from Russia was also reported. Flax prices, No. 1 N. W. C., commenced the month at \$2.16¼ and owing to brisk buying by Canadian and American crushers rose by October 12th to \$2.19¾. After that date, with the news from Argentina, the market became easier and the month closed with flax at \$2.01¼. Oats No. 2 C. W. fell from 44c per bushel on October 1, to 41¼ on the 31st. In sympathy with the lower grain prices flour also declined; first patent selling at \$6.50 per 2-98's jute as compared with \$6.90 in September. Shorts dropped from \$32.05 to \$30.70 per ton. In contrast to other grain prices that for American corn rose during the month, the average for cash grain being \$1.21 in October and \$1.08 in September. Anticipation of very keen buying when the new crop is marketed in order to replenish low stocks brought prices to a high level. Favourable weather conditions for harvesting the new crop eased prices at the close of the month. Good demand for raw



sugar coupled with low Cuban stocks and a 3 months' period before new crop raws will be available caused another rise in sugar prices. Raw sugar 96° centrifugal was \$7.42 at the middle of October as compared with \$6.77 in September. The high level attained attracted sugar from South America and Europe and resulted in lower prices towards the end of the month. Granulated sugar rose in sympathy with raw from \$9.64 to \$10.17 per cwt. The rubber market was increasingly dull during October. Ribbed Smoked Sheets fell from 29c to 27c and Para Upriver fine from 28c to 24c per pound. Slackening of demand in American and other markets have been accompanied by a piling up of supplies in London, with a consequent slump in prices. The long spell of fine weather brought ample vegetable supplies to the markets consequently potato prices were easier. Quebec grades in car lots fell from \$1.34 to \$1.04 per bag and Ontario potatoes in small lots from \$1.75-\$2.00 to \$1.40-\$1.50 per bag. A combination of scarcity in raw materials and brisk demand to replenish stocks increased the prices of certain canned vegetables. Corn 2's rose from \$1.32½ to \$1.54½ and tomatoes 2½'s from \$1.50 to \$1.79½ per dozen tins.

Plentiful supplies at both the Winnipeg and Toronto markets resulted in lower cattle prices. Choice steers at Toronto fell from \$6.95 to \$6.75 per cwt. The hog market also was easier, thick smooth hogs averaging \$8.78 per cwt, as against \$9.94 in September. Meat prices moved in sympathy with the prices of live stock. Beef hind quarters fell from \$15.20 to \$15.00 per cwt. Bacon dropped from 31c to 28c per pound and mess pork from \$34 to \$32 per barrel. Milk prices showed seasonal rises, the producers' price per gallon at Montreal increasing from 21c to 25c and the wholesale price at Toronto from 35c to 38c-40c per gallon. Butter prices rose 1¼c on the average and egg prices about 2c. Fish prices have tended to increase owing partly to better demand and partly to short present supplies in some lines.

Halibut was 13c as compared with 12c per pound in September.

In the textile group the position of raw cotton showed improvement. Despite the fact that exports of this commodity from the United States are running far behind those of last year and that manufacturers in that country declare their inability to make cloth at marketable prices, upland middling, spot, rose from 29c to 30c per pound at New York. The Hamilton price for raw cotton 1-1-1/16" was 31¾c in October as compared with 30½c in September. Lack of demand and increased shipments from Japan brought raw silk Kansai No. 1 down to \$10.20 per pound, a fall of about 30c per pound. Silk, machine twist, felt the effect of the higher prices for raw material which have prevailed since the earthquake and rose from \$19.75 to \$21.00 per pound. Raw wool again registered a decline. Eastern wool, bright, ¼ blood, declined from 31c to 30c per pound.

The iron and steel market on the whole held its own. Pig iron, basic, dropped \$1 per ton, being \$27 as compared with \$28 in September. The tendency to increasing stocks of raw copper mainly owing to the downward trend in European consumption is reflected in another fall in copper prices, electrolytic being \$15.20 in October as against \$16.15 in September. Manufactured copper moved in sympathy, sheets being \$20.25 as compared with \$21.25 and solid bare copper wire was 18s per pound, a fall of 1¼c. Lead was in a strong position, conditions of supply and demand bringing about a rise from \$6.85 to \$7.10. Lead pipe rose in sympathy from \$12.60 to \$13.05. Lack of demand, both export and import, caused American zinc prices to decline. The Montreal price was \$8 per cwt as compared with \$8.30 in September.

Anthracite coal rose from \$11.82 to \$12.46 per ton. Gasoline, reflecting United States conditions, fell from 25c to 24c per gallon. In the chemical group wood alcohol 97% declined from \$1.00 to 93c per gallon.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	St loin, steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	1 lb roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (Average)...	29.1	23.3	21.5	15.3	11.6	18.5	28.0	27.2	25.5	39.3	43.2	60.6
Nova Scotia (Average)	30.4	25.3	21.4	17.0	13.5	15.4	25.5	27.6	25.4	38.2	42.0	59.1
1-Sydney.....	30.6	24.2	22.7	17.8	15.1	15	28.3	29.5	26.8	39	39.7	57.3
2-New Glasgow.....	29	24	19.2	15.2	12	12.7	22.4	26.7	26	36.2	41.2	62.2
3-Amherst.....	25	23.6	18.2	15.4	12.3	17.5	23.5	25	25	40	41.7	58.3
4-Halifax.....	32.2	24.6	24.1	17.1	14	16.6	28.3	28.9	24.3	35.6	39.8	52.5
5-Truro.....	35	30	22.7	19.3	14	15	25	27	25	40	47.5	65
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.	26.6	25.8	23.7	17.4	13.5	12.5	22.5	24.2	23.5	34.3	38.7	51
New Brunswick (Aver.)...	29.5	24.7	21.8	15.8	12.1	15.4	22.9	26.5	24.6	38.5	42.7	59.8
7-Moncton.....	30.7	25	21	16.2	11.7	.....	25	29.2	25.9	40.3	43.7	61.2
8-St. John.....	36.4	26.9	26.6	17.2	11.6	15	25	25	23	40.5	44.2	62.5
9-Fredericton.....	30.8	26.7	24.2	17.8	14.5	15.7	21.7	27.5	21.6	36	40	61.7
10-Bathurst.....	20	20	15.3	11.9	10.5	.....	20	24.4	25	37.2	42.9	53.7
Quebec (Average).....	24.0	22.8	22.2	14.7	10.5	14.9	23.9	22.5	22.6	35.2	37.0	58.4
11-Quebec.....	22.7	22.4	20.6	15.2	9.1	16.9	26.3	22.6	23	31.3	33.3	58.9
12-Three Rivers.....	27	25.5	25.9	16.2	10.9	14.5	22.5	23	23.2	40	40	60
13-Sherbrooke.....	29.6	25.7	28.7	19.5	13.3	12.5	26	22	22.2	35.6	37.5	66.7
14-Sorel.....	20	20	20	11	10	12	22.5	20	21	.....	40	55
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	18.6	19.2	17.6	12	10	12.7	18.7	19.2	19.2	32	32.5	55.7
16-St. John's.....	25	25	25	15	10	25	.....	25	25	40	40	.....
17-Therford Mines.....	19	20.5	16.5	15.5	12	15	24.5	20	23.5	30	33	50
18-Montreal.....	27.6	24	25.5	13.2	9.5	11.8	23.2	25.2	23.4	38	40.4	60.7
19-Bull.....	26.1	22.8	20.2	14.9	9.5	13.6	25.5	25.1	23	35	36.3	60
Ontario (Average).....	30.9	25.3	22.3	16.2	12.3	20.8	28.0	27.5	26.3	36.6	40.8	60.4
20-Ottawa.....	28.2	22.5	20.8	15	10.8	17	30.9	26.4	26	36.7	42.5	60.4
21-Brockville.....	30.7	26.7	23.2	13.6	9.3	17.6	25	24.2	25	35.2	42	58.3
22-Kingston.....	28	23.7	22.5	15.5	10.8	15.5	25	25.9	23.6	34.4	37.7	56.1
23-Bellefleur.....	24.8	19.8	20.8	14.7	10	18.7	26.3	24.8	25	42.1	45.3	61.6
24-Peterborough.....	30.5	25	20.4	16.7	12.1	21	27.5	26.4	32.4	43	49.4	59
25-Oshawa.....	31	26	21.5	15	12.8	21.8	.....	27.7	24	34.5	38	58
26-Orillia.....	27.2	23.3	19.8	15.3	11	13	.....	21.6	26	36.3	39	61
27-Toronto.....	31.4	23.4	24.1	14.3	12.8	21.3	30.4	25	26	38.3	42	60.4
28-Niagara Falls.....	35	27.5	26.5	19	10	26.5	.....	.....	25	34.4	38.5	62.1
29-St. Catharines.....	29.8	25.1	21.5	15.1	11.1	22.5	31.2	27.3	24.4	34.2	37.2	61
30-Hamilton.....	35.1	26.7	24.5	17.4	13.8	22	28	29	30	36.7	40.9	61.2
31-Bramford.....	31.4	25.9	23.2	16.3	12.2	20.7	.....	28.8	30	35.2	39.1	60.3
32-Galt.....	31.2	27	24.5	15.8	13.5	24.3	26.6	29	27.5	36.4	40	60.9
33-Guelph.....	31.8	26.6	22.4	16.8	14.1	20.3	27.5	25	25	36.2	41.6	59.5
34-Kitchener.....	30.4	27	19.8	19.3	14.5	24.1	.....	27	.....	35.7	38.7	58.4
35-Woodstock.....	32.1	25.3	23.9	16.9	13.5	19.2	29.3	26.1	.....	35.7	38.2	58.9
36-Stratford.....	29	24	21	16.1	12.2	22	26.2	27	26.5	35.4	39.7	59.2
37-London.....	31.1	28.7	25.1	16.6	11.7	20.7	30.2	27.9	25.5	34.6	39	61.2
38-St. Thomas.....	29.8	25	20.7	14.7	12.3	19.5	20	28	20.7	34.1	37.8	60.1
39-Chatham.....	30.4	23.8	21.5	15.2	11.5	21.1	27.5	28.6	25	34.6	39.5	60.7
40-Windsor.....	28.8	21.3	20.7	14.9	11.4	22.3	30.2	27.8	23.8	35	38.7	60.5
41-Owen Sound.....	29.5	24	22.6	18.5	13	21.6	25	26.2	24	33.1	37	59.3
42-Cobalt.....	38	35	30	18	16.5	18	.....	33	27.5	37.6	40	61.2
43-Thimmins.....	30	25	22	18	12.7	23.5	29	29	25	37.5	42.5	60
44-Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.5	28.2	20.2	16.1	11.7	21.6	25	29.5	26.1	37.5	41.6	59
45-Port Arthur.....	34	24.4	20	15.9	12.1	21.6	33.3	26.5	30	43.4	49.4	68.3
46-Port William.....	31.3	23.3	19.1	15.5	13.5	19.2	27.5	27.8	32.6	41.4	46.0	64.5
Manitoba (Average)...	25.5	18.6	17.4	11.7	8.5	15.3	27.5	24.2	24.8	41.1	46.3	61.6
47-Winnipeg.....	27.4	18.6	19	10.9	8.6	13.9	28.2	25.4	26.6	39	44.2	59.6
48-Brandon.....	25.1	17.6	15.7	12.4	8.4	16.7	28.7	25	23	43.1	48.4	63.6
Saskatchewan (Aver.)...	27.4	20.5	18.8	12.8	9.8	16.0	28.3	25.4	23.9	47.5	52.1	62.2
49-Regina.....	27	18.7	18	12	9.2	15.2	23.5	26.2	25	42.9	54.4	67.7
50-Prince Albert.....	25	20	20	12	10	15	25	25	20	50	53.3	56.7
51-Saskatoon.....	25	19	17.5	13.1	9	15	30	25	22.3	44.7	48.6	55.7
52-Moose Jaw.....	32.5	24.4	19.5	14.1	11.1	18.7	30.5	25.5	28.3	51.4	.....	68.6
Alberta (Average).....	25.7	18.6	16.5	11.1	7.8	13.4	29.6	27.2	26.5	44.2	48.6	59.5
53-Medicine Hat.....	30	20	15	12.5	7	15	30	.....	28	46.6	48.7	59
54-Edmonton.....	23.1	16.6	17.9	10.2	7.9	14.3	32	30	25	43	48.4	60.7
55-Calgary.....	23	16.8	15.6	10	6.9	12.1	26.3	28.6	29.3	43.2	47.3	60
56-Lethbridge.....	26.5	21	17.5	11.5	9.4	12.2	30	23	23.5	43.9	50	58.1
British Colum. (Aver.)...	31.6	24.2	22.4	15.8	12.5	22.6	35.7	33.3	27.8	47.5	52.9	65.4
57-Pernie.....	30	25	23	16	10.8	20	35	37.5	28.3	48	53	66
58-Nelson.....	30	23.5	22	16.5	12.5	22.5	36	32.5	29	52	57	64
59-Trail.....	32	25	22	19.5	15	27	37.5	32.5	25	55.6	57.5	68.3
60-New Westminster.....	35	25	22.5	16.2	11.7	25	35	35	27	44	50	62
61-Vancouver.....	33.2	25	22	13.3	12.6	22.6	35	33.1	27.4	46.3	50.3	64.4
62-Victoria.....	31.2	21	21.4	13.6	12	22.4	34.4	31.2	26.2	42.4	49.3	65.6
63-Nanaimo.....	30	23.5	22	16.5	12.5	22.5	36	29	25	46.4	50	64.3
64-Prince Rupert.....	31.3	25.6	24	15	13	18.8	36.9	35.5	34.4	45	56	68.3

a. Prices per single-quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c to 18c per quart. c. Nineteen cents for non pasteurized, guaranteed pure.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1923.

Fish									Eggs					Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boned, per lb.	Finman haddock, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb		
cents 17.2	cents 29.4	cents 19.1	cents 14.3	cents .589	cents 20.9	cents 20.1	cents 34.8	cents 22.9	cents 44.3	cents 39.7	cents 11.7	cents 39.2	cents 44.2		
11.8	28.3			.530	17.9	16.6	26.1	23.5	47.6	46.8	11.6	38.1	46.1	1	
10				.60	18.8	16.5	29.1	24.4	50.5	49.3	b12-14	37.3	47.4	2	
13	30			.45	17.1	19	25.7	22.2	43.5		13	38.1	46.3	3	
12	23			.60	18	16.5	25.1	23	46.4	45	9	39.5	45	4	
12	32			.50	16.3	16	24.2	23	50.5	46.2	12	36.7	45.2	5	
				.50	19.5	15	26.2	25	47		11	38.7	46.5	6	
10				.60	15.8	20	29.7	23.7	35.4	28.7	8-9	34.2	40		
13.0	35.0			.520	17.9	17.0	31.6	23.1	43.9	43.0	11.6	40.5	44.9		
12	35		10	.60	18.8	18	32.4	23.3	46	45	11-13	42	45		
15	35			.60	16.5	14.2	33.1	22.2	47.5	41.6	14-15	41.6	44.4		
12	35			.50	17.9	18.7	32.1	22.8	48.8	42.5	a10	43.2	45.3		
				.40	18.5	17	28.7	24	33.3		10	35	45	10	
14.0	28.0	20.0	9.0	.592	21.0	20.8	31.5	22.0	44.9	39.8	10.3	38.9	41.5		
10	20	20		.50	20	22.3	30.5	22.8	46.5	37.7	12	37.4	41.5	11	
12-15	25			.50	20	19	31.2	22.5	47.2	40.5	12	37.5	41.1	12	
15	35				22.3	20	41	21.7	45.2		a10	40	43.7	13	
		15					28.6	21.5	40.6		8		39.6	44	
		25					20.3	19.9	43.6		7		40.6	15	
		15	10	.60			40	21	45	40.7	10	41	43	16	
				.55			25	24.2	42.1	41	10	39	41.2	17	
15-20	32	25	8	.60-1.00	22.8	22.7	36.6	21.3	49.2	38.7	13	39.7	41.8	18	
	30			.60	20	20	30.4	23.3	44.4	39.9	11	37.7	41.2	19	
18.9	31.2	20.5	11.9	.650	20.4	19.9	36.1	22.0	42.9	40.9	11.9	39.6	43.2		
18	35	22			21.1	22.7	40.5	22.6	47.5	40.3	11	38.3	43.4	20	
	30				20.7	20	31.6	22.9	40		10-11	38.8	41.8	21	
15		20-22			19.3	17	34	21.1	38.5	38	10	38.4	41.4	22	
		20			25	20	30.6	21.8	40	37	a9		41.8	23	
15	35	22			20	24	29.3	22.7	42.1	40	10	38.2	40.7	24	
20	30	20			20	18	36.1	22	44	40.3	13	40	43.2	25	
		18-22		.60	22	17	35	21.9	47.2	41.5	a13.3	40.5	44.1	27	
18-20	22-30	25			22	20	44.6	22.5	47.5		12	42	45.2	28	
22	35		15		15	15	39.5	21	44.3	44	12	40.6	44.3	30	
	35	25	15	.75	20	20	43.2	21.3	45.5	40.6	12	39	45.8	30	
20	30	23			20	20	34.9	21.9	43.1	42	11	40.9	42.1	31	
	30	22	12		20	20.2	29	21.6	42.5	39.6	a11.8	40.5	42.2	32	
	30	20			20	20	37	22.4	41.3	40	10-11	39.2	41.7	33	
					20	20	29.8	21.3	41.7		a11.8	38.4	41.5	34	
20		22			15		35	20.3	38.5	33.8	10	37.8	41.4	5	
	35	25	10		20	20	28.8	21	39.2	38	12	38.3	41.8	6	
20	28	18			21.5	17	37	22	42.4	39.5	10	42.2	43.8	7	
20-25	30	25	10	.50	18.1	21.5	40	22.5	41.4		12	42.1	43.2	8	
18	30	18	12		20	21.5	35.6	22.4	36.6		12	40.6	43.9	9	
		15			19	25	40	21.5	44	43	b12	41.2	45	0	
	30			.70	17	20	33.2	21.4	36.8	33	a11	38.2	39.6	1	
					25	20	43.3	25	47.6	42.5	15		46.7	2	
					22.5	20	28.6	20	49		20		48.7	3	
		20					41.2	21	50.2	43.8	13	39	43.7	4	
	30	16	9		21.2	17.5	42.4	25	48.7	47.5	a12.5	35	44	5	
15-17	25-30	18		.70	18.8	22.3	42.5	23.6	43.5	43.1	a12.5	43.3	45	6	
		32	18		22.3	18.8	35.5	23.7	40.8	35.0	11.0	36.9	44	7	
	30	15			21.6	16.9	31.9	23.6	44.5	37.2	12	36.2	44	8	
		30			23	20.7	39	23.7	37	32.7	10	37.6	44	9	
17.5	28.8	14.2			23.1	20.9	35.1	24.4	36.2	32.1	11.8	35.2	44	10	
					25	23.7	25.3	24.7	40	37.9	12	34	42	11	
		30			25	20	30.5	25	32.5	27.5	10	35	45	12	
15	25	12.5	15	.50	20	20	41	24	37.2	31	10	33.7	43.2	51	
20	30	15			22.5	20	43.4	23.9	35		15	38	45.1	52	
21.7	26.5	15.1	18.3		23.2	22.3	35.8	24.7	42.4	35.3	10.8	37.2	44.0	53	
		30	18	20	25	25	36.4	26.7	37	35	10	36.3	44	54	
25	30	12.5	15		22.5	21	27.7	25	44.3	40.7	a11.1	38.7	43.7	55	
17.5-20	23-25	15		.90	23.2	21.1	43	24.4	43.3	35.6	12	37	45	56	
25	30	15	18		22	22.2	36.1	22.8	43.3	43.1	13.5	42.4	49.2		
19.1	25.9		16.8		23.7	22.7	39.6	24.2	53.4	47	15	40	48	57	
20-22	30	18			21.2	25	41.7	27.5	57.6	45	a14.3	45	49.2	58	
25	30	20			26.7	21.7	42.5	26.7	53.6	46.7	15	40	49.2	59	
25	30	20			25	25	40	24.2	56	35	9	38	45.4	60	
15	20				21	21.7	34.6	21.6	50.6	42.4	9	37	45.1	61	
17.5	22.5		15		22.1	19.4	43.4	21.8	54.8	46.2	a12.5	44	54.1	62	
15	25		12.5		23.7	19	41.5	21.9	52.5		13	50	51.4	63	
15	25				20	25	44.6	25	49.4		20	45	51.3	64	
	25		15		30	25	28.8	25	53.6	40					



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
									Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2½'s, per can	Corn, 2½'s, per can
Dominion (Average)...	27.9	33.5	6.8	17.7	4.4	5.5	10.5	14.5	17.2	17.6	15.9
Nova Scotia (Average)	27.7	33.0	7.7	17.4	4.9	5.8	10.4	15.2	19.7	18.9	17.6
1-Sydney.....	26.5	33.5	8	17.8	5.3	6	10	15.6	20	20.1	18.9
2-New Glasgow.....	.....	33.2	8	16.2	4.8	5.4	11.4	15.9	20	19	18.1
3-Anchorage.....	.....	34.2	8	18	4.9	6	10	10	19.2	18.2	15
4-Halifax.....	31.7	32	7.3	16.2	4.6	5.5	9.1	19.5	19.6	18	17
5-Truro.....	30	31.7	7.3	19	5.1	6	11.7	15	19.5	19.1	17.2
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.	.....	30	6.7	18.4	4.6	5	10.1	16.6	18.1	17.1	16.7
7-Bracebridge (Aver.)	26.1	33.0	8.0	18.2	4.8	6.0	11.1	18.0	17.9	17.8	15.4
8-St. John.....	27.1	33.8	8	18.2	4.9	6	9.8	16.7	18.8	18.8	16.8
9-Fraserburg.....	25	33.3	8	16.7	4.6	6.3	19.5	15.2	15.8	16.3	14.2
10-Bathurst.....	.....	28.5	8	17.7	5	5.5	10	16	19.5	17.7	15.7
Quebec (Average)....	27.1	33.2	6.1	18.1	4.7	6.1	8.5	15.0	15.3	18.2	15.0
11-Quebec.....	26.5	33.3	7.5	17.2	4.6	5.8	9.7	15.1	15.2	18	15.3
12-Ther Rivers.....	26	33.4	8	19.3	4.8	5.5	10	15.6	15.6	19.6	14.4
13-Sherbrooke.....	26	32.5	7.3	19	4.6	6.3	9.9	15.4	15.7	19.3	15.6
14-Sorel.....	25	27.5	5.3	18.8	4.4	6.5	9	15	15.7	18.8	16.4
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	27.5	24.7	5.3	17.5	4.6	6	9.8	14.6	15.7	21.2	15
16-St. John's.....	27	.....	4.7	17.5	4.6	6.5	9.8	15	15	16.2	15
17-Thetford Mines.....	25	28.8	6	17.3	5.2	7	9	15	15.5	18	15
18-Montreal.....	23.1	22.7	6.7-7	18.2	4.8	5.3	10.3	14.5	15.1	16.6	14.5
19-Hull.....	25	27.1	6	17.7	4.8	5.6	7.6	15	14.8	15.7	14.2
Ontario (Average)....	26.6	32.9	6.4	17.4	4.2	5.1	11.0	14.8	16.3	16.1	14.6
20-Ottawa.....	28.3	35.9	6.7	17	5.1	6.1	19.6	15.1	15	15.6	14.5
21-Brockville.....	27.2	29.6	6	17.1	4.3	5	9.6	14.2	15.4	14.6	12.9
22-Kingston.....	25.2	30.4	6	15.6	4.5	4.9	10.5	14	14.9	14.6	13.2
23-Bellefleur.....	26.7	29	5.3	17	4.4	5	10.3	16.2	15.5	15.5	14.6
24-Peterborough.....	26.2	32.3	6.7	18.3	3.8	5.2	10.8	15	15.6	14.6	15.1
25-Oshawa.....	28	26.5	6	17	4.1	5	13.1	15	15.6	15.7	13.1
26-Orillia.....	26	34	6	17.3	4.1	5	12.2	14.4	17.1	16.8	15
27-Toronto.....	24.4	33	6	17.7	4.3	5.9	10.2	14.1	15.3	15.7	14.4
28-Niagara Falls.....	25.2	32	6.7	17.5	4.2	5	11.6	15.1	16.2	16.5	15
29-St. Catharines.....	25.3	30.7	6.7	15.2	4.3	5.2	12	15.1	16	15.8	13.9
30-Hamilton.....	24.6	33.8	5.3	17.4	3.9	5.1	10.6	14.6	16.1	15.9	14.3
31-Bramford.....	24.6	33.8	6	17.3	3.9	5.2	12.1	16	16	15.7	14.7
32-Galt.....	24.2	32.4	6.7	17	3.9	5.4	11.7	16	16.4	16.4	13.7
33-Guelph.....	24.5	35.2	6	17	3.9	5.6	11.4	13	15.3	15.5	14.8
34-Kitchener.....	25	33.9	6	17.9	3.7	5.2	12.4	15.6	16.9	16.7	15.8
35-Woodstock.....	26.5	30.6	6	17.6	3.8	5	11.6	14.1	15.4	16.1	14.6
36-Stratford.....	25	30.7	6.7	17.2	3.9	5.5	11.6	15.1	16.5	16	14.5
37-London.....	25.1	32.2	6	17.2	3.9	5.2	9.5	13.7	15.8	14.7	14.3
38-St. Thomas.....	27.1	32.3	6	17.9	4.1	5	11.6	12.9	16.7	16.6	15.3
39-Chatham.....	26.3	33.8	6.7	18.4	4.0	5.3	10.7	14.1	16.7	16.6	14.3
40-Windsor.....	30	32.2	6.7	17.1	4.0	5.1	10.2	13.5	16.4	15.4	14.7
41-Owen Sound.....	25.6	32.2	5.3	17.3	4.0	4.8	9.9	11.1	15.2	15.2	14.7
42-Cobalt.....	27.5	35	7.4	19	5	7	11.9	15	19	18.5	18
43-Thimmins.....	24	35	8.7	15	5.0	4.5	9.8	18	18	18.6	15
44-Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.5	33.1	6.7	18.5	4.6	5.8	11.5	15.1	16.6	16.3	13
45-Port Arthur.....	30	32.5	6.7	19	4.4	5.3	10.2	16	17.5	17.5	14.7
46-Port William.....	30	32.9	6.7	18.3	4.5	5.2	10.7	14.8	17.9	16.5	15.2
Manitoba (Average)...	28.8	24.4	5.9	19.1	4.4	6.0	11.3	15.6	19.7	18.8	17.6
47-Winnipeg.....	27.5	34.5	6	18.9	4.3	5.6	11.2	14.5	18.6	17.7	16.6
48-Brandon.....	30	34.3	5.7	19.3	4.5	6.4	11.3	16.7	20.8	19.9	18.6
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	33.0	35.3	6.7	17.2	4.2	5.3	10.3	13.1	19.7	20.5	18.1
49 Regina.....	35	35	7.2	17.3	4.3	5.2	9.3	13.2	18.7	17.3	16.2
50-Prince Albert.....	35	38	6.7	.....	3.9	5.3	9.4	13.1	21	22.5	19.4
51-Saskatoon.....	25	33.9	6.7	16.7	4.1	5.2	10.2	12.5	19.7	20.8	20
52-Moose Jaw.....	30	36.7	6	17.5	4.5	5.5	12.1	13.6	19.4	21.4	16.8
Alberta (Average)....	39.4	35.7	7.2	16.7	4.0	5.1	8.3	13.5	18.4	18.5	17.8
53-Medicine Hat.....	35	37.5	5.7-6.7	15.9	3.9	5	10	14	19	18	18.1
54-Edmonton.....	34.6	7.2	7	17	4.1	4.8	8.9	12.7	18	17.6	17.7
55-Calgary.....	26.2	36.7	7.2	17.7	4.0	5.0	10.4	13.2	18.6	19.2	19.2
56-Lethbridge.....	30	34	8	16.3	4.0	5.6	10	14.1	17.8	19	16.1
British Colum (Aver.)	30.8	37.0	7.7	18.9	4.4	6.3	9.7	12.2	18.0	19.4	18.0
57-Pernie.....	16.2	36.3	7.7	16	4.5	5.5	12.1	12.5	20	20	20
58-Nelson.....	30	39.5	8.3	17.2	4.8	6	10	13.8	17	20.8	18.1
59-Trail.....	30	41.2	7.7	16.7	4.2	5.6	10	12.3	15	19.2	18.3
60-New Westminster.....	27	33.8	8.3	22.5	4.2	5.6	8	11.6	17	20.8	18.1
61-Vancouver.....	29.1	34.7	6-6.7	19.9	4.5	5.8	8.2	11.5	18.6	18.2	16.2
62-Victoria.....	29	36	7.4	15.3	4.4	7.7	9.2	12.3	18.9	18.7	16.6
63-Nanaimo.....	25	36.7	7.4	21.3	4.3	6	10.4	12.2	18.3	19.7	19.1
64-Prince Rupert.....	30	37.5	8.3	22.5	4.3	8	10	11.3	19.2	17.5	17.5

\*Formerly per bag of 90 lbs. and per peck of 15 lbs.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1923 (Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	*Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2½ per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	\$	cents
8.8	6.4	1.584	32.3	26.1	19.5	18.2	19.7	23.1	.985	31.6	.812	49.5
9.2	5.9	1.600	32.4	17.8	17.9	19.0	21.1	24.2	.990	34.0	.832	50.0
9.9	6.3	2.00	38.8	.....	21.7	19.6	22.8	25.9	1.02	32.6	.912	.....
8.8	5.7	1.692	32.8	15	14	18.6	19.7	23.4	1.02	31.2	1.00	55
9	5.5	1.29	29.2	.....	20	17	19.7	26.5	.90	35	1.00	45
10.4	6.4	1.57	34.4	20.6	16	20	22.8	18.8	.91	31.2	.75	.....
8	5.7	1.45	26.7	.....	20	20.5	20.5	26.5	1.10	40	1.00	50
8.2	6.3	1.125	20.6	15.5	20	17.6	18.5	23.4	1.19	30.9	.862	.....
9.2	6.6	1.505	32.1	19.1	17.9	19.3	18.9	23.7	.991	32.2	.858	48.0
9.7	5.4	1.50	29	17.5	.....	19.3	21	25	1.05	30	.80	50
10.7	6.6	1.87	39.5	20	18	20	16.4	20	.85	33	.812	45
8	6.2	1.48	31.7	18.8	17.7	18.7	18	24.6	.963	30.1	.82	47
8.5	8	1.17	28	20	18	19.3	20	25	1.10	35.8	1.00	50
8.1	6.6	1.408	26.6	31.2	18.3	18.7	21.1	23.3	1.040	31.5	.874	46.9
9.4	7.1	1.22	25.5	33.3	20.1	19.7	20.6	21.7	1.00	31.1	.90	45.6
7.8	7	1.23	25	26.7	18.3	19.5	25	23.7	1.02	26.7	.85	47.5
8.2	7.7	1.43	25	32	20	19.4	20	27.5	1.12	37	.817	53
8	8	.....	22.5	.....	15	18.5	22.5	26.2	1.00	28	.85	44
8	6.7	1.11	19.6	30	20	17.5	21.7	20	1.10	33.5	.....	41.7
8	5	1.75	30	40	15	18	20	21.5	1.00	.....	1.00	.....
7.3	6.2	1.42	30.5	.....	19.3	20	21.2	22.8	1.16	36.7	1.05	50
8.7	5.2	1.55	32.2	32.9	19	17.7	19.9	23	1.09	27.1	.776	47.2
7.3	6.4	1.55	28.7	23.6	18	18.1	18.8	23	.808	31.7	.75	46.5
8.9	6.9	1.839	38.1	26.2	18.5	18.1	19.2	22.3	.971	29.6	.785	45.9
9.3	6.9	1.53	35	30	19.6	18	19	24.4	.98	30.7	.741	46
8	5.9	1.81	35	20.4	.....	19	19.3	22.7	.888	30.5	.725	44.8
8	6.1	2.00	41	24	15	17.7	19.1	22.1	.943	26.6	.762	44
8.5	7.5	2.02	41.7	20	.....	18.3	20	23.2	.983	27.5	.69	45.2
9.2	7.5	2.12	44.2	30	20	18.3	19	21.5	1.04	33.3	.82	44
8.6	9.1	2.00	41.6	25	16.5	19	19.5	24	.95	27.5	.695	49
7.2	8	1.77	37	22.5	.....	18	18.6	22.1	.975	28	.725	45.7
9.5	5.8	1.82	36.2	29.3	19	16.1	17.6	20.8	.885	26	.709	46
10	8.5	2.20	42.5	30	.....	21	20.4	23	1.11	30	.875	46.2
9.3	7.8	2.32	45.4	27.5	.....	17.5	19.4	22.5	.95	28	.756	45.5
8.9	7	1.67	39.1	25.6	18	16.6	18.4	20.7	.91	24.6	.731	43.3
8.2	6.4	1.56	37.8	21.7	.....	17.6	18.3	20.9	.944	29	.756	44
9.1	6.4	1.59	33.2	22.4	25	17	18	21.3	.89	25.5	.72	43.4
9.1	6.8	1.76	38.3	21.2	25	17	18.3	21	.885	31	.70	42.1
8.3	6.4	1.58	32.2	28	15	20	19.2	23.3	.875	28.7	.812	42.7
8.7	6.9	1.80	36.7	15	15	20	19.6	21.8	.925	25	.75	45
8.7	7	1.77	39.4	21.6	15	19	19.5	21	1.01	28.5	.75	43
8.7	6.1	1.68	34	22.5	.....	18	18.1	20.5	.971	28.5	.76	45.1
9.5	7.3	2.04	38.6	22.2	.....	19.6	19.5	21.6	.989	31.3	.756	47.5
8.5	5	1.98	37	20.3	.....	17.8	19.4	21.2	.995	34.2	.806	45.5
9.4	6.8	1.91	35	24	.....	17.5	16.2	21.9	.997	30.8	.825	46.4
7.5	5.5	2.12	41.2	.....	20	16.3	18.3	21.7	.93	34	.775	43
10.6	8.2	1.83	45	40	19.3	19.3	24	22.6	1.09	33.3	.866	57.5
9.6	6.5	2.42	50	50	15	16	20	20	1.05	.....	.775	52.5
9.9	5.6	1.54	31.2	25	20.2	17.6	19.5	25.6	1.02	29.3	.771	45
9.3	7.1	1.34	27	31.2	20	18	19.5	24.5	1.00	32.5	.81	50
9	8.6	1.46	34.6	32.4	16.9	18	19.5	20	1.04	34	.805	47.7
9.4	5.1	1.205	25.0	.....	16.9	19.1	20.3	24.4	.840	30.8	.753	47.7
9	5.1	1.16	24.1	.....	15.7	18.6	18	23.2	.92	28.5	.696	46.4
9.8	5	1.25	25.8	.....	18	19.6	22.6	25.6	.96	33	.81	49
9.3	6.0	1.070	23.7	.....	21.3	18.7	20.1	24.2	.965	34.3	.779	54.8
8.9	5.2	1.19	27.5	.....	22	20	18.5	22.5	.947	34	.767	51.2
8.9	7.1	.967	18.7	.....	23.3	19.4	20	26.7	.94	38.7	.787	53
9.4	6	1.004	21	.....	20	18.2	19.2	24	.963	30.8	.779	61.3
9.9	5.7	1.12	27.5	.....	20	17.3	22.5	23.7	1.01	33.7	.783	53.7
8.3	5.1	1.180	22.6	.....	20.6	17.0	20.1	24.5	.955	33.8	.798	56.9
8.5	5.4	1.09	23.7	.....	20.5	16.5	22.6	25.4	.95	33	.84	57
8.4	5	.80	16	.....	19.9	16.2	19.7	25	.94	36.4	.79	57
8.6	4.7	1.47	25.6	35	20	17.2	14.7	23.9	.979	32.9	.793	59.7
7.8	5.4	1.36	25	.....	21.7	18.1	18.5	23.8	.95	33	.77	54
8.7	5.6	1.544	31.8	.....	22.6	17.3	19.2	22.9	.873	34.4	.840	59.4
8.8	5.7	1.80	.....	.....	20	15.8	20	25.8	1.12	38.3	.983	65
9.7	5.8	1.83	35	35	25	18.2	20	22.5	1.00	35	.80	57.5
8.1	5	1.35	30	.....	22.5	17.5	20	25	1.00	33.3	.867	60
9.7	5.8	1.81	25	.....	20	18.1	19.7	21	.90	34.5	.85	61.3
6.9	4.8	1.17	24.5	.....	19.2	16.7	19.7	22	.882	31.5	.805	54.2
8.5	5.1	1.379	32.3	.....	23.7	16.1	17.6	22.4	.956	34.2	.776	56
8.5	5.6	1.67	33.5	.....	25	18	19.3	21.9	.925	35.8	.817	63.3
9	6.7	1.84	42	.....	25	17.5	20	22.5	1.00	32.5	.825	57.5

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
Dominion (Average) ..	cents 12.1	cents 11.5	cents 54.0	cents 68.2	cents 27.7	cents 14.9	cents 3.9	cents 42.5	\$ .664	cents 12.0	cents 8.3
Nova Scotia (Average)	12.4	11.6	60.4	66.0	28.8	12.4	4.4	43.5	.447	13.0	8.7
1-Sydney .....	12.9	12.3	61	67.5	30.8	14.4	4.6	48	.57	12.3	8.8
2-New Glasgow .....	12.4	11.6	59.3	65.5	30	12	3.8	40.8	.355	13.1	8.7
3-Amherst .....	12.3	11.3	65	68.3	27.5	12	5	45	.375	13.3	8.3
4-Halifax .....	11.6	11	56.7	66.4	28	12.8	3.6	43.7	.583	12.5	8.4
5-Truro .....	13	12	60	62.5	27.5	11	5	40	.35	14	9.5
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.	11.7	11.2	56.9	63.1	28	15.9	4	49	.515	14.2	8
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	12.1	11.5	60.5	64.7	26.1	12.1	3.9	40.9	.448	12.5	8.3
7-Moncton .....	12.5	11.9	61.7	63.7	27.5	11.7	3.6	48	.46	14.5	9
8-St. John .....	12	11.4	63	62.4	25.2	11	4.1	.....	.55	11.8	7.8
9-Fredericton .....	12.2	11.5	55.4	67.9	24.8	11.9	4.1	34.6	.38	11.6	8.3
10-Bathurst .....	11.6	11.1	61.7	65.6	27	13.7	3.8	40	.40	12	8
Quebec (Average) .....	11.4	10.9	55.1	65.7	27.0	14.4	3.8	43.6	.754	11.3	8.1
11-Quebec .....	11.4	10.8	54.3	66.6	27.3	17.1	3.6	39.8	.667	10.4	8.3
12-Three Rivers .....	11.8	11.2	54.3	65.3	25.8	15.1	4.6	48.6	.875	10.7	8.3
13-Sherbrooke .....	11.7	10.9	52	73.5	27.2	15	3.5	40	.62	11.1	8.3
14-Sorel .....	11.3	10.9	49	54.7	29	12	4.4	44	1.10	11.3	8.8
15-St. Hyacinthe .....	11.3	10.7	55	64.4	28	12.6	4.3	40	.867	10	7.6
16-St. John's .....	11.2	10.7	62.5	65	25	16	3.1	50	.70	15	8.2
17-Thetford Mines .....	11.8	11.1	59	64	26	14.2	3.8	41	.65	11.7	8
18-Montreal .....	11	10.6	53.7	70.6	26.7	14.7	3.8	46	.709	11.1	7.8
19-Hull .....	11.5	10.9	56	67.4	28	12.7	3.4	43	.60	10	7.6
Ontario (Average) ....	12.0	11.6	53.5	69.6	26.5	12.8	3.6	41.1	.644	11.0	8.6
20-Ottawa .....	11.5	11	52	69.2	27.2	12.3	3.6	46.1	.66	10.8	7.9
21-Brockville .....	12.2	11.9	54.2	71.3	25.2	12.5	4	36.6	.581	9.8	8
22-Kingston .....	11.3	11.1	46.9	63.7	26.2	11.7	3.5	40	.543	10.6	8
23-Belleville .....	11.7	11.4	52.5	70.5	27.5	12.1	3.6	37	.54	10.6	8.2
24-Peterborough .....	11.7	11.5	57	68.5	25	13.3	3.3	45	.63	11	8.2
25-Oshawa .....	12.2	12	60	71.2	27.5	12.2	4.5	40	.60	12.2	8.6
26-Orillia .....	11.9	11.7	59	68.4	27.5	12.6	3.8	41	.643	11.5	9.3
27-Toronto .....	11.4	11	54.4	71	25.4	11.2	3.6	40.2	.623	10.1	8
28-Niagara Falls .....	12.5	12	55	75.9	27.2	12.8	4	41	.66	10.6	9
29-St. Catharines .....	12.1	12	54.2	71	28	12.3	3.5	42	.714	10.8	8.4
30-Hamilton .....	11.6	11.3	53.5	68.2	25.5	11.1	3.5	37.1	.682	10.2	7.5
31-Bramford .....	12.6	12	52.8	71.1	25.6	11.8	3.1	41.7	.70	10.9	8.9
32-Galt .....	12	11.8	51.3	67.4	24.8	12.4	4	42.1	.598	9.8	9.1
33-Guelph .....	12	11.6	55	61.8	26.4	13.6	3.7	40	.675	12.3	8.8
34-Kitchener .....	11.8	11.8	45.8	66.1	25.8	12.7	3.6	40	.633	10.5	8.7
35-Woodstock .....	12.1	11.4	55	69.5	25	12.6	3.5	40	.60	11	8.8
36-Stratford .....	11.9	11.9	51	71.7	25	12.4	3.5	41.3	.64	10.7	8.7
37-London .....	12	11.4	53.5	65.1	25.6	13.1	3.5	44.5	.548	10.4	8.5
38-St. Thomas .....	12.3	11.7	57	71.7	25.4	13.8	3.8	43.6	.706	10.3	8.9
39-Chatham .....	11.7	11	50.7	67.5	24.3	12.6	3.2	39	.68	10.6	8.5
40-Windsor .....	11.5	10.9	50.7	68.9	26.3	12.1	3.3	39.4	.628	9.9	8.3
41-Owen Sound .....	11.9	11.5	54.5	65.5	25	12.1	3.1	39.2	.59	11.4	9.4
42-Cobalt .....	12.1	11.6	60	71.9	24	14.5	4.6	45	.80	14	8.5
43-Thimmins .....	12.5	12	50	68.7	25	15	4	35	.60	.....	8.6
44-Sault Ste. Marie .....	12.3	11.9	54.1	73.7	29.4	15.3	4	44.2	.69	12	9.3
45-Port Arthur .....	12.4	12.2	47.5	71.6	27	15	3.2	44	.686	10.6	8.2
46-Port William .....	11.9	11.6	56.8	72.4	29.5	13.4	3.7	44.4	.764	12.5	8.8
Manitoba (Average) ..	13.0	12.5	49.8	69.4	28.7	19.4	3.8	41.7	.668	12.5	8.2
47-Winnipeg .....	12.6	12.1	47.6	66.7	28.3	11.7	3.8	43.3	.661	12.4	7.9
48-Brandon .....	13.4	12.9	52	72	29	15	3.7	40	.675	13.9	8.5
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	12.6	12.0	53.4	71.8	30.7	19.7	4.5	44.3	.807	14.6	8.2
49-Regina .....	12.3	12	53.3	67.8	32	.....	3.9	37.5	.66	13.3	7.3
50-Prince Albert .....	12.6	12	52	75.7	31	.....	4.9	46	.....	15	9
51-Saskatoon .....	12.3	11.3	50.8	71	30	.....	4.3	46	.912	15	7.8
52-Moose Jaw .....	13.2	12.7	57.5	72.7	29.7	.....	4.7	47.5	.55	15	8.7
Alberta (Average) ....	12.6	12.0	48.6	68.6	29.5	19.0	4.3	43.0	.746	14.0	7.8
53-Medicine Hat .....	12.5	12	45	66.3	29	.....	4.3	40	.84	14.4	7.3
54-Edmonton .....	11.9	11.2	50	69	30	.....	4.4	42.5	.625	13.5	7.3
55-Calgary .....	12.7	12.2	54.3	68.4	29.2	.....	4.3	48.3	.733	13.6	8.2
56-Lethbridge .....	13.3	12.6	45	70.8	29.6	.....	4.2	41	.737	14.3	n8.3
British Colum. (Aver.)	12.0	11.2	50.8	67.8	29.6	21.4	4.3	45.4	.799	12.4	8.1
57-Fernie .....	13.3	12.2	55	70.8	26.7	.....	4.4	.....	.775	12.5	n10
58-Nelson .....	12.6	11.6	51.9	69	28.8	.....	4.2	42.5	.933	13.8	7.3
59-Trail .....	11.8	11	44.3	65.7	28.3	.....	4.2	41.7	.70	13.7	n10
60-New Westminster .....	11.2	10.6	49	64.5	30	.....	4.6	50	.888	10	n
61-Vancouver .....	11.5	10.7	49.5	64.1	27.2	.....	4.1	42.9	.75	10.7	n8
62-Victoria .....	11.6	10.8	51.9	66.8	30	.....	3.9	48.1	.825	11	n7
63-Nanaimo .....	11.8	11.1	55	69.6	33	.....	4.2	47	.667	13.8	6
64-Prince Rupert .....	12.5	11.3	50	72	32.5	.....	4.7	.....	.85	13.8	8.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c to 15c more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar at 5c. \*Welsh coal. \$New houses as high as \$40.00 per month.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1923—(Continued).

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500) per box	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	6-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
17.847	11.450	12.576	14.800	9.469	11.710	10.355	30.3	14.5	27.829	18.960
19.000	9.230	9.200	10.400	7.200	7.750	9.143	33.0	14.8	22.300	15.200
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
.....	a7.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	30-32	14	25.00	18.00
*18.00-20.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	30	15	10.00-15.00	5.00-10.00
*19.00	11.00-12.50	15.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	35.00	20.00-30.00
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	35	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
17.50	11.50-12.00	15.00	16.00	9.00	10.00	b9.75	29-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
17.250	11.594	11.000	13.000	7.250	9.000	7.600	31.8	14.5	27.000	19.250
.....	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
17.00	11.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
17.50	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00
.....	11.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	.....	32	15	18.00	15.00
16.639	11.593	13.239	15.705	9.083	11.354	11.100	29.1	14.8	23.056	15.313
17.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	.....
16.00	9.50-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
16.75	14.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20.00-22.00	17.00-19.00
15.00-16.00	11.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
16.00	.....	.....	b17.333	.....	b13.333	.....	28	.....	22.00	12.50
16.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	25-28	15	\$23.00-33.00	15.00-25.00
18.50	.....	.....	b15.00	.....	b12.00	.....	27	15	15.00	11.00
16.75-17.25	8.00-14.50	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-16.00	30-35	15	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
16.50	.....	b16.00	b17.848	7.50	9.00	.....	28	15	22.00-27.00	15.00-22.00
17.639	12.230	13.807	16.198	10.550	13.385	11.948	26.3	14.0	29.375	19.537
17.00	12.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	10.00-10.50	b9.00-12.00	21-27	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.50	10.50	.....	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b14.400	23	15	25.00	16.00
16.50	9.00-10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
16.50	11.00	12.75	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
19.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	12.50-35.00	16.00-25.00
17.50	.....	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b14.00	25-28	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
17.50	10.00-13.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
16.00	10.50	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	28	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.25	12.50	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20.00-26.00	18.00-23.00
16.00	11.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	13.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	27-30	13	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
17.00	*10.50-15.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	30	13	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00
18.00	9.00-12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	25	15	25.00	16.00-20.00
16.00-17.00	.....	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
17.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	28	13.5	40.00	30.00
17.00	13.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	25	15	20.00	15.00
17.00	13.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	3.00-25.00
18.00	15.00-17.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	23	13	30.00-45.00	7.00-30.00
18.00	15.00	15.00-16.00	19.00	.....	17.00	b18.667	25	15	20.00-30.00	5.00-20.00
18.00	14.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b18.00	b9.00-15.00	25	12.5	30.00-35.00	10.00-25.00
20.00	12.00-16.00	c	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	10.00-35.00
18.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	6.00	b15.00	5.00-10.00	25	15-18	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
21.00	13.00	11.00	b15.00	b12.00	11.75	.....	27-30	15	22.00	14.00
22.00	18.00	10.00	13.50	8.00	10.50	.....	28	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
17.50	11.00-13.00	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	30-35	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
19.00	9.75	11.50	14.00	10.00	12.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
18.50	9.50	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
22.500	13.750	11.500	12.750	9.250	10.500	.....	33.8	15.0	35.000	24.500
20.00	13.50-15.50	11.00	12.50	9.50	11.00	.....	30-35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
25.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	.....	35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
.....	10.932	10.375	12.750	9.625	11.750	11.003	34.6	14.6	35.625	22.500
.....	12.00-12.50	f13.00	f14.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	50.00
.....	f10.00-11.00	f7.00	f8.50	5.50	7.00	.....	32-35	13.3	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
23.00-25.50	f9.00-10.00	f9.50	f10.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	11.50	f12.00	f8&b18.00	13.00	b18.00	b10.00	35	15	35.00	20.00
.....	7.708	.....	.....	10.000	9.500	8.500	35.0	15.0	30.625	20.125
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	.....	15	25.00	17.50
.....	d5.50-6.50	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00-8.00	5.00	35	15	40.00	25.00
.....	d5.25-12.00	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	b12.00	35	15	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00	18.00
.....	11.241	.....	.....	9.500	11.379	5.535	h37.9	15.3	25.500	19.813
.....	7.75-8.25	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	.....	50	.....	20.00	18.00
.....	10.25-13.00	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	45	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.50-12.50	.....	.....	9.00	11.25	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	30-35	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
.....	12.00-12.50	.....	.....	.....	7.35	4.65	30-35	17	29.00	25.00
.....	12.00-12.50	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b4.491	28	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.90	35	15	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

sVinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk.

# PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Index numbers of wholesale prices in Great Britain showed a tendency to rise in September, as they did also in Norway, Denmark, France and Italy. The latest available figures showed prices in Belgium as rising in August, but prices in Holland and Switzerland continued to fall, and in Sweden little change was apparent in September. All wholesale prices index numbers in the

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

(Base figure 100)											
Country	Canada					Great Britain					
Authority	Labour Dept. (e)	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	
No. of Commodities	271(b)	238	40	24 exports	24 imp'rts	70	150	44	45	60	65-70
Base Period	1890- 1899	1913	1900- 1909	1909- 1913	1909- 1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913
			(h)				(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)	
1900 .....	108.2							110.5	75		
1905 .....	113.8							103.3	72		
1910 .....	124.2			97.02	100.38			113.3	78		
1913 .....	135.5	100		102.77	107.81	100	100	122.3	85	100	100
1914-Jan .....	136.5			103.96	99.05			119.0	83.5		
July .....	134.6			105.86	97.18			116.6	82.4		
1915-Jan .....	138.9			109.90	101.29			136.5	96.4		
July .....	150.2			115.41	114.77			149.1	106.4		
1916-Jan .....	172.1			123.75	128.07			174.5	123.6		
July .....	180.9			131.52	141.26			191.1	130.5		
1917-Jan .....	212.7			162.40	166.07			225.1	159.3		
July .....	248.7			187.26	210.52			254.4	176.9		
1918-Jan .....	258.1			199.13	202.98			262.9	186.2		
July .....	284.0			207.16	221.14			278.5	193.1		
1919-Jan .....	286.5	205.3	223.2	188.91	217.54	196		265.9	190.7		227
July .....	294.0	202.3	245.7	222.14	221.06	207		293.2	206.4		242
1920-Jan .....	338.4	232.8	265.1	239.98	233.23	239	296.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	305
July .....	346.8	256.1	269.4	270.12	271.96	274	316.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	326
1921-Jan .....	281.3	201.7	214.2	199.02	186.69	199	245.9	255.3	197.2	228.9	244
July .....	238.6	163.4	174.3	158.47	150.25	163	194.1	218.1	158.2	186.5	196
1922-Jan .....	227.7	149.8	165.2	147.17	147.88	144	164.0	194.7	132.5	158.6	170
July .....	225.3	151.8	165.3	154.23	161.68	154	160.3	199.8	134.0	158.8	171
1923-Jan .....	223.0	150.9	171.9	151.97	165.29	148	157.1	196.5	130.2	159.7	167
April .....	227.4	156.3	176.2	152.57	167.06	156	162.0	201.8	134.0	164.8	177
May .....	228.5	155.0	179.1	153.83	167.92	155	159.8	200.5	132.2	162.5	175
June .....	225.9	155.1	177.2	153.78	167.63	153	159.4	195.5	127.9	158.8	174
July .....	224.7	153.6	176.4	154.77	166.57	151	156.6	190.1	124.8	155.6	170
Aug .....	222.7	153.3	178.6	154.84	164.46	149	154.6	190.4	125.0	156.6	166
Sept. ....	221.8	154.7	178.8	153.29	163.59	148	157.9	195.3	127.8	160.1	166
Oct. ....	221.2	153.1	174.2	152.07	163.81			196.4		161.1	

United States rose in September and continued to do so in October. Cost of living and retail prices of foods index numbers have been rising slightly in all countries of Europe and in America, partly owing to seasonal price changes.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) showed an advance to 127.8 for September 30, this being 2.2 per cent over the figure for August 31. Both foodstuffs and materials advanced,

the former 2.4 per cent to 122.6, and the latter 2.3 per cent to 131.7. All groups advanced except animal food, the largest advances being one of 14 per cent in the sugar, coffee and tea group due to a sharp advance in the price of sugar, and one of 5.6 per cent in textiles, the latter due to the higher levels of raw cotton, hemp and silk.

The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices in September showed its first increase since April, with a rise of 2.1 per cent above the August level to 157.9 on the base 1913 = 100. In

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
except where noted)

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho Slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Min. of Ind. and Labour	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans- tende	Bank of Finland		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal statistic- al office	Frankfur- ter Zeitung
130		126	33	Imports	Exports	45	70	38	98
April, 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1, 1912 June 30 1914	Eight mos., 1913		1901-10	1913	1913	1914
			(g)			(h)		(j)	(g)
						98.3		88	
						108.1		91	
	100			100	100	115.6	100	100	
(b)121		100				(a)115.4			(b)100
			134			(a)116.8		(b)106	
(b)135			149			(a)143.9		(b)142	
			206			(a)163.7		(b)153	
(c)268			206			(a)206.7		(b)179	
(c)667			234			(a)215.5		(b)217	
(c)830			292			(a)258.2		262	
						309.8		339	
	1739		340			401.8	417	1256	1965
	1947		383			403.0	485	1366	
	2392		341	1475	1626	470.0	387	1439	2130
(d)347	1721		253	1311	1235	381.6	312	1428	
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	362.7	286	3665	4217
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	375.8	307	10059	9102
434	2637	1003	181	940	1294	447.3	324	278476	205417
480	2757	1029	200	935	1220	479.4	364	521160	642500
474	2613	1000	204	941	1198	469.9	363	817000	823700
484	2545	967	202	936	1169	472.3	372	1938500	1463900
504	2408	958	207			470.1	369	7478700	3989800
529	2292		207			477.5	369	94404100	28624800
			202			489.7	372		306335300
			205			486.1			



the course of the four previous months the index had declined to the level 154.6 for August, which was, with the exception of the figure for September, 1922, the lowest point recorded since January, 1920, when the record begins. In the month under review all food groups advanced, the total food index rising 4 per cent. Industrial materials advanced 1.1 per cent, cotton and other textiles advancing, while all the other groups declined.

**COST OF LIVING.** — The Ministry of Labour index number was 175 for the 1st of October, on the base cost of living in July, 1914 = 100. During September foods rose 4 points to 172. There was a rise in retail prices of milk, butter, cheese and eggs, and a decline in prices of potatoes, bacon and flour. On November 1 the index of foods was 173, rents remaining at 147, clothing, at 220, and fuel and light at 180. Sundries fell 5 points to 180 and the cost of liv-

2

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Hol-land	Italy		Nor-way	Pol-and	Spain	Sweden		Swit-zerland	Egypt	South Africa
Authority	Central Bureau Statistics	Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Ekonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Goteborgs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz.	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914	1913	July 1 1913 June 30 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					(c)				
1900.....											
1905.....											
1910.....											1000
1913.....	100	100	100	100		100		100			1125
1914-Jan.....		102			100						
July.....	(b)109	93				(b)101			100		(b)1090
1915-Jan.....		105		(c)115							
July.....	(b)146	131				(b)119	(b)145			(b)102	(b)1204
1916-Jan.....		184		(c)159							
July.....	(b)226	193				(b)141	(b)185			(b)124	(b)1379
1917-Jan.....		230		(c)233							
July.....	(b)276	304				(b)166	(b)244			(b)168	(b)1583
1918-Jan.....		363		(c)341							
July.....	(b)373	429				(b)207	(b)339			(b)207	(b)1723
1919-Jan.....		326		339			369				
July.....	(b)304	362		(c)314		(b)204	320			(b)225	(b)1854
1920-Jan.....		507		333			319	347	326	318	
July.....	292	604		409		(b)221	364	374		282	(b)2512
1921-Jan.....		642		344		219	267	274	238.0	214	2064
July.....	182	520	466.06	300		186	211	215	178.6	164	1688
1922-Jan.....	163	577	549.94	260	59,231	180	170	181	175.6	168	1472
July.....	164	558	524.54	232	101,587	174	165	173	161.3	138	1423
1923-Jan.....	157	575	523.52	220	551,904	170	156	163	175.0	141	1470
April.....	156	588	549.68	231	1058,900	174	159	168	186.0	138	1420
May.....	149	580	542.82	233	1125,400	171	158	166	186.5	134	
June.....	149	508	539.24	230	1881,410	170	160	164	181.0	128	
July.....	142	566	538.65	235	3069900		157	162	179.0	123	1395
Aug.....		567	527.01	231	5356,900		160	162	175.0	120	
Sept.....			530.80	234		174	155	162	173.0		
Oct.....											

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (g) First of month. (h) End of month. (j) Monthly average. (k) New index number is joined to old index and from January, 1922, 100 quotations.

ing index showed no change, remaining at 175.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The official index number published in *Statistische Nachrichten* showed a rise for September of 8.3 per cent to 17,746 on the base prices in 1914=1. This is the highest level since the month of May, and the first increase shown by the index since its first appearance in March. In foods the

most notable increases were shown by grain, milled products, rice, potatoes and lard, and in fuels, by coal, coke and wood. There were also increases in cotton and cotton yarn and among metals, particularly in tin, zinc and antimony.

COST OF LIVING. — The index number of the cost of living compiled by the Paritätische Kommission showed another increase for the month of October, and reached 11,027 on the base July, 1914 = 1, or 1.7 per cent above the pre-

AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)  
except where noted)

2a

India		China		Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics Calcutta	Labour Office Bombay	Bureau of Markets Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Common-wealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalist	
75	43		56	62	92	100		404	104	106	200	22	25	
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct. 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909=1000	1918	1918			foods	foods	1890-1899
(f)			(j)		(h)			(j)	(j)	(g)	(g)		(e)	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.355	44.2	99.888	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1003	.....	984	.....	.....	8.0687	99.315	47.3	110.652	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1088	.....	1051	100	100	8.9881	121.301	59.3	137.172	
.....	.....	.....	(b)132.2	100	(a)1085	(a)1045	98	.....	.....	9.2076	118.576	58.1	139.980	
.....	.....	.....	(b)126.3	.....	(a)1185	(a)1073	97	.....	.....	8.8857	124.528	58.2	142.452	
100	100	.....	(b)127.8	.....	(a)1387	(a)1221	98	.....	.....	8.6566	119.708	58.9	144.879	
(b)112	.....	.....	(b)127.8	.....	(a)1387	(a)1221	98	.....	.....	9.1431	124.168	64.7	150.95	
.....	.....	.....	(b)154.9	.....	(a)1502	(a)1323	113	.....	.....	9.8698	124.958	64.4	147.29	
(b)125	.....	.....	(b)154.9	.....	(a)1505	(a)1403	123	.....	.....	10.9163	137.666	65.6	153.68	
(b)142	.....	.....	(b)196.4	.....	(a)1525	(a)1456	153	.....	.....	11.5294	145.142	71.9	170.11	
.....	.....	.....	(b)196.4	.....	(a)1715	(a)1508	188	.....	.....	13.7277	169.662	87.4	213.410	
.....	.....	.....	(b)259.0	.....	(a)1877	1677	184	.....	.....	16.0680	211.950	116.4	267.114	
(b)178	(b)237	.....	(b)259.0	.....	(a)1954	1808	191	.....	.....	17.9436	222.175	118.9	278.696	
.....	.....	.....	283.2	.....	1959	1888	199	.....	.....	19.1624	232.575	123.3	285.474	
(b)198	(b)222	(b)132.7	326.8	.....	2008	1788	211	.....	.....	19.5348	230.146	119.7	299.142	
218	231	.....	398.0	.....	2311	2359	199	.....	.....	18.8964	233.707	127.9	307.763	
209	220	(b)140.0	316.6	.....	2671	2706	2262	241	254	20.3638	247.390	130.4	294.935	
178	191	.....	265.8	176	2233	2255	2233	177	168	19.3528	260.414	141.9	307.680	
183	199	144.9	259.8	178	1813	1903	2005	141	145	12.6631	198.600	81.9	199.867	
178	190	148.5	272.5	191	1673	1771	1918	138	142	20.3638	247.390	130.4	294.935	
181	188	149.9	266.0	192	1789	1833	1828	156	165	11.3725	164.444	64.3	164.311	
179	177	152.7	243.7	176	1855	1829	1763	156	165	12.1068	173.743	72.9	193.672	
178	175	157.7	259.0	185	1894	(a)1837	1798	159	170	13.6666	192.944	75.6	181.030	
177	175	158.4	263.0	187	1940	.....	1813	156	167	13.9204	193.087	77.6	184.898	
175	175	155.2	261.2	186	.....	.....	1826	153	164	13.7011	185.637	72.0	184.463	
170	173	155.4	254.5	182	.....	.....	1814	151	159	13.3841	191.414	72.1	172.435	
.....	171	153.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1808	150	159	12.0891	188.711	72.5	170.954	
.....	.....	156.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	163	12.8201	186.675	73.1	171.420	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	12.9144	187.981	74.9	177.924	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.0974	190.827	75.4	179.485	

(d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) 230 commodities, 1890-1899; 272, 1910-1914; from 1915, 271. number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included.

vious month. The chief increase in the elements of the budget was one of 38 per cent in rentals, which reached 724 times their pre-wartime cost. Foods increased only one per cent, because although there were decided increases in flour and milled products, fats and colonial products, there were declines in sugar and pulses. Clothing increased in price 5 per cent owing to rising prices of shoes, and heating and lighting showed very little change.

### Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour rose 25 points or 5 per cent to

529 for August, on the base 100 in April, 1914. The glass and tobacco groups showed no change, and all other groups showed increases above the previous month's level, the largest being in the metals, fertilizers and chemicals groups, which rose 6 per cent; foods, 7 per cent; fats, 9 per cent; and rubber, 10 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES. — The index number for the Kingdom on the base prices in April, 1914 = 100, rose 3.2 per cent to 453 for September, the highest level reached since December, 1920. The weighted index of 30 foods rose 6.2 per cent to 498 in September.

### INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100)

8

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada	Great Britain		Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia		
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities	Foods	Cost of living	Foods Vienna	Cost of living Vienna	56 articles Brussels	Foods, fuel sundries	Foods fuel, etc.	
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July. 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901- 1910	July 1914
1910.....	(d) \$ 6.95	(d)94	(e)96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913.....	7.34	99	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914—Jan.....	7.77	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	7.42	100	100	100	1	1	.....	(b)139.2	100
1915—Jan.....	7.97	107	118	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	7.74	104	132	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916—Jan.....	8.28	112	145	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	8.46	114	161	148	.....	.....	.....	(b)250.2	.....
1917—Jan.....	10.27	138	187	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	11.62	157	204	180	.....	.....	.....	(b)453.5	.....
1918—Jan.....	12.42	167	206	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	13.00	175	210	203	.....	.....	.....	(b)863.5	.....
1919—Jan.....	13.78	186	230	220	.....	.....	639	.....	.....
July.....	13.77	186	209	208	.....	.....	354	(b)1866.3	.....
1920—Jan.....	15.30	206	236	225	.....	.....	410	.....	.....
July.....	16.84	227	258	252	.....	.....	479	(b)2334.2	.....
1921—Jan.....	14.48	195	278	265	.....	.....	477	.....	1830
July.....	10.96	148	220	219	.....	.....	898	(b)2491.4	1303
1922—Jan.....	11.03	149	185	192	744	664	406	8191.8	1467
July.....	10.27	138	180	184	8282	2645	888	8437.1	1430
1923—Jan.....	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	406	8678.7	941
April.....	10.64	143	169	174	12935	10897	429	8816.1	927
May.....	10.36	140	162	171	13910	11440	431	3617.5	923
June.....	10.23	138	160	169	14132	11513	436	3523.3	933
July.....	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	.....	921
Aug.....	10.53	142	165	171	12335	10496	455	.....	892
Sept.....	10.46	141	168	173	12509	10841	468	.....	.....
Oct.....	10.65	143	172	175	12636	11027	.....	.....	.....



## Finland

**COST OF LIVING.** — The official index number of the cost of living for 21 towns rose to 1141.4 in August, the base being July, 1914 = 100, an increase of 4.7 per cent over the previous month. Foods rose 8.6 per cent to 1052; lighting and fuel, and tobacco both rose slightly to 1522 and 1285 respectively; and rent, newspapers and taxes all showed no change from the previous month, standing at 971, 1079 and 2526 respectively. Clothing fell 2 points to 1062.

France

RETAIL PRICES. — The official index number of retail prices of 13 commodities at Paris rose to 3649 in September.

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

except where noted)

on the base 1910 = 1000, or 3.5 per cent above the previous month's level. The quarterly index number for 13 articles in the chief cities of France was 3506 in the third quarter of 1923, as compared with 3387 in the second quarter, an increase of 3.5 per cent.

## Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office, owing to its unwieldy nature, has been published since September 25 correct only to hundreds of thousands. The index number for all commodities on the base prices in paper marks in 1913 = 1 reached 23.9 millions for the September average, and by October 9 had

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Holland		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles Paris	Cost of living Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living the Hague (c)	Foods Rome	Cost of living Rome
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910-1000	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec., 1920	1st half 1914	
				1000				112			
								114			
								(b) 116		100	100
100	100	100	100	1075	100						
				1205				125			
128	116			1288				148			
				1439				156		(a) 107.75	(a) 108.63
146	136			1587				170			
				1491				186		(a) 115.61	(a) 122.21
166	155			1971				212			
				2056						(a) 156.96	(a) 162.74
				2210				(b) 228		203	197
187	182			2665	238					(a) 254.20	241.48
186	190			2811							188.32
212	211			3119	296			(b) 239			
251	242	898.2	819.4	4006	368	12.7	10.7	258	100.2	274.86	263.45
253	262	981.8	911.0	4404	338	14.2	11.8	275	101.8	318.07	312.55
276	264	1173.9	1065.4	3292	296	14.9	12.6	236	95.3	366.80	374.08
236	237	1277.8	1139.0	3424	291	24.6	20.4	192	94.8	402.34	387.28
197	212	1123.2	1055.1	3188	289	98.4	53.9	187	91.3	468.63	429.69
184	199	1105.4	1118.4	3321	324	1366	1120.3	177	82.4	459.90	428.97
180	198	1079.5	1132.8	3439	334	3600	2954	167	79.8	479.85	441.22
		1012.1	1095.6	3496		4620	3816	168			
		979.9	1074.8	3562		9347	7650	166			
		968.4	1087.4	3446		46510	37651	164			
188	204	968.2	1090.1	3524		670485	556045	162			
		1051.5	1141.4	3649							
				3751							

risen to 307.4 millions. Thus the index number for September, if printed in the accompanying table, where the base is given as 100 in 1913, would be 2,390,000,000. The index number in gold marks (calculated from the exchange value of the American dollar on the same date) showed much variation in the levels of the various groups, for the September average the index in gold marks (1913 = 100) for grain and potatoes being 51.3, and for coal and iron, 170.4. The gold index of all commodities for September was 101.7, and at October 9 was 107.6.

### South Africa

**WHOLESALE PRICES.** — The index number of the Bureau of Census and Statistics which is published every three months, was 1395 for July last, as compared with 1420 for April, the base being 1000 in 1910. For the three months, declines were shown in grains, building materials, chemicals, fuel and light, and soft goods, and advances in metals, jute, leather, etc., dairy produce, groceries, meat, and the miscellaneous group.

### India

**COST OF LIVING.** — The official index number compiled by the Bombay Labour

### INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100)

Country	Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland			
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Madrid food, fuel, sundries	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods Federal Labour Office	Food meat fruit cereals Stores
Base period	July 1914	1914	1914	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910 .....								
1913 .....								
1914—Jan .....								
July .....	100	(b)100	(b)100	(b)100	100		(a)100	(a)100
1915—Jan. ....					(c)113			(a)107
July .....				(b)108	(c)124			(a)119
1916—Jan. ....	143				(c)130			(a)126
July .....	160			(b)116	(c)142			(a)140
1917—Jan. ....					169	(a)139		(a)149
July .....	261			(b)125	177			(a)180
1918—Jan. ....					221	192		(a)197
July .....	279			(b)155	268	219		(a)229
1919—Jan. ....	279				339	267		(a)252
July .....	289			(b)175	310	257		238
1920—Jan. ....	295				298	259		244
July .....	319			(b)191	297	270		246
1921—Jan. ....	334	25140	14084		288	271	226	243
July .....	292	45655	25709	(b)189	232	226	203	214
1922—Jan. ....	257	73598	46883	179	190	216	185	189
July .....	233	129811	78798	179	179	190	157	158
1923—Jan. ....	214	493132	352665	180	166	183	154	161
April .....	212	1247900	835100	180	163	177	157	161
May .....	214	1378881	946657	178	161		156	164
June .....	213	1636650	1277967	170	161		163	166
July .....	218	2419723	2093646	172	160	174	163	168
Aug .....	220		4395600	178	161		161	167
Sept. ....	218			178	165		161	167
Oct. ....								163

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of capital towns. (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods.

Office showed no change for September from the August level. All foods showed no change, although the prices of rice and jowari rose slightly. A slight rise in the prices of potatoes and onions was counterbalanced by a fall in refined sugar. Fuel and lighting declined 2.4 per cent, and there was a slight rise in the clothing index. House rent showed no change.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.** — The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed a decided upturn in prices in September, rising 4 points or 2.7 per cent, to 154. The group of cloths

and clothing showed the greatest advance for the month, one of more than 4.5 per cent, due to advances in raw silk, print cloths and cotton yarns. Farm products rose 3.5 per cent owing to advances in corn, oats, rye, wheat, hogs, cotton, eggs and hay. Foods also increased 3.5 per cent, and chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities showed increases. Slight decreases were shown in building materials, fuel and lighting, and in metals and metal products. House furnishing goods showed no change.

The index number of the Federal Reserve Board increased 4 points in September, thus returning almost to the

### IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

4a

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods 9 towns	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	39 foods 25 towns	Foods Bureau of Lab'r Stat.	Cost of living Bureau of Lab'r Stat.	Cost of living Nat. Ind. Conf. Bd.	Cost of living Mass
1910=1000	July 1914		1911=1000	1909-13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
			(f)	(g)	(g)	(i)		
1000				(h)991	98			
1163			1106	(h)1037	100	100		100
(b)1145			1099		104			101.8
	100	100	1164	1070	102		100	102.1
(b)1228			1240	1177	108	(a)103.0		102.9
			1622	1200	100		100.5	101.7
(b)1275			1504	1236	107	(a)105.1		106.1
			1516	1276	111		108.7	109.9
(b)1418			145	1359	128	(a)118.3		119.6
			1470	1357	146		131.3	129.8
(b)1437			1505	1426	160	(a)142.4		144.6
			1523	1491	167		(a)152.2	155.1
(b)1559			1627	1553	185	(a)174.4		167.5
	187	186	1714	1539	190		172.2	171.5
(b)2049		183	1862	1688	201	(a)199.3	190	192.0
	188	190	2260	1791	219	(a)216.5	205	202.6
(c)1904	163	169	2167	1906	172	(a)200.4	181	179.6
(c)1556	174	177	1876	1752	148		163	160.8
1391	169	178	1651	1574	142	(a)174.3	161	157.3
1335	160	165	1725	1537	142	(a)166.6	155.6	156.2
1348	151	156	(a)1695	1483	144	(a)169.5	158	157.1
1344	150	155	(a)1684	1516	143		159.1	158.5
1355	148	153	1814	1525	143		160.3	159.1
1352	146	151	1883	1521	144	169.7	160.1	158.9
1330	148	153		1520	147		161.9	159.1
1321	149	154		1525	146		161.6	159.5
					149	172.1		160.3
					150			161.6

month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six. (k) Cost of food budget.



level of June last. All groups showed increases, the most striking being in raw materials and consumers' goods, caused by rises in farm and food products. Goods imported rose for the first time since April, owing partly to increased costs of raw silk and sugar.

*Bradstreet's* index number of wholesale prices was \$13.1378, at November 1, an increase of 0.3 per cent over the level at October 1. Eight of thirteen groups declined and five advanced. The chief gains were in provisions and textiles, while breadstuffs, live stock and oils showed slight advances.

*Dun's* index number for October 1 showed its third successive rise, reaching \$191.844, as compared with \$190.827 for September 1, an increase of 0.5 per cent. Four groups, namely, meat, clothing, metals and the miscellaneous group, were slightly lower for the month, while advances were shown in breadstuffs, dairy and garden products and "other food". The rise in dairy and garden products, which amounted to 8 per cent was due chiefly to higher prices of butter and eggs.

**COST OF LIVING.** — The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for September showed an increase in the cost of living over the June level of 1.4 per cent. The per cent of increase from

1913 (average) to September was as follows: food, 49.3; clothing, 76.5; housing, 64.4; fuel and light, 81.3; furniture, 122.4; miscellaneous, 101.1; all, 72.1. The price of electricity showed a percentage decrease of 5.1 per cent, as compared with the price in December, 1914. Every element in the budget advanced during the period under review.

The retail food index of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed an increase of 2 per cent in the retail cost of food in September, as compared with August, the index number reaching 149, the highest level since December, 1921. During the month, the chief increases were: fresh eggs, 17 per cent; pork chops, 14 per cent; butter, 6 per cent; lard, 5 per cent. The chief decreases were: potatoes, 8 per cent; onions, 5 per cent; cabbage, 4 per cent.

The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life for Massachusetts showed a slight increase in the cost of living in September, the index reaching 160.3, an increase of 0.5 per cent above the previous month's level. Foods increased in price 1 per cent; clothing, 0.7 per cent; and fuel and light 0.4 per cent. The other elements in the budget showed no change for the month under review.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1923

INFORMATION received by the Department for the third quarter of 1923 shows 353 fatalities in the industries and trades of Canada during that period as compared with 350 in the previous quarter and 338 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Figures for the first nine months of 1923 as compared with the corresponding period of 1922 show an increase of 225 in the number of fatalities, as indicated in the following table:

	1922	1923
January .....	54	96
February .....	58	122
March .....	65	89
April .....	96	107
May .....	81	127
June .....	94	116
July .....	112	124
August .....	117	134
September .....	109	95
Totals.....	*786	*1,010

\*Revised figures. See accompanying supplement, also supplementary list of fatalities in 1922 in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1923.

During the quarter under review there were 103 fatalities in the transportation and public utilities group, 41 of which occurred on the steam railways and 31 in the water transportation group. The chief causes of the deaths in the steam railway service were collisions, being struck by engines, run over and crushed by or between cars, and stepping from engines in front of a moving train or backward in front of an engine on another track. In the water transportation group, falling overboard or into holds of vessels was the main cause of the

fatalities. In the public utilities group nine deaths were due to electricity. Seven additional deaths were also reported in the other groups as the effect of electricity. In the construction group, in which there were 59 fatalities reported, falls accounted for the greatest number of deaths, and among other causes were the caving in of earth, being struck by material precipitated from blasts, by buckets and by falling objects. In the manufacturing group, 45 deaths were reported, of which 6 were caused by elevators and other hoisting apparatus, 7 by belts, shaftings, etc., and 10 by burns and scalds as the result of exploding materials, flames, collapse of furnace bottom, a boiler explosion and a fall into a steam vat; two deaths resulted from infection in this group. In the agricultural group, where 40 fatalities were reported, the chief causes were falls from loads, horses bolting and kicking, and being gored by bulls; one death was due to infection and one to being caught in the belt of a machine. In the mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying group there were 34 deaths reported, falls of rock, etc., resulting in the greatest number of these deaths. Three fatalities at the Springhill collieries in Nova Scotia were due to "bumps" which are explained as caused by pressure of the earth above and which come without warning and with the force of an explosion; one death in the mining group was due to asphyxiation, one to being burned in a coal dust explosion and two to electricity. Rolling logs, trees rebounding after being hit by falling trees, and drownings, accounted for the majority of the 29 deaths in the logging industry.

The following table has been prepared from information received from all sources available, but it does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1923.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer .....	Brantford, Ont.....	July	8	Gored by a bull.
Farmer .....	Corbyville, Ont.....	"	9	Thrown from load when horses bolted.
Farmer .....	Brandon, Man.....	"	9	Struck by timber blown off barn in windstorm.
Farmer .....	Near Estevan, Sask.....	"	15	Drowned—Slipped from horse when crossing creek.
Farmer .....	Goderich, Ont.....	"	15	Fell from load of hay.
Farmer .....	Nakusp, B.C.....	"	29	Thrown from buggy when horses bolted.
Farm hand.....	Sandwich South Town- ship, Ont.....	"	18	Gored by a bull.
Farmer .....	Glenboro, Man.....	"	18	Buried in well when its walls caved in.
Farm hand.....	Stittsville, Ont.....	"	20	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer .....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	"	20	Fell from load. Bolt holding whip- ple tree dropped and horses plun- ged forward.
Farmer .....	Mitchell, Ont.....	"	21	Crushed by horse which fell while hoisting hay.
Farmer .....	Belmont, Ont.....	"	21	Fell from load.
Farmer .....	Denfield, Ont.....	"	28	Fell between wagon and horses when climbing on to load.
Farmer .....	Campbellford, Ont.....	"	29	Fell from barn.
Farm hand.....	Tilbury East township, Ont.....	"	30	Fell from mow ladder.
Farmer .....	Carlyle, Sask.....	"	30	Run over and cut by binder when horses bolted.
Farmer .....	Windthorst, Sask.....	Aug.	10	Fell off derrick when support broke.
Farmer .....	Rawdon township, Ont.....	"	13	Fell from load when it jolted.
Farm hand.....	Near Mossbank, Sask.....	"	18	Found dead behind binder.
Farmer .....	Newark, Ont.....	"	20	Removed thistle from thumb with jack knife—blood poisoning.
Farmer .....	Beaumont, Que.....	"	23	Fell in front of mowing machine.
Farm hand.....	Alameda, Sask.....	"	24	Ruptured bloodvessel while stook- ing grain.
Farmer .....	Near Scollard, Alta.....	"	28	Drowned while fording river.
Farm hand.....	Souris, Man.....	"	28	Crushed beneath wagon.
Farmer .....	Near Tecumseh, Ont.....	"	28	Fell from wagon and kicked by horse.
Farmer and wife (2).....	Ridgeville, Man.....	"	30	Struck by lightning while stacking grain.
Farmer .....	Rockton, Ont.....	Sept.	5	Gored by a bull.
Farmer .....	Bridgeford, Sask.....	"	9	Kicked by a horse.
Farm labourer.....	Outlook, Sask.....	"	12	Thrown to road when team ran away.
Farmer .....	Kincaid, Sask.....	"	15	Thrown from wagon when horses bolted.
Farmer .....	Meyronne, Sask.....	"	15	Horse ran away.
Farm hand.....	Embro, Ont.....	"	17	Fell from wagon when team bolted.
Engineer .....	Lebret, Sask.....	"	17	Fell between drive wheel and fender of engine.
Farmer .....	Young, Sask.....	"	21	Struck by hay rack which blew over in strong wind.
Farmer's wife.....	Near Yorkton, Sask.....	"	21	Thrown under knives of binder when team bolted.
Farmer .....	Wardsville, Ont.....	"	24	Shot himself while hunting rat.
Farmer .....	Rockbuck, Ont.....	"	25	Caught in belt of corn cutting ma- chine.
Labourer with threshing crew.....	Killam, Alta.....	"	26	Run over by threshing engine.
Farmer .....	Harriston, Ont.....	"	30	Kicked by runaway horses.
LOGGING—				
Woodsmen .....	Kinmount, Ont.....	July	4	Drowned.
Logger .....	Orford Bay, B.C.....	"	5	Crushed by rolling log.
Labourer .....	Clyde Forks, Ont.....	"	5	Plank dropped on legs.
Logger .....	Seamours, B.C.....	"	6	Struck by falling tree.
Loggers (2).....	Painbridge, B.C.....	"	9	Car broke from engine on incline.
Logger .....	Hotham Sound, B.C.....	"	12	Struck by tree which rebounded af- ter being hit by falling tree.
Sawyer .....	Penny, B.C.....	"	14	Struck by carriage and thrown on saw.
Logger .....	Campbell River, B.C.....	"	14	Crushed under rolling log.
Driver .....	River Valley, Ont.....	"	23	Drowned.
Loader .....	Vahk, B.C.....	"	20	Struck by tie and fell from gang plank.
Logger .....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	"	24	Struck by log which swung around stump.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1923 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—Continued:				
Brakeman	Near Fernie, B.C.	Aug. 3	.....	Fell when alighting from car, and run over.
Woodsmen	Kenora, Ont.	" 4	.....	Struck by pike pole.
Swamper	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.	" 8	.....	Struck by tree.
Chokerman	Beresford Arm, B.C.	" 9	.....	Struck by tree which was broken off by swinging log.
Logger	Lynn Creek, B.C.	" 13	39	Crushed by log which upended while being hauled in by donkey engine.
Logger	North Vancouver, B.C.	" 13	.....	Crushed by tree which was uprooted by rolling log.
Logger	Bull River, B.C.	" 15	41	Struck by tree which rebounded after being hit by falling tree.
Flunkey	Deep Cove, B.C.	" 16	21	Fell off scow-drowned.
Labourer	McDougall's Mills, Ont.	" 19	21	Drowned.
Foreman	Shere, B.C.	" 17	35	Drowned. Fell into river when log jam lifted.
Foreman	Ocean Falls, B.C.	" 21	33	Fell and was crushed between timbers.
River driver	Farm Point, Que.	" 19	20	Drowned. Boat capsized while clearing log jam.
Signalman	Port Alice, B.C.	" 20	18	Struck by tree which was pulled sideways while yarding logs.
Compassman	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	" 23	19	Struck by falling logs. Was sealing logs on car when train started.
Teamster	Buccancer Bay, B.C.	Sept. 3	22	Crushed between skids one of which rolled while hauling logs with team.
Loader	Headquarters, B.C.	" 7	.....	Struck by falling log.
Workman at pole camp	Blind Bay, B.C.	" 19	.....	Drowned when gas boat took fire.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Port Essington, B.C.	July 8	16	Drowned. Fell while trying to board boat from wharf.
Fisherman	Flat Ledge Shoals, N.S.	" 10	.....	Drowned while rescuing boat adrift when engine stopped.
Fishermen (2)	Shelburne, N.S.	" 10	.....	Drowned when schooner capsized.
Fisherman	Egmont Bay, P.E.I.	Aug. 16	34	Dragged overboard when clothing caught in anchor.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— <i>Metalliferous Mining:</i>				
Miners (2)	Half Moon Bay, B.C.	July 4	.....	Suffocated.
Miner	Timmins, Ont.	" 17	46	Struck by falling ore while using sealing bar.
Mucker	Kinberley, B.C.	" 18	30	Electrocuted. Head came in contact with trolleywire.
Shift foreman	Timmins, Ont.	" 24	32	Smothered by slide of rock.
Machine runner	Timmins, Ont.	" 25	.....	Fell in shaft.
Miner	Timmins, Ont.	Aug. 4	39	Struck by falling rock.
Mucker	Anyox, B.C.	" 20	51	Believed to have fallen from steps into slope.
Miner	Britannia Beach, B.C.	Sept. 5	.....	Slipped and fell through grating.
Motorman at smelter	Trail, B.C.	" 10	30	Trestle of elevated tram gave way.
COAL MINING—				
Bratticeman	Blairmore, Alta.	July 7	50	Fell into chute from manway.
Miner	Hillcrest, Alta.	" 10	33	Struck by falling roof.
Timber packer	Brule, Alta.	" 14	36	Struck by fall of rock while in timber chute.
Miner	Springhill, N.S.	" 18	34	Thrown some distance when "bump" occurred in mine level.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 18	36	Struck by falling rock.
Miner	Coleman, Alta.	" 20	39	Struck by coal from roof.
Labourer	Cumberland, B.C.	" 20	54	Struck by empty trip while repairing rollers on main slope.
Fireboss	Coleman, Alta.	" 31	38	Suffocated by gas.
Pumpman	Carbon, Alta.	" 30	69	Deraiment of car when horses took freight when hauling dirt from mine.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	Aug. 17	.....	Struck by fall of stone.
Slopeman	Cumberland, B.C.	" 20	over 21	Struck by trip.
Miner	Stellarton, N.S.	" 23	.....	Struck by fall of coal.
Miner	Coleman, Alta.	Sept. 4	.....	Crushed by slide of rock.
Miners (2)	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 4	46 and 48	Crushed by fall of roof coal.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1923 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>COAL MINING—Continued:</b>				
Miner .....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	"	7 36	Drowned. While working on pontoon line rubber sleeve came off pipe causing fall into water.
Miners (2).....	Spinghill, N.S.....	"	41 and 42	Heavy "bump" caused fall of stone.
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying:</i>				
Employee at gravel pit.....	Trenton, Ont.....	July 12	.....	Cave in at pit.
Quarryman .....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 4	24	Struck by rocks thrown from blast while drilling.
Pitman .....	Thetford Mines, Que....	Sept. 1	23	Crushed by fall of rock in pit.
<i>Clay products and structural materials, n. e. s.</i>				
Employee of cement plant....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	July 8	47	Burned by coal dust explosion.
Employee of crushed stone works .....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 21	20	Slipped and was struck by car beam while removing brake.
Employee of brick works....	Inglewood, Ont.....	Sept. 7	23	Electrocuted; Touched rod of roof truss charged with electricity.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>				
Employee at flour mill.....	Plessisville, Que.....	July 17	39	Struck by shafting.
Elevator operator at biscuit factory .....	London, Ont.....	Aug. 1	62	Crushed between gate and floor of elevator.
Labourer at mill.....	Port Loring, Ont.....	" 21	14	Caught in shafting.
Foreman with beverage company .....	Chatham, Ont.....	Sept. 9	26	Crushed under truck.
Employee at sugar refinery....	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	" 20	60	Caught between clam and end of car.
<i>Animal edible products:</i>				
Butcher in abattoir.....	Toronto, Ont.....	July 4	.....	Stabbed in groin.
Milk salesman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Aug. 11	27	Thrown down while endeavouring to stop horse.
Driver for dairy.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 31	46	Struck by auto when crossing street.
Employee of butchers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 18	58	Crushed by a freight elevator.
<i>Textiles:</i>				
Employee .....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 31	16	Crushed by descending elevator.
Employee at knitting factory.	Galt, Ont.....	Sept. 18	19	Burned. When spark from machine, caused by a nail ignited wool.
<i>Leather, fur and products:</i>				
Workman at shoe factory....	Cobourg, Ont.....	July 5	53	Fell on knee infection.
Superintendent at tannery....	York Co., N.B.....	Aug. 20	58	Struck by belt.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>				
Employee of pulp mill.....	Bathurst, N.B.....	July 26	.....	Severe burns (no further particulars).
Employee of pulp mill.....	La Tuque, Que.....	" 6	.....	Fell from boat at rapids, drowned.
Employee at pulp mill.....	Kenogami, Que.....	Aug. 9	48	Caught in rolls.
Employee at paper mill.....	Fort William, Ont.....	Sept. 9	17	Caught in belt at mill.
<i>Wood products:</i>				
Elevator operator at furniture factory .....	Newmarket, Ont.....	July 30	74	Caught in elevator.
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Labourer .....	Ottawa, Ont.....	July 19	58	Pulled on to saw when picaroon caught on carriage.
Employee .....	Woodstock, Ont.....	Aug. 3	22	Scalded. Fell into steam vat while evading car on driveway.
Mill worker.....	Sarita, B.C.....	" 18	34	Wood being used to clean sawdust from saw caught and struck workman.
Foreman .....	Cheneville, Que.....	" 21	42	Burned when boiler exploded.
Flier .....	Cutler, Ont.....	Sept. 20	27	Burned in fire which destroyed building.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1923 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>				
Car repairer .....	Hagersville, Ont.....	July 9	.....	Crushed by cars.
Car repairer .....	Calder, Sask.....	" 17	.....	Crushed by car which started unawares.
Car repairer .....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 17	29	Crushed between drawbars.
Employee at steel works.....	Longueuil, Que.....	" 12	43	Struck by rail being lifted by a crane.
Labourer at machine factory.	Chatham, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Drowned.
Car repairer .....	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 31	59	Crushed between cars.
Labourer at oven factory....	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 9	30	Cut lip; infection.
Employee at steel plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 23	38	Struck by cage while top-filling at furnace.
Employee at stove factory....	Penetang, Ont.....	Sept. 1	40	Electrocuted. Touched charged metal while switching off current.
Car repairer.....	Thetford Mines, Que....	" 7	60	Crushed under car which started unawares.
Millwright at foundry.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	62	Crushed by truck.
Handyman at iron factory....	Welland, Ont.....	" 14	42	Clothing caught fire while lighting coke furnace.
Machinist's helper.....	Britannia Beach, B.C....	" 17	23	Caught in belt and thrown against railing in mill.
Machinist apprentice.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 18	17	Collision of motorcycle with automobile while delivering.
Machinist at steel plant.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 20	28	Crushed in revolving gears when machinery started unawares.
Furnace tenders at abrasives factory (3).....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 22	33 28 30	Burned when bottom of metal furnace collapsed.
Electrician .....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 29	57	Crushed by transformer tank while cleaning away moulding sand.
<i>Chemical and allied products:</i>				
Fireman at oil refinery.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	July 5	.....	Explosion of still.
Teamster at oil refinery.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Aug. 14	.....	Jolted under wagon when wheels slipped into ditch.
Gauger .....	Long Beach, B.C.....	" 20	.....	Burned when spraying oil ignited in pipe line fire.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>				
Foreman .....	Penetang, Ont.....	July 10	.....	Fell on block.
Labourer .....	Kingsford, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Heat prostration.
Labourer at grain elevator..	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Hit by plank.
Apprentice plumber.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 23	20	Electrocuted. Touched furnace with free hand while bringing forward electric light.
Painter .....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 20	40	Fell from scaffold.
Contractor .....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	Aug. 14	52 46	Fell from roof of cathedral.
Labourers (2).....	Orono, Ont.....	" 15	25	Collapse of cement structure.
Carpenter .....	Jasper, Alta.....	" 13	47	Kicked by a horse.
Employee at steel work.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	34	Fell while placing beam.
Bricklayer .....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 17	39	Fell from scaffold.
Painter .....	Kilgard, B.C.....	" 21	35	Fell while painting beams.
Erector for steel company....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Fell.
Rivetter .....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Lost footing and fell while walking on lashed plank.
Pipe fitter.....	Kinberley, B.C.....	" 24	34	Fell from skip car which was being lowered by hoist.
Carpenter .....	Levis, Que.....	" 31	21	over
Labourer .....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Sept. 7	32	Struck by falling stone.
Roofer .....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	" 17	58	Struck by falling timber.
Labourer .....	Brandon, Man.....	" 15	51	Slipped on wet roof and fell.
Painter .....	Hull, Que.....	" 21	.....	Fell while installing asbestos roofing.
Carpenter .....	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 22	43	Fell from a roof.
				Fell from roof beam.
<i>Railway construction:</i>				
Labourer .....	Sudbury, Ont.....	July 9	33	Crushed by dipper when rail under steam shovel turned.
Employee .....	St. Hilaire, N.B.....	" 10	18	Fell off trestle.
Labourer .....	Trenton, Ont.....	" 11	60	Bank gave way in ballast pit.
Steam shovel watchman.....	St. Anne, Man.....	" 16	24	Train struck hand car.
Employee .....	St. John, N.B.....	" 18	.....	Fell from car.
Employee .....	Ville Marie, Que.....	" 18	.....	Crushed foot under shovel train.
Labourer .....	Streetsville Jct., Ont....	" 31	30	Shock after amputation.
				Run over.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1923 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Railway Construction:</i>				
<i>Continued:</i>				
Employee .....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Aug. 15	.....	Fell off bridge.
Labourer .....	Walton, N.S. ....	" 15	.....	Struck by moving cars.
Bridge painter .....	Shawinigan, Falls, Que.	" 20	65	Fell. Defect in scaffolding.
Labourer .....	Connaught Tunnel, B.C.	" 21	18	Struck by train and run over.
Labourer .....	North Parry, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Fell when getting on moving train.
Bridge painter .....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 5	20	Electrocuted.
Labourer .....	Tiffin, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Crushed by iron girder.
Watchman .....	Burlington, Ont.....	" 25	76	Struck by automobile.
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>				
Well driller .....	Superb, Sask.....	July 3	22	Asphyxiated.
Labourer .....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	30	Fell from bridge.
Highway engineer.....	Cascumpee, P.E.I.....	" 11	24	Automobile swerved and went over bridge.
Employee on road work.....	West Bathurst, N.B.....	" 10	.....	Truck hit wagon, swerved and went through railing of bridge.
Bridgeman .....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 15	24	Drowned. Thrown out of aerial car when trolley slipped off cable.
Grade contractor.....	Port Coquitlam, B.C....	" 9	40	Struck by material from blast.
Foreman .....	Welland, Ont.....	" 12	20	Explosion.
Labourer .....	Welland, Ont.....	" 27	48	Crushed between platform and gear of car.
Highway employee.....	Walkerton, Ont.....	" 28	22	Struck by steel scraper.
Bridgeman .....	Dona, Ont.....	Aug. 3	30	Fell off scaffold.
Wrecker at dam.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	22	Collapse of masonry.
Sand hogger.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 9	24	Struck by bucket while pouring concrete into cylinder-drowned.
Workman .....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 10	.....	Struck by stone from blast.
Workman .....	Piebrac, Que.....	" 10	41	Struck by stone from blast.
Highway employee.....	Commanda, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Kicked by horse.
Bridgeman .....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 20	39	Fell off bridge-drowned.
Sewer excavator.....	Englehart, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Crushed by cave-in of clay.
Elevator company's employee	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Struck by elevator.
Power commission labourer..	Sheet Harbour, N.S.....	Sept. 4	.....	Struck by falling tie.
Municipal employee.....	Marmora, Ont.....	" 11	76	Crushed when earth caved in.
Municipal employee.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 8	45)	Fell from ladder.
Labourers (2).....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 26	24)	Thrown from truck.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam railways:</i>				
Pumpman .....	Granum, Alta.....	July 4	.....	Clothing caught in clutch of engine.
Repairman .....	Hagersville, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Crushed between car wheels.
Watchman .....	Spuzzum, B.C.....	" 9	27	Train struck velocipede.
Freight car conductor.....	Riviere a Pierre, Que....	" 16	32	Crushed between cars while coupling.
			over	
Railwayman .....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 17	21	Crushed between railway box cars.
Employee .....	Collins Bay, Ont.....	" 18	39	Crushed between couplers.
Sectionman .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 28	59	Struck by train.
Sectionman .....	Hammond, B.C.....	" 28	35	Struck by train.
			42)	
Trainmen .....	Picard, Que.....	" 28	and)	Head-on collision.
			36)	
Employee .....	Eldersley, Sask.....	Aug. 1	.....	Speeder collision.
Brakeman .....	Shuswap Sd., B.C.....	" 4	30	Fell off moving train.
Labourer .....	White River, Ont.....	" 5	40	Fell from car and run over.
Brakeman .....	Reid Bay, B.C.....	" 6	47	Fell from load when train collided with gasoline speeder.
Engineer .....	Kasaboice, Ont.....	" 8	40	Deraiment. Fell on boulders when jumping from train.
Switchman .....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 10	56	Run over.
Conductor .....	Hull, Que.....	" 12	.....	Crushed between cars.
Car checker.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 12	22	Struck by train. Stepped backwards in front of light engine.
Trackman .....	Todmorden, Ont.....	" 12	51	Engine struck speeder.
Brakeman .....	Steilton, Ont.....	" 13	35	Fell off car and run over.
Brakeman .....	Paris Jct., Ont.....	" 17	30	Stepped off engine in front moving train.
Brakeman .....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Slipped and fell in front of engine.
Trainman .....	Beck, Ont.....	" 20	33	Found underneath drivers of engine.
Fuelman .....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 22	44	Run over. Stepped off switch engine in front of another engine.
Trainman .....	Tillsonburg, Ont.....	" 25	25	Fell while attempting to board train.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1923 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— <i>St. Lawrence Railway—Continued</i>					
Curve oiler.....	Longueuil, Que.....	"	26	59	Derailment.
Sectionman .....	Smith's Falls, Ont.....	"	26	54	Struck by engine.
Sectionman .....	Montreal, Que.....	"	27	40	Run over.
Trainmen (3).....	Englehart, Ont.....	"	28	.....	Collision alleged to failure of operator to deliver proper orders.
Labourer .....	Okanagan Landing, B.C.	Sept.	7	46	Slipped into icecrusher while throwing pulley belt from engine to idler.
Brakeman .....	Arnold, B.C.....	"	15	.....	Run over by train.
Brakeman .....	Thornloe, Ont.....	"	20	22	Struck by train when stepping across track after signalling.
Conductor .....	Englehart, Ont.....	"	21	40	Fell off train.
Conductor .....	Dunvegan Yard, Alta....	"	21	40	Slipped off car of logs.
Brakeman .....	Mallorytown, Ont.....	"	23	25	Struck by train.
Brakeman .....	Delisle, Sask.....	Sept.	24	34	Crushed between draws of engine and cars.
Carpenter .....	Wetaskiwin Sd., Alta....	"	29	46	Fell off train.
<i>Electric railways:</i>					
Lineman .....	St. James, Man.....	Sept.	11	30	Electrocuted while cutting wires.
Lineman .....	Bayview, Ont.....	"	20	22	Struck by buffer beam of engine.
Lineman .....	Hamilton, Ont.....	"	21	20	Struck by train.
<i>Water transportation:</i>					
Shipper .....	Montreal, Que.....	July	1	19	Fell into hold of freighter.
Captain .....	Diligent River, N.S.....	"	4	50	Fell overboard; drowned.
Sailor .....	Canso, N.S.....	"	10	17	Fell overboard; drowned.
Longshoreman .....	Montague, P.E.I.....	"	12	16	Fell overboard trying to save cargo, drowned.
Sailor .....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	16	.....	Drowned.
Kitchen man on steamer.....	Brockville, Ont.....	"	16	20	Knocked through open gangway when automobile rolled forward as ship listed.
Seaman .....	Lake Ontario, Ont.....	Aug.	3	.....	Drowned.
Deckhand .....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	"	7	22	Fell into hold.
Fireman .....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	"	8	21	Fell into hold of steamer.
Longshoreman .....	St. John, N.B.....	"	14	.....	Struck by sling of sugar.
Workman .....	Courtney Bay, N.B.....	"	14	26	Fell overboard from dredging scow.
Deckhand .....	North Sydney, N.S.....	"	22	.....	Swept overboard by large wave.
Workman .....	Lunenburg, N.S.....	"	23	17	Fell into hold of steamer.
Longshoreman .....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept.	6	35	Fell into hold of steamer.
Seaman .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	"	7	.....	Fell into hold of steamer.
Dredge employee.....	Nanaimo Harbour, B.C..	"	7	36	Drowned; fell overboard when pipe line burst.
Employee on steamer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	"	10	.....	Fell down hatchway while removing cover.
Watchman .....	Buffalo, N.Y.....	"	11	18	Fell into hold.
Employees of tugboat (5)....	Pollier Pass, B.C.....	"	23	.....	Drowned when tug sank.
Employee on oil tanker.....	Atlantic Ocean.....	"	24	33	Fell into ship's hold.
Mate on steamer.....	Near Cherry Island St. Lawrence River.....	"	25	.....	Fell overboard-drowned.
Sailor .....	Fort William, Ont.....	"	22	23	Fell into ship's hold.
Deckhand .....	Cornwall Canal, Ont.....	"	30	.....	Crushed between sides of freighter and stone coping.
Canal helper.....	Welland Canal, Ont.....	"	24	35	Drowned when trying to jump ashore from boat.
Sailors with wrecking company (2).....	Sarnia, Ont.....	"	27	30	Drowned.
Sailor .....	Dickson's Landing, Ont..	"	30	15	Crushed by boat.
<i>Air transportation:</i>					
Aviators (2).....	Roberval, Que.....	July	11	.....	Hydroplane crash.
Aviators (3).....	Roberval, Que.....	Sept.	26	.....	Hydroplane crash.
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i>					
Carter .....	West Toronto, Ont.....	July	1	51	Head struck against beam when leaving shed with load.
Carter .....	Montreal, Que.....	"	3	30	While on pole of wagon horses bolted.
Employee of transportation company .....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	7	35	Head crushed (No further particulars).
Carrier .....	Gloucester Co., N.B.....	"	10	32	Fell over bridge into water.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1923 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Storage and local transportation—Continued</i>				
Carter .....	Quebec, Que.....	" 18 .....		Pinned against wall when horses backed.
Labourer at storage plant...	Brockville, Ont.....	" 19 .....		Caught in elevator.
Teamster .....	Calgary, Alta.....	Aug. 14 57		Fell and run over by wagon.
Carter .....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18 75		Crushed by horse.
Driver .....	St. John, N.B.....	Sept. 17 .....		Thrown from wagon when team bolted.
<i>Telegraphs and telephones:</i>				
Telephone lineman.....	Rossland, B.C.....	Aug. 21 37		Fell with pole which gave way.
<i>Public utilities, n.e.s.</i>				
Electrician .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	July 1 30		Electrocuted, touched live wire when cleaning insulator.
Lineman .....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 19 35		Explosion.
Lineman .....	Galt, Ont.....	" 28 21		Electrocuted while stringing wires.
Inspector and welder (2)...	Edmonton, Alta.....	Aug. 9 58		Pipe cap blew off in air compressor test.
Employee at power station...	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 15 .....		Electrocuted.
Lineman .....	Little Britain, Ont.....	" 18 21		Electrocuted while stringing wires.
Electrician .....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 18 28		Electric shock caused fall. While drilling, chain slipped and touched wire.
Lineman .....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22 42		Fell off pole.
Electrician .....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 23 .....		Slight shock caused fall from pole.
Lineman .....	Dixie, Ont.....	" 23 25		Fell off pole, burned.
Hydro carpenter.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 24 18		Stumbled over clothesline which had become electrified.
Lineman .....	London, Ont.....	" 27 30		Electrocuted while stringing wires.
TRADE—				
<i>Warehousing:</i>				
Employee .....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Sept. 5 45		Struck by counterweight of elevator which fell into pit.
<i>Retail:</i>				
Travelling salesman.....	Camrose, Alta.....	July 17 41		Automobile overturned and fell into river.
Ice men (2).....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 20 .....		Train struck motor truck at crossing.
Employee at ice plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Aug. 17 28		Crushed between wagon and barn.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public and municipal:</i>				
Fire ranger.....	Fire River, Ont.....	July 22 .....		Struck by engine.
Labourer .....	Ramora, Ont.....	" 30 22		Struck by lightning.
Water boy.....	Huntsville, Ont.....	Aug. 11 21		Kicked by a horse.
Employee of harbour commis- sion .....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13 28		Electrocuted. Touched live wire while erecting line.
Foreman with gas company..	Leamington, Ont.....	" 25 51		Auto overturned.
<i>Recreational:</i>				
Jockey .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Aug. 28 .....		Horse fell in race.
<i>Personal:</i>				
Helper in automobile restau- rant .....	Ste. Anne Road, near Montreal, Que.....	July 29 .....		Burned when gasoline stove ex- ploded.
Domestic .....	Chatham, Ont.....	Aug. 11 13		Burned when pouring coal oil on kitchen fire.
Housekeeper .....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 14 54		Clothing took fire when parowax being melted on oil stove ignited.
Domestics (5).....	Lake of Bays, Ont.....	" 19 .....		Burned in fire at hotel.
Window cleaner.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 25 .....		Fell when window came out of frame.
Hotel fireman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 26 .....		Burned by escaping steam when boiler tube blew out.
Window cleaner.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Sept. 4 29		Fell from window sill.
Domestic .....	Hanley, Sask.....	" 30 18		Can exploded while pouring oil on



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1923 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>				fire.
Boiler washer.....	Coleman, Alta.....	July	8 30	Found dead in boiler.
Powderman .....	Lumberton, B.C.....	"	12 56	Delayed blast.
Labourer .....	Montreal, Que.....	"	16 58	Crushed beneath load of billets.
Water boy.....	Shelburne, N.S.....	"	21 .....	Slipped and fell when attempting to board moving auto.
Car operator.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Aug.	8 47	Fell through car window into car pit.
Elevator operator at office building .....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	11 69	Jammed between elevator and floor of building. Was dusting in elevator.
Labourer .....	Vegreville, Alta.....	"	18 23	Cut hand on cream can; infection.
Brakeman with rock company .....	Oxford Mills, Ont.....	"	18 27	Crushed by engine.
Manager .....	Winnipeg, Man.....	"	20 .....	Fell into elevator shaft.
Driller .....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	"	25 20	Killed by premature explosion.
Labourer .....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	"	29 18	Ash bank caved in.
Labourer with grain trimmer.....	Goderich, Ont.....	Sept.	2 61	Drowned.
Oiler .....	Sydney, N.S.....	"	15 .....	Jammed between moving car and bumper.
Member of grain exchange....	Winnipeg, Man.....	"	19 41	Fell down fire escape where he went for air.
Stableman .....	Birchwood, N.S.....	"	23 .....	Arm caught on stick in fall from scaffold; bled to death.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS OF 1923

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Musician at theatre.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Feb.	28 49	Fell striking shoulder. (No further particulars).
Filer .....	Fanny Bay, B.C.....	Mar.	30 35	Shingle block fell off table on to foot; blood poisoning.
Logger .....	Lloyd Point, B.C.....	Apr.	9 30	Struck by donkey engine which slid sideways while being moved.
Woodsman .....	Nakusp, B.C.....	June	9 21	Struck by falling tree.
Poundkeeper .....	Victoria, B.C.....	"	9 51	Thrown from horse which stumbled.
Woodsman .....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	"	14 39	Caught in conveyor.
Labourer .....	New Canada, N.S.....	"	15 .....	Struck by rock from blast.
Labourer .....	St. John, N.B.....	"	18 30	Cave-in at clay pit.
Loader .....	Union Bay, B.C.....	"	28 25	Struck by log falling from load.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1923

THE following table compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization gives some details respecting the total number of immigrants into Canada during the third quarter of 1923. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1922 are also given.

The table on page 1340 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants, who entered Canada during the quarter under review.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1923

Period 1923	Great Britain and Ireland	U. S. A.	Other Countries	Totals
July .....	7040	1865	5055	13960
August .....	15970	2701	6578	25249
September .....	6398	2150	5624	14172
Third Quarter 1923....	29408	6716	17257	53381
Second Quarter, 1923..	22553	6399	12000	40952
Third Quarter, 1922....	10646	6624	3969	21239

Workers in	Destination
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Nationality	Adults male	Adults female	Children under 14	Farming			Trading			Mining			Skilled n.e.s.			Unskilled n.e.s.			Domestic			Unclassified			Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Ed. Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Terr.
				Farming			Trading			Mining			Skilled n.e.s.			Unskilled n.e.s.			Domestic			Unclassified													
				M	F	O	M	F	O	M	F	O	M	F	O	M	F	O	M	F	O	M	F	O											
African, South	16	2	6	24	6	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
Armenian	39	58	27	124	83	11	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				
Australian	26	5	4	31	11	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1				
Austrian	16	4	4	24	11	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1				
Belgian	219	146	6	474	192	69	35	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3				
Bulgarian	2	2	2	25	14	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1				
Chinese	24	16	248	238	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
Czechoslovak	553	42	4	519	541	14	8	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1				
Dutch	137	38	126	85	18	22	11	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1				
Finish	1334	386	126	1846	1082	111	43	7	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2				
French	49	40	12	101	19	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2				
German	272	171	94	531	216	69	71	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1				
Greek	9097	3306	14851	3624	269	349	586	249	64	434	35	46	2866	537	307	1317	197	205	932	271	1036	1217	186	71	10	1295	6966	4804	412	388	789				
Irish	2979	691	235	3605	1521	42	33	136	61	18	30	461	38	32	560	14	11	337	31	170	141	15	3	1	488	1403	1474	75	67	82					
Scottish	6701	2781	1247	10723	2103	35	18	400	289	48	317	24	2575	332	181	1125	86	1235	117	730	881	66	44	1	1938	4706	2514	244	34	452					
Welsh	301	84	38	423	119	3	1	17	7	58	5	7	67	3	2	37	2	4	31	31	28	17	1	1	37	180	70	13	21	20	2				
Hebrew	44	62	20	126	31	3	1	2	2	31	1	2	1	2	10	2	3	35	1	19	12	7	1	1	10	64	92	9	3	2					
Hindoo	239	72	41	412	100	9	8	54	6	6	6	6	116	5	8	14	1	1	24	15	27	29	1	7	107	61	232	1	3	2					
Hungarian	102	143	102	347	44	11	5	23	2	2	2	14	8	3	13	1	1	61	8	60	94	1	1	95	285	16	12	10	8	1					
Italian	80	154	91	325	42	17	24	6	4	4	4	9	2	1	7	2	2	80	16	51	66	1	1	121	85	83	28	8	6	1					
Japanese	5	2	1	46	14	3	5	2	1	7	1	6	5	8	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	6	35	4	3	4	3	4					
Korean	2004	314	224	2632	1853	32	33	8	1	1	93	12	10	132	8	4	1	70	1	188	132	5	2	333	1547	154	3	230	183	1	1				
Lithuanian	51	43	9	103	18	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	19	12	1	8	22	6	6	1	1	67	34	8	5	2	99	2					
Maltese	174	29	16	219	151	13	9	8	8	8	8	15	10	15	10	12	1	15	2	3	1	1	39	6	76	6	5	2	1	1					
Mexican	87	83	15	135	85	15	11	11	11	11	11	24	18	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	2	6	77	7	1	1	1	1				
Mongolian	18	6	3	24	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	9	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
New Zealand	78	10	3	91	67	2	1	1	1	1	1	66	10	13	700	24	20	153	41	210	268	1	1	1212	116	127	252	16	7	13	4				
Polish	1016	413	318	1747	16	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	27	252	16	7	13	4	1	1				
Romanian	10	6	1	11	6	1	1	8	1	8	1	8	2	2	21	1	1	303	1	106	129	17	1	150	389	320	196	14	15	14	1				
Russian	518	555	188	1261	481	144	59	5	1	5	5	146	21	34	40	30	21	9	40	80	21	9	1	59	58	73	75	34	1	1	1				
Scandinavian	184	92	34	310	116	21	13	8	1	13	1	14	5	1	3	1	1	275	1	17	20	20	12	127	10	40	1679	21	111	5	5				
Swedish	677	610	590	1877	655	311	560	4	2	4	2	22	1	12	1	1	1	12	2	10	14	12	12	94	52	60	21	111	5	5	5				
Swiss	258	41	35	364	247	16	18	1	1	1	1	67	2	3	119	5	6	22	1	11	14	1	1	136	98	143	120	48	116	2	2				
Ukrainian	542	67	53	672	333	24	29	6	2	27	1	1	68	4	2	106	7	3	64	2	25	46	1	124	267	212	127	79	259	1	1				
Venezuelan	532	136	90	1063	646	34	39	11	2	9	9	82	11	8	13	1	2	24	6	13	10	16	207	34	180	14	17	2	2	2					
Yugoslavian	352	68	50	470	227	16	30	24	3	5	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	93	1	5	6	7	6	15	21	57	401	19	2	4	4				
Others (a)	237	204	173	604	221	106	167	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	51	57	401	19	2	4	4				
Others (b)	17	9	8	34	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	12	6	1	2	4	4	4				
Others (c)	10	7	2	17	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				
Others (d)	8	6	1	16	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Immigration via ocean ports	20290	10307	6493	48393	15620	1378	1590	1432	665	161	1115	69	81	6622	1029	651	4541	390	372	4304	569	3072	3629	1713	276	16	3276	18718	12700	4002	1802	3382	5		
Immigration from U.S.A.	4023	1312	1147	6882	2273	410	527	328	157	92	68	11	8	173	110	98	519	74	57	150	362	600	365	87	45	15	823	1722	540	1269	1538	587	16		
Total Immigration	33322	12419	7640	53381	17293	1758	2126	1760	822	253	1183	80	89	7065	1139	749	5090	464	429	4454	931	3672	3994	1706	360	31	6699	20440	13055	5271	3300	2939	21		

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE two legal decisions which are summarized below deal respectively with the right of picketing by members of a trade union and with a case taken against an employment agent under the British Columbia Employment Agencies

Act. Elsewhere in this issue there appear two legal decisions, one delivered at Sydney, N.S., and the other at Peterborough, Ont., respecting seditious libel in which trade unionists were concerned.

### Picketing by a union declared legal

The proprietor of a restaurant at Calgary, Alberta, brought an action against members of the local branch of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, suing them for \$2,000 damages for injury to his business through picketing his restaurant. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the province and from there to the appellate division. The appellate court judges failed to agree and recommended that it be sent back to the trial division of the Supreme Court for another hearing. By the judgment delivered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Ives it was held that the members of the union did what they were legally entitled to do.

The text of the judgment was as follows:

The plaintiff is the proprietor of a restaurant business known as the City Café. The defendants are members of a trade union which comprises restaurant employees. About April 12, the defendant, Stephenson, who is an official of the union, called upon the plaintiff and requested him to comply with the terms prescribed by the union relative to employment and to execute a contract to do so. The plaintiff referred the defendant to his manager, who pointed out that it would be financially impossible to conduct the business under the contract terms and refused to sign the contract. Thereupon the union, at a specially called meeting, resolved upon a peaceful picketing of the "City Café and all other unfair restaurants", of which there were a

number "unfair" meaning those who refuse to subscribe to union terms.

The picketing commenced and consisted in members of the union — this defendant — patrolling the street in front of the plaintiff's premises, at times standing about the café street door, and distributing to the public patronizing the café, handbills whereby the recipient was informed of those restaurants in the city of Calgary that were fair to union labour, no mention whatever being made of the plaintiff's café or any other "unfair" restaurant, the inference being, of course, that those not mentioned were unfair.

This resulted in a very serious decline in the plaintiff's business and financial loss which he here seeks to recover.

There is no doubt that the defendants agreed together to picket the City Café when at the special meeting the resolution was adopted. And at that time, it must have been in the mind of the defendants that the result of such picketing would reduce the café business. Indeed they could have no other object than that such reduction would compel a compliance with the union's terms of employment. But there is no evidence that any malice actuated the defendants or that injury to the plaintiff was their primary object or intent. They did legally what they were legally entitled to do. The public patronage of the plaintiff's business was entirely voluntary. His customers could lawfully cease their patronage at any moment and were induced to do so by the defendants in an effort to advance the legitimate interests of themselves and other members of the union.

The action will be dismissed with costs, including the costs of discovery.

(*Alberta — Dick vs. Stephenson et al.*)

### Agents Cannot be Hired by Employers in British Columbia to Supply Workers

In the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 1176, the decision of Mr. Justice Murphy of the Supreme

Court of British Columbia was given in the case of Rex ex. rel. McVety vs. Joy, the finding being in reference to



an appeal taken by the Crown on a point of law by way of a Stated Case, following the dismissal by the Police Magistrate of the City of Vancouver of an information laid by the General Superintendent of Government Employment Offices of British Columbia against a private employment agent, on the ground that he had received a fee or compensation from an employer for referring workers to him for employment.

Mr. Justice Murphy reversed the decision of the Magistrate, but he also gave an interpretation of the B. C. Employment Agencies Act to the effect that it was not illegal for employment agencies to be established and to receive fees or compensation for sending workers to employers, provided such fees or compensation were not determined on a per capita basis of the number of workers so referred. This interpretation implied that a group of employers could establish an agency for the purpose of meeting their collective labour requirements provided the agent was paid by each employer on a monthly basis.

As such an agency was operating in Vancouver, the Provincial Department of Labour with a view to determining the validity of this interpretation, laid an information against F. J. Dumaresq, the manager of this agency. The Magistrate dismissed the case and an appeal was taken by the Crown in the County Court be-

fore His Honour Judge Cayley. The Judge's decision on the appeal which was delivered orally on October 15, was as follows:

Counsel have called my attention to the fact that no judgment was delivered in this matter before Vacation; I had thought I had given a decision in the matter at that time, following the decision of Mr. Justice Murphy in *Rex ex rel. McVety v. Joy* (1923) 3 W. W. R., 214. In *McVety versus Joy* the judge held that there is nothing in the language of the Statutes confining the operation of the section to collecting or receiving money from the employee. In this matter the company hired the defendant at a monthly rate, irrespective of whether he sent up a sufficient number of workmen or not. In other words, the employer did not pay the agent per head. I do not know that this makes any difference. His business was to send up employees, that was what he was paid for, and whether they were paid for in a lump sum by a monthly salary to the agent or whether the agent got so much per head seems to me to make no difference. I do not interpret *McVety* and *Joy* as suggesting that employers and the employees may keep up employment agencies without contravening the statutes. There is something in the judgment relating to a state of affairs which does not exist in this case, this case resembling more nearly the ordinary case of agent acting for pay in the manner now forbidden by the Act.

The appeal is allowed. This seems to be another test case and therefore the fine will be the minimum fine of \$10.00.

An appeal has been taken against this decision.

*(British Columbia — Rex vs. Dumaresq).*

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.  
DEPUTY MINISTER—H. H. WARD.

Volume 23

DECEMBER, 1923

Number 12

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**I**N addition to the regular monthly articles this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains an account of the proceedings of the Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference, summaries of laws in Canada governing the employment of women and children, a report of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians which met at Geneva on October 29, and a review of various reports issued by the United States Coal Commission.

### Monthly summary.

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada

for the month of October, 1923, showed a decrease in the number of vacancies, applications and placements reported, as compared with September, and an increase on the whole when contrasted with the same time last year.

At the beginning of November, the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 4.8 as compared with 2.0 per cent at the beginning of October and with 3.9 per cent at the beginning of November, 1922.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.69 at the beginning of November, as compared with \$10.65 for October; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion

Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, stood at 153.3 for November as compared with 153.1 for October; 149.6 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak).

The time loss due to industrial disputes during November was greater than during either October, 1923, or November, 1922. Seventeen disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 2,651 employees and a time loss estimated at 64,000 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were 15 disputes involving 2,497 employees and a time loss of 55,994 working days, and for November, 1922, 14 disputes involving 2,036 employees and a time loss of 48,023 working days. At the end of November there were 15 disputes in progress involving 2,636 employees.

### Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

One report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and two applications for Boards, were received by the Department in November.

### Accident prevention in Nova Scotia.

An account of the progress of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association during the six years of its existence was given at a meeting of the executive of the Association held

at Oxford, N.S., toward the end of November. As has already been noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE (September, 1923, page 1006) the association has the support of the Workmen's Compensation Board under certain provisions in the act. Mr. F. W. Armstrong, vice-chairman of the Board, noted a large increase in the number of fatal accidents in recent years, particularly in the lumbering industry, indicating a probable increase in the rate of assessment for this industry for next year. He appealed to employers of labour to assist in reducing the existing rates by instructing their employees in regard to safety precautions, and by posting placards and distributing the literature supplied by the Association. A table showing the number of accidents in various industries in the Province during the first two quarters of the current year was reproduced in the LABOUR GAZETTE for last September from *Industrial Safety News*, the organ of the Association. Similar figures for the third quarter show a reduction of about 10 per cent in the number of industrial accidents reported during that period. This reduction, however, is not evident in the lumbering and woodworking group, and is attributed in part to curtailment of operations at the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's plant at Sydney on account of labour troubles.

**Extension of  
educational  
facilities  
in Alberta.**

The Department of Education of Alberta has instituted a correspondence course for the benefit of families

living in remote parts of the province out of reach of public schools, which was put into effect at the beginning of October. In announcing the plan, the Honourable Perrin Baker, Minister of Education, stated that the courses will be conducted by the Department up to Grade VIII. Outline lessons will be furnished for the use of children up to that grade, instructions being given by the mothers. Readers will be furnished free of cost and in respect to other text

books the correspondence pupils will be on the same footing as those in organized school districts. The school inspectors will be used to as great an extent as possible particularly in the way of instructing parents. It is expected that from twenty to forty lessons will be given in the case of each applicant for the service.

**Superannuation  
in British  
Columbia.**

The British Columbia Provincial Secretary stated in the Provincial Legislaturè on November 19 that the sum of \$651,873 arising out of the administration of the Superannuation Act (1921, First session, chapter 56), was in hand on October 1, and had been deposited in the Provincial Treasury. The Superannuation Act took effect on April 1, 1921. In November 1,721 government employees and three others were contributing to the fund. All teachers employed in government institutions come under Part II of the act, 35 such teachers being among the present contributors. Teachers employed by school boards may obtain benefits under Part IV, provided that they and the School Board which employs them, with the approval of the local municipal council, enter into an agreement in writing for the purpose of securing the benefits of the act, and file this agreement with the Civil Service Commission. The provisions of this act were outlined in the December, 1921, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1444.

**Resolutions  
adopted by  
trade  
unions.**

At the recent convention of the International Photo Engravers' Union of North America the following recommendations were approved: that it be compulsory upon all local unions and their members to respond fully and accurately in the annual wage survey of the International Union; that local unemployment reserve funds be heartily endorsed and that all local unions and members be appealed to to provide unemployment reserve funds;



that the executive press the demands for a Joint Research Department or a Joint Trade Improvement Committee, to investigate the practicability of all improvements that are offered to the trade for support, and that it be authorized to institute and conduct such statistical inquiries as may be found necessary and advisable and that all members and local unions be required to respond promptly and fully to such inquiries; that all local unions be encouraged to conduct trade and educational classes for apprentices and that the executive council be authorized to devise and enforce such methods as may ultimately result in making this supplementary training of apprentices compulsory upon all, to provide available books and literature on trade and economic studies, and to furnish a published list of helpful books that may be obtained in public libraries. It was also recommended that a fixed space be devoted in the official journal of the Union to include subjects of particular interest to apprentices in the trade. Approval was expressed of the investments made by the International Union in the purchase of shares in the Federation Bank of New York, and of the work being done by the Joint Industrial Council. It was thought desirable that local branch industrial councils should be formed in all engraving centres sufficiently large to place such joint agencies upon an efficient and profitable basis.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America at its eighteenth annual convention held at Los Angeles, Cal. in September last, favoured a resolution for the establishment of a technical school for bakers at the Pacific Coast, and authorized the executive to secure information as to ways and manner in which such school might be established. A report to the convention stated that a course for bakers at the Lane Technical High School at Chicago was a valuable asset as it was "not exploited to overcrowd the bakery industry by

turning out those who may be unsuited to the craft, but to give technical training to those who have already had previous practical experience". Reports to the convention showed a decrease in the membership of the Union during the past two years of 4,946, the membership on July 31, 1923, being 22,763.

**Pension plan  
of Ontario  
Hydro Electric  
Power  
Commission.**

The Hydro - Electric Power Commission of Ontario has recently adopted a pension and insurance plan for the benefits of its employees. The plan was approved by provincial Order-in-Council on October 29 and became effective on November 1. The administration of the plan is under the direction of a body called the Pension Board composed of seven representatives of the Commission and four representatives of the employees whose names are on the pension and insurance list. The Board will hold monthly meetings and has power to enforce rules as approved by the Commission for the efficient operation of the fund. Subject to the regulations of the Commission, the Board may determine the eligibility of the employees to receive pension or insurance allowances; to fix the nature and amount of such allowances, and to prescribe the conditions under which allowances become payable. It shall make rules for its own government not inconsistent with these regulations and shall from time to time make reports of its actions to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The proceedings of the Board shall be subject to the approval of the Commission. The Secretary of the Board shall keep a pension and insurance list containing the names of all the employees entitled to share in the benefits. These are called the permanent employees. Pensions will be granted to permanent employees at the age of 65, or at the age of 60 after twenty years' service, or after a service of ten years if totally disabled. Female employees may be

pensioned at 60 years of age, or at 50 years after 20 years' service, or if totally disabled after ten years' service. The amount of pension is fixed at one-eightieth of the average yearly salary during the five consecutive years when the salary is greatest multiplied by the number of years' service, but shall not be less than \$365 a year.

If a permanent employee is totally disabled and is granted a total disability pension by the Workmen's Compensation Board, he shall receive from this pension fund a sufficient sum to bring the total pension from both sources up to the amount provided for in these regulations. On the death of a permanent employee who has not been pensioned there shall be paid to the estate of such employee a sum equal to 5 per cent of the current salary multiplied by the number of years' service with the Commission plus one year's current salary, but in no case can there be paid a sum exceeding twice the current salary. If a pensioned employee should die before receiving as pension payments a sum equal to what his estate would have received had he died in service, there shall be paid to the estate a sum equal to the difference between these two amounts. The pension and insurance fund will be formed by an annual contribution by the Commission of a sum equal to five per cent of the salaries of all permanent employees from November 1, 1923, to which will be added two and one-half per cent deducted from the monthly salary of every permanent employee. When a permanent employee leaves the service of the Commission for any reason except retirement or pension, he shall be given a sum equal to the deductions that have been made for his salary accumulated at 4 per cent interest. At least every five years there shall be an examination of the funds by an actuary, and if the funds in hand are found insufficient to provide the benefits according to these regulations, the benefits as to all future payments shall be

diminished so as to make the fund solvent.

**Pensions for  
widows of  
locomotive  
engineers.**

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in accordance with a decision at their last triennial convention, are now providing pensions for the widows of deceased members of the organization. This is said to be the first provision of the kind by a labour organization on this continent. So far only the widows of pensioned members of the Brotherhood are entitled to benefit, but union officials hope to be able to extend the provisions to the widows of all members before the end of 1923. Grand Chief Warren S. Stone stated that they had arranged to put the widows' pension into effect on December 1, 1923, when 281 widows would be placed on the pension roll and commence to draw a fixed amount each month. There would also be paid to them a total amount of \$80,650 for back pensions from the date of their husbands' death.

**Pension  
scale of  
Toronto city  
firemen.**

Professor M. A. Mackenzie, of the University of Toronto, at the request of the City Board of Control, recently made an actuarial valuation of the Toronto Firemen's Benefit Fund. The men of the Department have been dissatisfied for some time, it is stated, with the extent of the pension benefits accruing to them, as compared with the similar provision which is made for members of the police force under their fund. The present scale of firemen's benefits limits the yearly pensions as follows: the chief, \$1,500; deputy chiefs, \$1,200; other ranks (including district chiefs), from \$675 to \$1,000. Under the police scale the chief constable on retirement would receive \$3,650, the deputy-chief, \$3,000 and other ranks from \$975 to \$2,000. It is understood that a report presented by Professor Mackenzie to the Board of Control early in December recommend-



ed that all members of the Fire Department should be required to contribute on a common basis of seven per cent of the average amount of salary actually received during the last three years, and that the minimum retiring allowance or pension should be fixed at \$1,000 and the maximum at \$2,000.

These recommendations are not to be considered before the coming year.

#### Manitoba

minimum

wage

administration.

The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council recently questioned the right of the Minimum Wage Board of Mani-

toba to grant to particular firms exemptions from the requirements of orders issued under the act. This exemption system was explained in the Provincial Legislature in the session of 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1922, page 266). Permits to employ female help at wages below the minimum rates are issued, it is stated, only under exceptional circumstances; for example in one case the majority of the employees affected wished to work shorter hours in order that none should be laid off. Section 10 of the act provides that "the Board may issue to any employee physically defective, or to a female learner in such class of occupation as usually requires to be learned, a special license authorizing the employment of the licensee under such rules and regulations as may be made under this act." Members of the Trades and Labour Council claimed that there was nothing in the act enabling the Board to grant dispensations, and advised the Council to press for a stricter enforcement of the act. The Council will also endeavour to have the Minimum Wage Board brought up to its full strength of five, as required by the Act, instead of three members, as at the present time.

#### Sunday

observance

in Quebec.

The movement to further the observance of the Sunday rest in the industries of the pro-

vince of Quebec was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. A large

number of municipal councils in the Province, in response to an appeal by the Sunday League (La Ligue du Dimanche) have since adopted the following resolution:

Whereas certain employers in the pulp and paper and construction industries, compel their employees to work on Sunday; and whereas Sunday labour has become habitual in many parts of the province and the practice tends to grow steadily; and whereas Sunday labour disorganizes family life and the social order, and that it is forbidden by the church and by the laws of this country; and whereas it is important by prompt and drastic means to check the evils which result from Sunday labour; and whereas it is the duty of the constituted authorities to secure the maintenance of the social order and the observance of the laws, the municipal council earnestly requests the Honourable Prime Minister to take the steps necessary to protect the family and society in this province by requiring a stricter observance of the laws concerning Sunday observance.

The responsibility of the Provinces under the Lord's Day Act of Canada was defined by Premier Taschereau to a delegation of Jewish merchants from St. Louis ward, Montreal, in November. The delegation asked the premier, who also occupies the position of Attorney-General of Quebec, that he refuse to grant permission to the City authorities to prosecute under the Lord's Day Act in cases affecting bakeries, grocery stores, butcher shops, and other establishments hitherto open for business on Sundays. The premier pointed out that the law was a federal one, with the onus of refusing permission to take advantage of it resting upon the Attorney-General of each province, and that he could not, in all justice, refuse to grant permission to prosecute a violation of the law when asked by the city of Montreal. The section of the Dominion Lord's Day Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 153) to which Premier Taschereau referred reads as follows:

"17. No action or prosecution for a violation of this Act shall be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-General for the Province in which the



offence is alleged to have been committed, nor after the expiration of sixty days from the time of the commission of the alleged offence."

A delegation from many parts of the province of Quebec waited on Premier Taschereau on December 11, asking him to secure a better observance of the Lord's Day throughout the province as a day free from work, etc. The premier promised to give the matter serious consideration and said that he would do his best to bring about a more faithful observance of the law.

School of  
papermaking  
at Three  
Rivers.

*The Pulp and Paper Magazine* of November 8, contained an account of the work of the Three Rivers School of

Paper Making, which was officially opened during that month. The plan for its establishment was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of last August (page 828). The first class was expected to be composed of from ten to fifteen students. "The new school, the first of its kind on this continent", says *The Pulp and Paper Magazine*, "has the active co-operation of the industry, in that the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association has appointed an advisory committee to assist the provincial government and school authorities, and the mills at Three Rivers have each been asked to appoint a representative to a local board. For the present, the school will be conducted on the part time plan, but in such a way as to permit students to work a regular shift without disturbing the mill schedule, a problem that has heretofore been a serious handicap to regular attendance on classroom instruction. The Institute of Industrial and Domestic Art will provide extra-mural instruction to those who cannot conveniently attend the classes. The person who desires an education so eagerly that he will work eight hours a day to maintain himself and devote nineteen hours a week to his studies (all studying will

be done at school) will be laying the foundation for a successful and satisfying career as a pulp or paper maker. The schedule outlined is not too hard for a person with some ambition and will power. We know men who worked as many hours seven days a week while carrying thirty hours of college work which necessitated hard study outside the class room. The man who undertakes such a task and completes it will make good. The Three Rivers school has a good technical school already organized and the addition of the Paper Making School will extend an educational service that should be welcomed and supported, and for the establishment of which the Quebec Government is to be commended".

Co-operative  
management  
of railway  
shops.

The International Association of Machinists have prepared a plan of co-operative management of the mechanical branches of the Canadian National Railways, which they propose to submit for the consideration of the executive of the system. A similar plan was adopted as an experiment about a year ago, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the suggestion of Mr. William Johnston, the International president, who now claims that the experiment has proved successful "beyond the most sanguine expectations". He states that since the introduction of the plan on the Baltimore and Ohio system the efficiency of the road had improved to such a degree that the majority of competing railways are beginning to investigate its merits. The cost of production has been reduced, waste eliminated, and working conditions greatly improved. The new plan provides for closer relation between the employer and worker through liaison departmental heads. The men appoint their own mechanical engineer, who works in co-operation with a similar representation of the company.

**Shorter  
hours to  
lessen un-  
employment.**

Officials of the Can-  
adian Pacific Railway  
System Federation, an  
organization of railway  
employees having its

headquarters at Montreal, held negotiations during November with the management of the railway company on proposals submitted by the men for changes in working hours in the main shops of the system with a view to eliminating unemployment during the coming winter. It was proposed to substitute a uniform 40-hour week for the present working week of 44 hours at the shops so as to obviate the necessity of laying off men at certain periods. The management undertook to prepare an estimate showing what measures would have to be adopted in regard to the numbers of men employed which would result from the proposed change, and further negotiations will be held when these figures are available. A 40-hour week began in the car department of the Canadian National Railways at Stratford early in December, about 30 men being affected by the change, which was from a 48-hour week.

**Women's  
Educational  
Federation  
of Ontario.**

The Women's Educa-  
tional Federation of  
Ontario, at a meeting  
at Hamilton during  
November, adopted a

resolution to the effect that the Minimum Wage Act should be extended so as to include boys and youths and that the provincial Factories Act should be amended to provide an 8-hour day and 44-hour week for all minors in industry. A committee was appointed to confer with the Trades and Labour Labour Council with a view to establishing an information centre in connection with workmen's compensation, and a close study of the Provincial Act is to be undertaken, owing to complaints that payments in some cases are too long deferred.

**Chile  
and the  
International  
Labour  
Office.**

With a view to com-  
plying with the provi-  
sions of the Treaty of  
Versailles and facilitat-  
ing collaboration with  
the Chile delegations

to the International Labour Conferences, the Chilean Government has recently decided to set up a special committee, the functions of which will be to study the questions which come before the International Labour Conference, and to supply the Governing Body of the International Labour Office with all information which they may require for the Chilean Government. The committee will consist of present and past delegates of Chile to the International Labour Conferences, the Chairman of Foreign Affairs, Committee of Senate and Chamber of Deputies and Directors of the Labour Office. It will submit a detailed annual report on the work of the International Labour Office.

**Factory  
regulations  
in China.**

The Chinese govern-  
ment issued a decree  
last March promulgat-  
ing provisional factory

regulations pending the enactment by the Parliament of a law for the protection of workers which is now under discussion. These regulations give effect to the recommendations with respect to China of a commission appointed at the Washington session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) to consider the application of the convention limiting hours of work to certain special countries.

The main provisions of the regulations are as follows:

The hours of work in factories employing more than 100 persons are limited to 10 per day for adult workers and to eight a day for workers under 17 years.

Rest periods are provided for at least two days in the month for adult and of at least three days in the month for male workers under 17 years of age,

and for female workers under 18 years of age.

Employment of boys under 10 and girls under 12 is prohibited.

Three weeks before and after childbirth maternity benefits to women workers are granted.

Night work of male persons under 17 and female persons under 18 years of age is prohibited.

Provision of breaks is made amounting to at least one hour per day.

Payment for overtime at increased rates is provided.

Compulsory submission to administrative authorities by the employer of regulations dealing with indemnities, benefits, old age pensions, etc. is required.

The field of application of these regulations extends not only to Chinese factories but also to foreign factories established on the territory of China, irrespective of the number of persons employed, in which conditions exist which are dangerous to the life or injurious to the health of the workers.

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The United Mine Workers of America will hold their convention at Indianapolis, Ind. on January 22, 1924.

The Government of Ontario is stated to be engaged upon a revision of the salaries of the Provincial civil service. Any changes which may be made in the present rates are to be made retroactive to November 1.

Mr. T. M. Molloy, commissioner of labour and industries of Saskatchewan, commenting on criticisms of the Province's immigration policy, recently stated that "of 526 girls who have been brought to Saskatchewan from the inauguration of the advanced fares in 1920 up to June 15, 1923, only six have returned overseas, and of the sum of \$45,411.55 advanced to the girls the sum of \$42,980.98 had been repaid up to June 15, 400 having repaid their

loans in full, and the balance of 126 paying all but the sum of \$2,430.57."

The Elevator and Hoist Board of Manitoba, in accordance with the Elevator and Hoist Act (Statutes of Manitoba, 1919, chapter 31), recently drafted rules and regulations respecting the construction operation and maintenance of passenger and freight elevators and hoists which became effective from October 15.

The bill to provide for registration of barbers and otherwise regulate the practice of barbering, which was to have been introduced in the legislature of British Columbia during the session of November-December of the present year (LABOUR GAZETTE, Sept. 1923, page 977) was abandoned, and the petition filed by the promoters was not presented.

The Montreal Trades and Labour Council held a meeting in November in connection with the enquiry now being held by the Labour Commission of the Province of Quebec, which is considering possible changes in the Workmen's Compensation law. The Council favoured the repeal of the existing Provincial law, and the enactment of a new one based on the principle of the collective responsibility of employers for industrial accidents, similar to the laws now in force in Ontario and other Canadian provinces.

The average wage of workmen compensated under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act is now about \$22 a week; in 1920 it was \$25.50 and in 1915 \$13.25 a week.

The proprietor of an ice cream parlour at Edmonton was found guilty in the local police court in November of an infraction of Order No. 3 of the Minimum Wage Board, which fixes a minimum weekly rate of \$14 a week of six days for experienced employees in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses etc., or \$16.50 for a week of seven days. Counsel for the defence challenged the order as being *ultra vires*, interfering



with the rights of private citizens. It was also contended that the definition in the order of an "Experienced female", as one who had served three months, was unreasonable, that period being too short for a girl to learn the business. The magistrate replied that the law must be enforced as it stood, found the accused guilty of the offence, and warned him of the consequences of further infractions of the Board's order, which would involve fines ranging from \$25 to \$500 for each offence.

The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of British Columbia in 1923 is 94,888, as compared with 64,570 in 1916, the number of such schools in operation being 1,044 and 808 in these years respectively. The enrolment in the Normal School for the present year is 689; 1,194 students are enrolled in the University with 365 others attending for short courses.

The Retail Grocers' Association at Winnipeg is making an effort in connection with the municipal elections for the coming year to have the existing early-closing bylaw repealed. The grocers claim that they suffer serious losses from numerous prosecutions and loss of business under the bylaw. It is stated by officials of the Association that even if the bylaw should be repealed the clerks and other employees would not be obliged to work more than eight hours in the day, while the bylaw affords little protection to the workers, as the larger stores can close their doors at certain hours, and keep their employees at work as long as desired.

At the last convention of the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks resolutions were adopted favouring a higher standard of examination for the appointment of railway mail clerks after the present temporary men have been dealt with; that only one man be required to accompany mails to and from stations; and that in the event of injury to any railway mail clerk in good standing the district should communicate with the president or secretary of the Dominion

Federation, laying facts before him and asking for instructions.

At the recent convention of the International Association of Fire Fighters it was decided to ask the Dominion Government to pass a law similar to the one in force in Ontario establishing the "double-platoon system" in fire departments of all Canadian cities. The Government was also to be asked to provide for a system of pensions in all Canadian cities with a population of over 10,000 or wherever firemen shall be permanently employed. It was also decided to ask for measures providing for old age pensions and the elimination of child labour. A plan of insurance was presented on which a referendum is to be taken at a later date.

At the fourth annual convention of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters held at Hamilton in August last, a resolution was adopted favouring an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act to the effect that where there is no pension or superannuation fund in connection with a fire department, and where a fireman or officer is hurt or taken sick by reason of his duty and he does not receive his salary for the time he is off duty by reason of such accident or sickness, that such departments, firemen and officers be covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The city firemen of Sydney, N.S. are asking the City Council to establish a two-shift system. They point out that under existing arrangements they are on duty continuously, with only three days' relief each month. It is stated that the proposed change would involve the city in additional annual outlay of \$6,000.

According to a report on quarry accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1921, there were 10,585 accidents during the year of which 1.13 per cent or 120 were fatal, 0.09 per cent resulted in permanent total disability, 3.12 in permanent partial disability,

17.91 per cent in temporary disability of more than 14 days, and 77.75 per cent in disability not exceeding 14 days but more than the remainder of the shift on which the accident occurred. The fatality rate declined from 2.31 per thousand employees in 1920 to 2 per thousand in 1921, and the injury rate rose from 145.51 to 174.54, these rates being based upon a standard of 300 working days per year. Reports from 1,764 operators showed 77,185 employees, who worked 17,987,547 shifts, an average of 233 work days per man. As compared with 1920, these figures indicate an increase of 47 operating companies, a loss of 5,139,101 shifts, and a reduction of 34 workdays per man.

The railway shopmen of the New York Central Railway Company recently protested to the United States Railroad Labour Board against the Company's plan to establish piece-work in its shops. The protest was withdrawn during November, an agreement having been reached between the two parties, the shopmen's federation agreeing tentatively to accept the piece-work plan.

The federation representing the shop crafts on the Pennsylvania Railroad system brought suit against the Company in the Federal District Court at Philadelphia, on November 2, for \$15,000,000, to make up an alleged underpayment in wages resulting from the company's refusal to abide by the rules of the United States Railroad Labour Board. The suit was filed on behalf of 60,000 shopmen. It is said to be the first suit of its kind in the United States, and is expected to go eventually to the United States Supreme Court.

The Department of Labour of the State of Victoria, Australia, has recently issued a series of safety pamphlets describing guards to dangerous machinery which are in use in that State. These pamphlets deal with the following subjects: power presses, surface planing machines, chaffcutting

machines, mincing machines, and circular saws.

It is announced that New Zealand miners are considering a proposal by the government to take over a big state-owned mine on a co-operative basis. The men would supply labour, materials and supervision being provided by the state.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Assembly, New Zealand, the object of which is to enable companies to issue labour shares. The Minister for Labour stated that it embodied a scheme under which a copartnership could be formed such as was now operating in England, that it would give the workers a share in business, management and profits, the workers would benefit and could not lose anything. The scheme, he said, had nothing to do with wages and there was no compulsion. He thought it might help to solve labour difficulties.

A bill has been introduced in the Belgian Parliament providing for annual holidays with pay for manual and non-manual workers employed in or about the mines. Under the bill, the holidays would vary, according to length of service, from 4 to 16 days for underground workers, and from 3 to 12 days for surface workers.

The Government of the Irish Free State has recently promulgated legislation on unemployment insurance. This legislation adopted and amended in certain respects the Unemployment Insurance Acts of the United Kingdom of 1920, 1921 and 1922. The original text of the bill contained a clause which was subsequently dropped authorizing the Minister of Industry and Commerce, in the case of works of public utility, to pay the unemployment benefit, under certain conditions, to the employer instead of the employee, thus enabling the employer to continue to engage the worker in question by paying him from his own funds only the difference between the unemployment benefit and the wage.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices.

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#### The Labour Situation

**T**HE volume of employment at the beginning of November as indicated by firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a further moderate decline as compared with the previous month, but conditions continued to be more favourable than at the same period of last year. At the beginning of November the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions was 4.8 as compared with 2.0 at the beginning of October and with 3.9 at the beginning of November 1922.

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of October, 1923, showed a decrease in the number of vacancies, applications and placements reported, as compared with September but an increase on the whole when compared with the same time last year.

The following gives the employment situation at the end of November as shown by the Superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service.

The majority of farmers in the Maritime Provinces had completed all outside work and consequently few requests for workers were received. A number of building projects were completed but work had continued on the construction of dams and transmission lines in various districts. A number of men from outside the province were registered at the office, several of whom were placed in employment at the lumber camps. The demand, however, in the logging group was not active.

The offices in Quebec reported a pronounced falling-off in orders for bushmen and loggers, but an expansion was anticipated for later in the season. The

building industry maintained the same volume of employment as reported previously, a greater demand for plasterers, bricklayers and joiners being shown. Road construction and outside building had fallen off considerably. Work along shore was very slack as navigation had closed and a number of longshore workers were registered as unemployed. No improvement was noticed in manufacturing industries, the offices reporting considerable dullness in the metal trades and textile industries. A decline in the demand for domestic workers was reported, with a large number of applicants available.

In Ontario a slump in employment was reported, although conditions indicated clearly that there was less unemployment at the end of November this year than in 1922. In some sections building tradesmen were actively engaged but on the whole the construction group showed a marked decline. Outside work was nearly finished with the consequent depletion of staffs on railway and road construction gangs. A decrease was reported also in the farming group, although placements from Toronto, Hamilton and London, continued in small numbers. The logging industry remained brisk, numerous calls for lumbermen and sawyers being noted at the northern offices. A slight improvement was reported in manufacturing centres with vacancies offered for weavers, spinners and metal workers. The demand for permanent household help was great with a scarcity of experienced workers.

Dullness in demand was reported of all industries in Manitoba at the end of November. In the farming group a marked decline was recorded there being a normal demand for men for win-



ter work. Construction work remained active with outside employment fairly brisk. Few calls for labourers were registered, although little unemployment was shown among building mechanics. Continued mild weather caused a temporary suspension in activities in the logging group with a consequent decline in demand. However the office maintained a high average of placements of lumbermen in Manitoba and Ontario camps. Little change was reported in the women's section, a very slight increase being shown in the volume of employment afforded in permanent household work.

A fair number of requests for farm hands were registered at the offices in Saskatchewan, with applicants about equal to the demand. The seasonal reduction in the construction group was more marked, although a few orders for inside carpenters, finishers, labourers and railway maintenance workers, were registered in some districts. The demand from the northern sections of the province for loggers and bushmen was maintained while many of more southerly offices transferred experienced workmen to the camps. Comparatively few calls were received for housekeepers and domestics for the rural sections with a demand from the urban districts.

In some sections of Alberta an increase in the number of orders for men for winter work on farms was reported. Although no large demand was shown in the construction groups many of the offices reported a number of vacancies for labourers for excavation, road and railway maintenance work. No scarcity of experienced bushmen was shown, the demand being fairly brisk, but some difficulty was experienced in securing tie makers in sufficient numbers. Calls for domestic workers were in approximately the same volume as previously reported, with several unfilled vacancies for experienced housemaids and cooks.

The approaching colder weather had tended to speed up outside construction work with the result that many projects were completed. The supply of labourers and skilled building tradesmen was readily absorbed, although comparatively few vacancies were offered in the construction group. The demand in the logging industry was brisk, calls for tie makers, loggers, sawyers and swampers, being received at all the offices. A scarcity of experienced bushmen is anticipated for the coming month. Work along shore was brisk with many stevedores placed at the docks. The mining industry was quiet. Few calls for farm workers were received with several experienced applicants available at the offices.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

The trend of employment at the beginning of November was again slightly downward, largely on account of continued seasonal curtailment in construction, saw mills and canneries. According to employment returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were contractions affecting over 7,500 persons and causing the index number to decline from 99.5 on October 1 to 98.8 on November 1. All provinces shared to some extent in the downward movement; the declines in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces were the largest, while those in Ontario were slight. In the Maritime District the greatest contractions were indicated in saw mills, on highway and railway construction and in coal mining. On the other hand, substantial recovery was shown in cotton factories; logging camps were decidedly busier and shipping and stevedoring also afforded more employment. In Quebec improvement in textile, logging, shipping and stevedoring and building construction was insufficient to offset reduction in personnel in saw mills, railway and highway construction, railway transportation, asbestos mines, quarries and locomotive works. Varying tendencies in

Ontario resulted in a slightly unfavourable balance of employment. Textile, automobile and some other manufactures were considerably busier than at the beginning of October, while substantial increases in activity were indicated in logging camps. On the other hand, saw mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, building, highway and railway construction suffered heavy seasonal losses, and employment in communication also showed a falling off. The most important factor contributing to the decrease in the Prairie District was the continued curtailment recorded in railway construction and maintenance; this was supplemented by losses in saw mills, railway car works, building construction and summer hotels. Coal mines, logging, transportation, biscuit and electric current factories in the Prairie Provinces reported improvement. In British Columbia logging camps, coal and metallic ore mining were busier, but saw mills, fruit canneries, building, highway and railway construction released fairly large numbers of workers. Of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made, only one (Montreal) recorded increased employment. The declines in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, however, were rather slight. In Montreal improvement on quite a large scale was recorded in water transportation, while building construction, trade, fur, shoe, glass and cement factories also registered increases in personnel. On the other hand, sugar, tobacco and locomotive works were slacker. Expansion in Toronto in confectionery, paper, printing, garment making and textiles, brass, bronze, copper and photographic appliances factories and in retail trade was slightly more than offset by contractions in agricultural implement and machine shops, in foundries, communication, transportation and construction. The largest declines in Ottawa took place in construction, in which they were fairly

heavy. Cotton and knitting mills in Hamilton reported decided improvement, but iron, steel, electric current and canning factories and building contractors in the same city recorded curtailment of operations. In Winnipeg there were additions to staff in biscuit, electric current and printing houses, but employment in railway car shops and in building construction showed a downward trend. There was a falling off in employment of three per cent in Vancouver, where there were general though not particularly large declines in many groups. Canneries, steel shipyards, shipping and stevedoring and building construction reported the most pronounced reductions.

A review of the returns by industries showed that conflicting tendencies were evidenced within the manufacturing division. The completion of the season's work in many mills caused heavy declines in the lumber group. Fruit, vegetable and fish canneries also recorded seasonal loss, while pulp, paper and rubber factories were slacker. On the other hand, fur, boot, shoe, cotton and other fabric, knitting, tobacco, electric current, automobile, machinery and photographic appliance work showed decided improvement. Logging camps absorbed over 4,600 additional workers. Coal and metallic ore mines, shipping, stevedoring and retail trade reported increases in the employment afforded. Asbestos mines, quarries, communication, railway transportation, all branches of construction, summer hotels and wholesale trade showed considerable curtailment. With very few exceptions employment in these industries was on a higher level than at the beginning of November, 1922, and without exception, conditions were more favourable than at the same period of 1921.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as indicated by employers at the beginning of November.



TRADE  
UNION  
REPORTS.

The situation at the close of October as reported by 1,461 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 156,849 persons was less favourable than in the previous month, 4.8 per cent of the members being unemployed, as compared with 2.0 per cent at the end of the preceding month. In comparison with October of last year a larger percentage of unemployment was shown also, 3.9 per cent of the members being out of work on October 31, 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting). In every province less work was afforded than in the previous month, the declines in Nova Scotia and Quebec being most pronounced, due, in Quebec, to between season idleness in garment establishments in Montreal and in Nova Scotia, to lessened activity in the coal mines and among building tradesmen. In comparison with October of last year less employment was reported in all provinces with the exception of Manitoba and British Columbia. Reports received from 405 unions in the manufacturing division with a membership of 47,065 persons showed that 9.6 per cent of the members were unemployed at the end of October of this year as compared with 2.9 per cent in September and with 5.5 per cent at the close of October 1922. Seasonal dullness in the garment trade accounted

for the greater part of inactivity shown in the manufacturing industries though conditions for iron and steel workers, metal polishers and wood workers were also less favourable. Cigar and tobacco, leather and glass workers, however, were much more fully engaged. Coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta were not so active but miners in the British Columbia coal fields reported no idleness. Building operations were somewhat curtailed during October owing to the setting in of seasonal inactivity. Reports were received from 173 unions in the building group comprising 18,273 members, 1,182 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 6.5 as compared with 4.3 per cent at the close of September. All tradesmen in the group with the exception of tile layers, lathers and roofers were not so busy as in the previous month. In comparison with October of last year employment for steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, brick layers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters and plumbers and steamfitters was in lesser volume, but improvement was shown by electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers. Transportation workers reported very little change in the situation, 1.8 per cent of the members being out of work at the close of October this year as compared with 1.0 per cent in September. Workers in the shipping and stevedoring division and steam and electric railway employees all shared in this slight decline. In the steam railway division conductors and firemen were better employed, but the improvement was more than offset by lessened activity for trainmen, express and maintenance of way employees. The situation among engineers remained unchanged. Retail clerks were slightly better engaged. Employment for fishermen was at a lower



level. Lumber workers and loggers reported no unemployment. Reductions in activity were reported by hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.** During the month of October, 1923, the Employment Service of Canada made 59,101 references to positions and effected a total of 56,917 placements. The number of placements in regular employment was 47,957 of which 44,417 were of men and 3,540 of women, while the total placements in casual work was 8,960. Vacancies for men numbered 53,867 and for women 9,723, a total of 63,590 opportunities for employment registered at the offices. The number of applications for employment was 68,322, of which 56,709 were from men and 11,613 from women. A decline is registered in the volume of business as compared with the preceding period, but in comparison with the corresponding period a year ago a decided increase is reported. A report in detail of the work of the offices for this month may be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.** According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during October declined to \$9,701,080 from \$10,485,613, in the previous month, and \$10,344,770 in October, 1922.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during November amounted to \$15,632,200, compared with \$30,078,100 in October, and \$21,453,900 in November, 1922. Residential buildings amounted to \$6,692,700, or 42.8 per cent of the November total; business buildings to \$2,834,900, or 18.1 per cent; industrial buildings to

\$733,400, or 4.7 per cent; and public works and utilities, \$5,371,200 or 34.4 per cent. Of the total value of contracts awarded in Canada during November, \$7,357,100 was to be spent in Ontario, \$6,125,300 in Quebec, \$487,900 in the maritime provinces and \$1,661,900 in the western provinces. The total value of the construction awards during the eleven months of the year was \$292,746,800, compared with \$259,371,400 during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 12.8 per cent.

**PRODUCTION REPORTS.** The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the output of pig iron in Canada showed a slight decline to 73,598 gross tons in October as compared with 75,216 tons produced in September. The average monthly production for the ten months ending October was 76,000 tons and the total production during this period of 758,194 tons showed an increase of 142 per cent and 50 per cent over the outputs in the corresponding periods of 1922 and 1921, when the quantities produced were 312,877 tons and 506,730 tons respectively. The entire output of basic pig iron during October, amounting to 40,986 tons was made for the further use of the reporting firms; this was 11 per cent less than the September production of 45,826 tons. Foundry iron amounted to 17,377 tons; and malleable iron showed an increase of 37 per cent amounting to 15,235 tons. At the end of the month there were in operation seven furnaces including one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., one at Port Colborne, Ont., two at Hamilton, Ont., and three at Sydney, N.S. Ferro-alloys rose to 3,013 tons, an increase of 17 per cent over the 2,581 tons produced in September, and 33 per cent over August output of 2,258 tons. The production consisted

almost entirely of grade containing 15 per cent silicon.

The production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 67,496 tons, an increase in all grades amounting to 1,162 tons more than the September output of 66,334 tons. The increase in the basic open hearth steel ingots production was 735 tons making a total of 62,870 tons for the month. The output of 4,626 tons of steel castings marked an increase of 427 tons. The average monthly production for the ten months ending October was 79,000 tons and while this average was lower than the 1920 average monthly record of 96,000 tons it was greater than the corresponding figures for 1922 and 1921 when the average monthly outputs were 39,000 tons and 55,000 tons respectively.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that 21 cars of silver ore were shipped during the month from the Cobalt camp, containing approximately 1,588,670 pounds of ore, as compared with 8 cars of silver ore containing 641,740 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing Mine shipped 88 bars containing 101,133.67 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 148 bars containing 149,920.68 ounces of silver, making a total of 236 bars containing 251,054.35 ounces of silver for the month of October, as compared with 427 bars containing 455,500 ounces for the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 218,229,087 feet board measure of timber was scaled in the province during October. The total includes Douglas fir, 96,434,711 feet; red cedar, 45,908,530 feet; spruce, 27,091,981 feet; hemlock, 28,026,940 feet; balsam, 6,474,405 feet; yellow pine, 6,197,989 feet; white pine, 1,473,279 feet; jack pine, 2,310,262 feet; larch, 3,679,289 feet; cotton wood, 607,322 feet; other species, 24,379 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$26,391,994 in October as compared with \$21,819,162 in September. The gross earnings for the first ten months of 1923 amounted to \$207,950,222 as compared with \$189,366,655 for the same period in 1922.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for October were given in a preliminary statement as \$23,769,733 in comparison with \$23,061,547 in the same month of the previous year; and for the ten months ending October 31, 1923, as \$154,456,096, while for the same period in 1922 they amounted to \$147,888,319.

#### Strikes

The time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during November was greater than during either October, 1923, or November, 1922. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 17 disputes, involving 2,651 employees and a time loss of 64,000 working days, as compared with 15 strikes in October, involving 2,497 employees and a time loss of 55,994 working days. In November, 1922, there were recorded 14 disputes involving 2,036 employees and a time loss of 48,023 working days. Two new disputes commenced during November with a time loss of 1,704 working days. One of the strikes commencing prior to November and one strike commencing during November terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 15 disputes involving 2,636 workpeople.

#### Prices

The movement in retail food prices was slight, increases in dairy products being offset by declines in meats and potatoes. The cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family

of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.69 at the beginning of November as compared with \$10.65 for October; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. Eggs were substantially higher in price while there were smaller increases in the prices of cheese, butter, milk, sugar, prunes, and lard. Potatoes showed the largest decline but smaller decreases occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.19 at the beginning of November as compared with \$21.16 for October; \$20.89 for November, 1922; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

The movement of wholesale prices as indicated by the index number of the Bureau of Statistics was very slight, being somewhat higher, however, than the levels reached in October. Based upon average prices in 1913 as 100 the index stood at 153.3 for November as compared with 153.1 for October; 149.6 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak). In the grouping according to chief component material the Vegetable Products group, the Non-Metallic Minerals group, and the Chemicals group were each lower while the other five

main groups were higher, the greatest advances being in the Animals group and the Textile group.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 showed little change at 221.7 for November as compared with 221.2 for October; 221.7 for November, 1922; 227.3 for November, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920; and 137.5 for November, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of fodder, livestock and meat, cheese, vegetables, flour, sugar, silk, pig iron, linseed oil and turpentine, and smaller declines in grains, gasoline, and in raw furs. The principal advances occurred in the prices of eggs, butter, fruits, glucose, raw cotton, and smaller increases in some grains, molasses, tapioca, some metals, spruce, and in red lead.

The special index of fifty commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list showed little change at 152.0 for November as compared with 151.9 for October; 152.1 for November, 1922.

The index number calculated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce based upon prices 1909 to 1913 as 100 was again slightly lower at 155.70 for November as compared with 151.94 for October. The indexes of both imports and exports were lower. Professor Michell's index of forty articles advanced from 174.2 for October to 176.9 for November. Both foods and manufacturers' goods advanced.



# CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING OCTOBER, 1923

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of October, 1922 and 1923, and for the seven months ending October of these years, and the exports, do-

mestic and foreign, of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports free and dutiable entered for home consumption, and the exports domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of October, 1923:

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods..	1,760,256	9,186,660	41,004,520	62,206
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods .....	1,935,232	2,645,484	3,731,971	60,081
Animals and animal products.....	1,451,135	2,156,681	15,908,476	173,111
Fibres, textiles, and textile products.....	4,313,884	9,558,997	551,948	97,979
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,397,729	2,320,654	23,952,740	26,824
Iron and its products.....	1,550,708	12,120,589	6,322,528	284,016
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	894,242	2,830,048	2,897,129	40,482
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	7,167,015	6,627,443	2,640,709	56,083
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,237,388	1,389,908	1,215,258	18,016
Miscellaneous commodities.....	2,974,605	2,771,996	1,898,550	357,271
Totals .....	24,732,194	51,608,460	100,123,829	1,176,074

In October, 1923, the duty collected amounted to \$11,753,696 as compared with \$11,347,737 in October 1922.

The following comparative table shows the value of merchandise entered for

consumption, and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of October, 1922 and 1923, and in the seven months ending October of these years respectively:

	Month of October		Seven months ending October	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	66,875,201	76,340,654	430,790,937	540,670,971
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	102,675,347	100,123,829	490,908,643	553,893,269
Total .....	169,550,548	176,464,483	921,699,580	1,094,564,240
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	1,229,706	1,176,074	8,455,554	8,437,367
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	170,780,254	177,640,557	930,155,134	1,103,001,607

**PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION  
ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1923.**

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**D**URING the month of November, 1923, the Department received a report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between various shipping companies, trading to the Port of St. John, N.B., and certain of their employees being members of the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 273 (General Longshore Workers).

**Applications received**

During the month three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received. All three applications were from various shipping companies trading to the Port of St. John, N.B. and had reference to disputes with certain of their employees at St. John being respectively:

- (1) Members of International Longshoremen's Association, Local 273 (General Longshore Workers); (2)

members of International Longshoremen's Association, Local 810 (Coal Handlers' Union); and (3) members of International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1039 (Ship Liners).

In the case of the application concerning the dispute with members of the General Longshore Workers' Union, Local 273, a Board was established and the following members were appointed: Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, chairman, appointed in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, and Joseph Monteith, St. John, nominees of the employers and employees respectively.

In the case of the other two disputes concerning the Coal Handlers' Union, Local 810, and the Ship Liners, Local 1039, of the International Longshoremen's Association, settlements were reached with the shipping companies by direct negotiation and consequently no Board was established.

**Report of Board in dispute between various steamship companies and certain  
of their employees at St. John, N. B.**

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between various shipping companies and certain of their employees at St. John, N.B., being members of the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 273 (General Longshore Workers). The Board, which was constituted as stated above, presented a unanimous report that contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute.

These recommendations were accepted by both parties to the dispute.

The text of the report is as follows:

**Report of Board**

St. John, N.B.,

November 30th, 1923.

Honourable

James Murdock, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

*Re* dispute between Anchor-Donaldson Line, Limited; Canada Steamship Lines, Limited; Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited; Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited; Cunard Line; Donaldson Line, Limited; Elder, Dempster & Company, Limited; Ellerman-Buck-

nall Steamship Company, Limited; Furness, Withy & Company, Limited; McLean Kennedy, Limited; J. T. Knight & Company; New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited; The Robert Reford Company, Limited; The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and William Thomson & Company, Limited; and Local No. 273, International Longshoremen's Association, General Longshore Workers of the Port of St. John, N.B.

Sir,

The members of the Board appointed by you under date of November 17, consisting of Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., nominated by the employers, Mr. Joseph Monteith, representing the employees, and Mr. E. McG. Quirk, appointed in the absence of joint recommendation, Chairman, have the honour to report as follows:

The Board had its preliminary session on Tuesday, 27th day of November, and sat on the 28th, 29th and 30th November. The Shipping Interests were represented by Mr. Thomas Robb, Secretary and General Manager of the Shipping Federation of Canada; Captain J. T. Walsh, of Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and Mr. H. C. Schofield. The Longshoremen were represented by Messrs. J. E. Tighe, Vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Association, Mr. John McKinnon, Business Agent, and Mr. M. P. Donovan.

The sessions were held in the Board of Trade Building, St. John.

The Board, accompanied by representatives of the parties to the dispute, visited and made close inspection of the docks and sheds of the harbour, east and west side.

Statements were made by the respective parties as to the matters in dispute, which concerned wages and certain working conditions.

The Board was surprised to note that in one of the wharves belonging to the

City of St. John the lighting facilities are not only wholly inadequate, but in addition dangerous to life. The matter is one which the Board feel justified in calling to the attention of the authorities of the City of St. John and urgently recommending prompt action be taken with a view of installing a number of lights in the shed, not less than those which are provided at the Government sheds.

The sanitary facilities on the wharves belonging to the City of St. John are by no means what they should be, nor has any effort been made to provide quarters where the men employed can go and get their food heated and partake of same. The absence of such facilities no doubt works a hardship upon these men. They believe that the least that should be done is to furnish light, sanitary facilities, rest and food huts up to the standard maintained in Government shed No. 16. It trusts that the recommendation it makes in this regard will be acted upon without delay by the authorities that have the power to make the necessary changes.

It desires likewise to place on record its pleasure in learning of the excellent relations that exist between the shipping interests and the longshoremen of the Port of St. John. It was evident to the Board that both endeavour at all times to maintain the best of relations and it believes that the recommendations it makes and the rates of wages which it incorporates in this award are fair to the parties and should constitute the agreement between them for the period commencing the 1st of December and continuing for twelve months.

They unanimously agree that the following shall be the wages and working conditions for the above mentioned period:

1. The rates of wages shall be sixty-five (65c.) per hour, day or night, for handling general cargo, and seventy-five cents (75c.) per hour, day or night, for handling bulk grain.



2. (a) Same men not to be ordered back to work either day or night while other men are available except when ship is within reasonable time of finishing or shifting from berth to berth.

(b) if any gang is required to work through the meal hour, double time shall be allowed at the prevailing rate of wages for such meal hour and for such time thereafter until relieved.

3. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's or night's work.

4. The prevailing rate of wages to be paid for rigging and unrigging of gear, hauling staging, handling hatches, handling baggage from ship's hold to dock and also for handling ship's lines when docking or shifting ship.

5. When men are ordered out at 1 a.m. they must be paid full rate until the loading of the ship is complete, but not less than two hours. Meal hours from midnight to 1 a.m., noon to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m. and 5 to 7 a.m.

Two hours' pay to be allowed, day or night, from time men ordered out and reporting for work except when weather conditions prevent working. Orders for men to work for 7 a.m. to be given at or before 5 p.m. on the day previous. It required for 9 a.m., orders to be given as soon after 7 a.m. as possible. If required for 1 p.m., orders to be given before 11 a.m. If required for 7 p.m., orders to be given at or before 4 p.m.

6. Double time at the prevailing rate of wages if men are required to work on Sundays or the following holidays, viz., Dominion Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas Day, Victoria Day and King's Birthday, and that these Sundays and holidays shall constitute twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

Should any of these holidays fall on a Sunday and the following Monday be declared a holiday by the Government, such Monday shall be considered a holiday under this section.

Saturday half-holiday shall prevail from 1st June to 30th September, but men agree to unload mails and baggage at double time rates.

7. No work to be performed on Labour Day except handling mails and baggage, when double time shall be paid.

8. Ten (10) cents per hour extra to be paid for sulphur in bulk and salt in bulk, also wet hides in bundles on week days, day or night.

9. Any ship taking nothing else but deals after the discharge of her cargo shall be termed a deal boat. Any ship taking general cargo and deals shall be termed a cargo boat.

10. Fifteen (15) men to constitute a gang for loading and discharging cargo boats except in the case of bulk coal or bulk cargoes of

salt, sulphur or maize, overside into scows or carts or cars, when the number of men per gang shall be thirteen (13), extra two men to be otherwise employed, and in the case of deal boats the number of men per gang shall not be less than twelve (12), except when working two winches at a hatch, then an extra man shall be employed, making thirteen (13) in deal gang.

Not less than six (6) men to be employed in the hold of a deal boat when loading lumber out of lighters or cars.

11. No man shall stay in the hole of any ship or vessel while grain is running.

12. All orders to the men must be issued through their respective foremen.

13. All freight, when trucked outside between sheds, must have two men on truck.

14. When working out of one hatch and working winch of another hatch, to handle same a man must be placed near the winchman to pass word from the hatchman to the winchman.

15. In the event of any dispute arising it is agreed and understood that the matter shall be taken up by the parties through a representative of the longshoremen and a representative of the shipping interests and every endeavour made to adjust the difficulty promptly to the satisfaction of the parties.

16. This schedule and working conditions to become effective December the First, 1923, and to continue in force until December the First, 1924, and thereafter from year to year unless or until either party serve notice on the other party to the contrary at least thirty days prior to the date above mentioned or prior to the first day of December of any subsequent year.

17. Schedule of the working conditions is appended hereto and forms part of this agreement.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) E. McG. QUIRK,

Chairman.

(Signed) BERNARD ROSE,

Representative of Employers.

(Signed) JOSEPH MONTEITH,

Representative of Employees.

SCHEDULE OF WORKING CONDITIONS FOR THE  
HANDLING OF CARGO AT THE PORT  
OF SAINT JOHN, REFERRED TO IN  
AGREEMENT AS CLAUSE 17.

Pine and/or spruce deals per sling 14 pieces  
3 inch.

Pine and/or spruce deals per sling 16 pieces  
2 inch.

Where spruce and/or pine scantling or deals shall be slung together not less than the equivalent of fourteen (14) of 3 inch deals.

Pine and/or spruce 1 inch 31 pieces per sling.

Pine and/or spruce scantling 20 pieces per sling.

Pine and/or spruce deal ends 30 pieces per sling.

Sawn birch	per sling	8 pieces	4 inch
" "	" "	10 "	5 "
" "	" "	15 "	2 "
" "	" "	20 "	1 "

Not less than 12 men in gang.

Laths per sling; 20 bundles of 100 laths per bundle.

Flour 140 lbs. sacks	10 per sling	5 per truck
" 280 " "	5 " "	2 " "
" 98 " "	15 " "	5 " "

Pig iron large 10 pieces per sling, 10 pieces per truck.

Pig iron small 15 pieces per sling, 25 pieces per truck.

Salt in sacks, 5 sacks per sling, 5 sacks per truck, when stacked in shed or when stacked outside of shed two men per truck; when discharged and stowed into decked vessels 7 sacks per sling, and when discharged into open scows

9 sacks per sling and not less than six (6) men in steamer's hold to sling same.

Coal in bags, 5 bags per sling, 5 bags per truck, when stacked in shed or when stacked outside of shed two (2) men per truck; when discharged and stowed into decked vessels 7 bags per sling, and when discharged into open scows 9 sacks per sling and not less than six (6) men in steamer's hold to sling same.

Oilcake in bags 6 per sling, 3 per truck.

Oilcake in bales 4 per sling 2 per truck.

Axles large 1 per sling 1 per truck.

Axles small 2 per sling 2 per truck.

Axles small 2 per sling 2 per truck.

Car rims, one (1) shall constitute a sling whether large or small.

Apples in barrels 6 per sling 3 per truck.

Potatoes in barrels 6 per sling 3 per truck.

Potatoes in bags 6 per sling 3 per truck.

Raw sugar in bags 5 per sling at refinery.

Raw sugar in bags 4 per sling, 4 per truck at all other wharves.

Hay, 6 bales per sling.

No sling of flour, beans, peas or other cereals in bags to exceed 1,400 lbs.

(Signed) E. McG. QUIRK.

(Signed) B. R.

)Signed( J. M.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1923

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of November was two more than in October. The time loss for November was greater than in November, 1922, being 64,000 working days as compared with 48,023 working days lost in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in working days
November, 1923.....	17	2,651	64,000
October, 1923.....	15	2,497	55,994
November, 1922.....	14	2,036	48,023

Fifteen disputes involving 2,403 workpeople were carried over from

October. One of the strikes commencing prior to November and one strike commencing during November terminated during the month. At the end of November, therefore, there were on record 15 strikes: coal miners, Edson, Alta.; clothing workers, Winnipeg; photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls; longshoremen along the Miramichi River, N.B., and longshoremen at Vancouver and other British Columbia ports.

A cessation of work for five hours occurred at Port Arthur on November 19 where 30 men engaged in repairing grain doors struck for an increase in wages, but work was resumed the next day under the same conditions as before.

One strike listed in the statistical table was reported to the Department for the first time during November, although the date of commencement was September 6.

The two strikes which terminated during November resulted in favour of the employees. Of the two disputes commencing during the month one was for increased wages and the other against a reduction in wages and increased hours.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, EDSON, ALTA.** — On November 23, a strike of 240 coal miners occurred at Edson, Alta., for recognition of the union. At the end of November the strike was still in existence.

**CLOTHING WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.** — A strike of 23 clothing workers occurred at Winnipeg on September 6th against a reduction in wages. The proposed decrease amounted to from three dollars per week to seven dollars per week. At the end of November this strike remained unterminated.

**PRINTING TRADES IN TEN CITIES.** — The strikes of printing trades in job offices in various centres, which began in the spring and early summer of 1921, for the 44-hour week, were still in progress in ten cities and involved 561 employees with a time loss of 14,586 working days.

**STONECUTTERS, OTTAWA, ONT.** — A strike of eight stonecutters took place on November 7 for increased wages. The previous rate was 85 cents per hour while the rate demanded was \$1 per hour. Negotiations were carried on as a result of which the increase was granted and work was resumed November 10.

**HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, CALGARY, ALTA.** — Information was received in the Department of the settlement on November 15 of a strike of waiters and waitresses in a café in Calgary which commenced on April 12. The strike occurred as the result of a proposal to reduce rates of wages and increase the hours of labour per week. At the end of three weeks all the strikers had secured work elsewhere. On November 15 the proprietor of the café concerned signed an agreement with the union, the terms of which were the same as prior to the strike.

**LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, ETC.** — The strike of longshoremen at Vancouver and certain other Pacific coast ports which began in October continued throughout November. Towards the end of the month through the mediation of the resident Dominion Fair Wages Officer, negotiations were resumed.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1923.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to November, 1923.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Clothing:</i>			
Clothing workers, Winnipeg, Man.	23	598	Commenced September 6, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.	7	182	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	10	260	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	10	260	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	140	3,640	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	312	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	276	7,176	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	43	1,118	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, and pressmen, Halifax, N. S.	24	624	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours with same weekly pay. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	28	728	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B. C.	11	286	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	7	182	Commenced July 2, 1922. For recognition of union. Unterminated.
<i>Water transportation:</i>			
Longshoremen, Miramichi, N.B.	250	6,500	Commenced July 9, for increased wages and shorter hours. Unterminated.
Longshoremen, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus and Alberni, B.C.	1,555	40,430	Commenced October 9, for increased wages and alteration in working conditions. Unterminated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Personal and Domestic:</i>			
Restaurant employees, Calgary, Alta.	7	.....	Commenced April 12, against a reduction in wages and increased hours. Strikers secured work els where and on November 15th conditions prior to the strike were restored.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during November, 1923.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Edson, Alta.	240	1,680	Commenced November 23, for recognition of the Union. Unterminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Stone-Sawing, Cutting and couper dressing:</i>			
Stonecutters, Ottawa, Ont.	8	24	Commenced November 7, for increased wages. After negotiations work was resumed November 10.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING OCTOBER, 1923.

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for November contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during October, 1923, based upon returns from employers and employees.

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.** The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 41, as compared with 29 in the previous month, and 32 in October, 1922. In these new disputes about 12,000 workpeople were directly involved and 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 43,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 18 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 59, involving about 56,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during October of about 1,167,000 working days.

The principal dispute in progress was that involving members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders in federated shipyards. This dispute, which began on April 30, continued throughout October.

**CAUSES.** — Of the 41 disputes beginning in October, 9, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 5, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, against proposed reductions in wages; 12, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 5, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on questions respect-

ing the employment of particular classes or persons; and 10, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions.

**RESULTS.** — Settlements were effected during October in the case of 29 new disputes, directly involving 10,000 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 18, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:

Groups of Industries	Number of disputes in progress in October			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Oct.	Aggregate duration of all working days of all disputes in progress in October
	Started before Oct., 1st	Started in October	Total		
Building .....	2	....	6	1,000	9,000
Mining and quarrying .....	4	10	14	9,000	16,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	4	7	11	42,000	1,096,000
Transport .....	1	3	4	1,000	20,000
Other trades.....	7	17	24	3,000	26,000
Total, Oct. 1923..	18	41	59	56,000	1,167,000
Total, Sept., 1923.	23	29	57	54,000	1,029,000
Total, Oct. 1922..	25	32	57	14,000	186,000

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference.

**T**HE Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from October 22 to October 29.

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed, are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. The four previous annual sessions of the Conference were held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, Switzerland, 1921 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, Switzerland, 1922 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922).

A bulletin of general information in reference to the International Labour Organization was published as a supplement to the February, 1922, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Under the terms of the Treaties of Peace each State adhering thereto is entitled to four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom shall be Government delegates and the two others shall be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the work people of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate is entitled to be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number. It is also provided in the Treaties that the decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft International Convention. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft

Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented on the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendations or Draft Conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action".

#### Countries represented.

Of the fifty-seven countries who are members of the International Labour Organization, forty-two countries in all were represented at the 1923 Conference as follows:—

Albania	Ireland
Argentine Repub.	Italy
Australia	Japan
Austria	Kingdom of the
Belgium	Serbs, Croats and
Brazil	Slovenes
Bulgaria	Latvia
Canada	Lithuania
Chile	Netherlands
China	Norway
Columbia	Paraguay
Cuba	Persia
Czecho-Slovakia	Poland
Denmark	Portugal
Esthonia	Roumania
Finland	Siam
France	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Great Britain	Switzerland
Greece	South Africa
Hungary	Uruguay
India	Venezuela



### Canadian Delegation.

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the Conference was as follows:

*Government Delegates:* The Honourable Philippe Roy, Commissioner General for Canada in France; Miss Caroline Carmichael, President, National Council of Women of Canada.

*Advisers:* Mrs. James Carruthers (Violet Markham, London, England); Mr. William C. Noxon, Agent-General for the Province of Ontario in London; Mr. Edward McGrath, Secretary of the Labour Office of the Province of Manitoba.

*Employers' Delegate:* Mr. J. H. Sherard, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Simmons Limited, Montreal.

*Workers' Delegate:* Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Of the 122 delegates to the Conference 74 were appointed on behalf of Governments, 24 on behalf of employers and 24 on behalf of workers. There were besides 70 technical advisers in attendance of whom 38 were appointed on behalf of the Governments, 14 on behalf of the employers and 18 on behalf of the workers.

The Conference elected as President, His Excellency Dr. Mineichiro Adatchi, Japanese Government delegate on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Messrs. H. Pfister (delegate of the Swiss Government), G. Olivetti (Italy, delegate of the employers), Leon Jouhaux (France, delegate of the workers), were elected Vice-Presidents. Monsieur Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, acted as Secretary-General of the Conference.

### Agenda of the Conference.

The Agenda of the Conference comprised only one subject, namely, "General Principles for the Organization of Factory Inspection".

In its report on "General Principles for the Organization of Factory Inspec-

tion", the International Labour Office submitted for the consideration of the Conference a draft Recommendation, consisting of a preamble and four parts, viz: (1) Sphere of inspection; (2) Nature of the functions and powers of inspectors; (3) Organization of inspection; (4) Inspectors' reports.

The Conference decided to take this draft as the basis of discussion and to appoint committees to deal with these four questions. In addition, a separate committee was appointed to deal with the special question of safety. The preamble of the draft Recommendation was dealt with by the Selection Committee.

The Committee made a close examination of the Recommendation which had been drafted by the International Labour Office and various changes were proposed therein. The text of the Recommendation which was adopted unanimously by the Conference is appended to the present article.

### The Director's Report.

In view of the fact that the present session was a short one and was to be followed by the Sixth Session after less than the usual interval (in June 1924) the report submitted by the Director of the International Labour Office did not go into such detail as the reports which had been submitted to previous sessions of the Conference. In conformity with Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles, however, it included the annual reports which the States Members of the International Labour Organization undertake to make to the International Labour Office on the measures taken to give effect to the Conventions which they have adopted.

Since October 1922 there has been a large increase in the number of ratifications in spite of the difficulties connected with the economic crisis and the political situation. The number of ratifications communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has increased by 35 (from 51 to 86)

while the number of ratifications authorized but not yet communicated has risen from 16 to 23, making alto-

gether 109 ratifications which have either been communicated or authorized up to the present.

#### Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

The Conference adopted the following resolutions:

##### Automatic couplings.

The Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference, considering the importance for the safety of railway workers of questions relating to automatic couplings, requests the Governing Body to obtain information from Governments and from international, technical and industrial organizations upon the question of automatic couplings, in order to decide whether an international agreement in the matter is desirable in the interests of the workers.

##### The question of a special inspection system for the mercantile marine.

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the possibility of inscribing on the Agenda of a forthcoming Session of the Conference the institution of a special inspection system for the mercantile marine distinct from the industrial inspection system.

##### Local Labour organisations in the Saar Basin

The Conference after having taken note of Article 23, paragraph 4, of Chapter II of

the Annex to the section of the Treaty of Versailles concerning the Saar Basin, which provides that in fixing the conditions and hours of labour for men, women and children, the Governing Commission is to take into consideration the wishes expressed by the local labour organisations, as well as the principles adopted by the League of Nations,

Considering that this paragraph can only refer to the principles laid down in the Preamble of Part XIII and in Article 427 of the said Treaty of Peace, and that it is the duty of the International Labour Organisation to work for the realisation of these principles,

Requests the Governing Body to consider whether relations should be entered into through the Secretary-General with the Council of the League of Nations in order to consider by what measure satisfaction can constitutionally be given to the local organisations of the Saar and how the International Labour Office can place itself at the disposal of the Governing Commission in order to secure the application of the principles adopted by the League of Nations.

#### Recommendation concerning the General Principles for the Organisation of Systems of Inspection to Secure the Enforcement of the Laws and Regulations for the Protection of the Workers.

The text of the Recommendation on this subject, which was adopted unanimously by the Conference, is as follows:

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations:

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fifth Session on 22 October 1923, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the general principles for the organisation of factory inspection, the question forming the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals should take the form of a recommendation, adopts, this twenty-ninth day of October of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organisation for consideration with a view to effect being given to it

by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding parts of the other treaties of peace.

Whereas the Treaty of Versailles and the other treaties of peace include among the methods and principles of special and urgent importance for the physical, moral and intellectual welfare of the workers the principle that each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers;

Whereas the resolutions adopted at the First Session of the International Labour Conference concerning certain countries where special conditions prevail involve the creation by these countries of an inspection system if they do not already possess such a system;

Whereas the necessity of organising a system of inspection becomes specially urgent when Conventions adopted at Sessions of the

Conference are being ratified by Members of the Organisation and put into force;

Whereas, while the institution of an inspection system is undoubtedly to be recommended as one of the most effective means of ensuring the enforcement of Conventions and other engagements for the regulation of labour conditions, each Member is solely responsible for the execution of Conventions to which it is a party in the territory under its sovereignty or its authority and must accordingly itself determine in accordance with local conditions what measures of supervision may enable it to assume such a responsibility;

Whereas, in order to put the experience already gained at the disposal of the Members with a view to assisting them in the institution or re-organisation of their inspection system, it is desirable to indicate the general principles which practice shows to be the best calculated to ensure uniform, thorough and effective enforcement of Conventions and more generally of all measures for the protection of the workers; and

Having decided to leave to each country the determination of how far these general principles should be applied to certain spheres of activity;

And taking as a guide the long experience already acquired in factory inspection;

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organisation should take the following principles and rules into consideration:

### I. Sphere of Inspection

1. That it should be the principal function of the system of inspection which should be instituted by each Member in accordance with the ninth principle of Article 427 of the Treaty of Versailles to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to the conditions of work and the protection of the workers while engaged in their work (hours of work and rest; night work; prohibition of the employment of certain persons on dangerous, unhealthy or physically unsuitable work; health and safety; etc.)

2. That, in so far as it may be considered possible and desirable, either for reasons of convenience in the matter of supervision or by reason of the experience which they gain in carrying out their principal duties, to assign to inspectors additional duties which may vary according to the conceptions, traditions and customs prevailing in the different countries, such duties may be assigned, provided:

(a) that they do not in any way interfere with the inspectors' principal duties;

(b) that in themselves they are closely related to the primary object of ensuring the

protection of the health and safety of the workers;

(c) that they shall not prejudice in any way the authority and impartiality which are necessary to inspectors in their relations with employers and workers.

### II. Nature of the Functions and Powers of Inspectors

#### A. General.

3. That inspectors provided with credentials should be empowered by law:

(a) to visit and inspect, at any hour of the day or night, places where they may have reasonable cause to believe that persons under the protection of the law are employed, and to enter by day any place which they may have reasonable cause to believe to be an establishment, or part thereof, subject to their supervision; provided that, before leaving, inspectors should, if possible, notify the employer or some representative of the employer of their visit;

(b) to question, without witnesses, the staff belonging to the establishment, and, for the purpose of carrying out their duties, to apply for information to any other persons whose evidence they may consider necessary, and to require to be shown any registers or documents which the laws regulating conditions of work require to be kept.

4. That inspectors should be bound by oath, or by any method which conforms with the administrative practice or customs in each country, not to disclose, on pain of legal penalties or suitable disciplinary measures, manufacturing secrets and working processes in general which may come to their knowledge in the course of their duties.

5. That, regard being had to the administrative and judicial systems of each country, and subject to such reference to superior authority as may be considered necessary, inspectors should be empowered to bring breaches of the laws, which they ascertain, directly before the competent judicial authorities;

That in countries where it is not incompatible with their system and principles of law, the reports drawn up by the inspectors should be considered to establish the facts stated therein in default of proof to the contrary.

6. That the inspectors should be empowered, in cases where immediate action is necessary to bring installation or plant into conformity with laws and regulations, to make an order (or, if that procedure should not be in accordance with the administrative or judicial systems of the country, to apply to



the competent authorities for an order) requiring such alterations to the installation or plant to be carried out within a fixed time as may be necessary for securing full and exact observance of the laws and regulations relating to the health and safety of the workers;

That in countries where the inspector's order has executive force of itself, its execution should be suspended only by appeal to a higher administrative or judicial authority, but in no circumstances should provisions intended to protect employers against arbitrary action prejudice the taking of measures with a view to the prevention of imminent danger which has been duly shown to exist.

#### B. Safety.

7. Having regard to the fact that, while it is essential that the inspectorate should be invested with all the legal powers necessary for the performance of its duties, it is equally important, in order that inspection may progressively become more effective, that, in accordance with the tendency manifested in the oldest and most experienced countries, inspection should be increasingly directed towards securing the adoption of the most suitable safety methods for preventing accidents and diseases with a view to rendering work less dangerous, more healthy, and even less exhausting, by the intelligent understanding, education and co-operation of all concerned, it would appear that the following methods are calculated to promote this development in all countries:

(a) that all accidents should be notified to the competent authorities and that one of the essential duties of the inspectors should be to investigate accidents, and more especially those of a serious or recurring character, with a view to ascertaining by what measures they can be prevented;

(b) that inspectors should inform and advise employers respecting the best standards of health and safety;

(c) that inspectors should encourage the collaboration of employers, managing staff and workers for the promotion of personal caution, safety methods, and the perfecting of safety equipment;

(d) that inspectors should endeavour to promote the improvement and perfecting of measures of health and safety, by the systematic study of technical methods for the internal equipment of undertakings, by special investigations into problems of health and safety, and by any other means;

(e) that in countries where it is considered preferable to have a special organisation for accident insurance and prevention completely independent of the in-

spectorate, the special officers of such organisations should be guided by the foregoing principles.

### III. Organisation of Inspection

#### A. Organisation of the staff.

8. That, in order that the inspectors may be as closely as possible in touch with the establishments which they inspect and with the employers and workers, and in order that as much as possible of the inspectors' time may be devoted to the actual visiting of establishments, they should be localized, when the circumstance of the country permit, in the industrial districts.

9. That, in countries which for the purposes of inspection are divided into districts, in order to secure uniformity in the application of the law as between district and district and to promote a high standard of efficiency of inspection, the inspectors in the districts should be placed under the general supervision of an inspector of high qualifications and experience. Where the importance of the industries of the country is such as to require the appointment of more than one supervising inspector, the supervising inspectors should meet from time to time to confer on questions arising in the divisions under their control in connection with the application of the law and the improvement of industrial conditions.

10. That the inspectorate should be placed under the direct and exclusive control of a central State authority and should not be under the control of or in any way responsible to any local authority in connection with the execution of any of their duties.

11. That, in view of the difficult scientific and technical questions which arise under the conditions of modern industry in connection with processes involving the use of dangerous materials, the removal of injurious dust and gases, the use of electrical plant and other matters, it is essential that experts having competent medical, engineering, electrical or other scientific training and experience should be employed by the State for dealing with such problems.

12. That, in conformity with the principle contained in Article 427 of the Treaty of Peace, the Inspectorate should include women as well as men inspectors; that, while it is evident that with regard to certain matters and certain classes of work inspection can be more suitably carried out by men, as in the case of other matters and other classes of work inspection can be more suitably carried out by women, the women inspectors should in general have the same powers and duties and exercise the same authority as the men inspectors, subject to their having had the

necessary training and experience, and should have equal opportunity of promotion to the higher ranks.

#### B. Qualifications and training of inspectors.

13. That, in view of the complexity of modern industrial processes and machinery, of the character of the executive and administrative functions entrusted to the inspectors in connection with the application of the law and of the importance of their relations to employers and workers and employers' and workers' organisations and to the judicial and local authorities, it is essential that the inspectors should in general possess a high standard of technical training and experience, should be persons of good general education, and by their character and abilities, be capable of acquiring the confidence of all parties.

14. That the inspectorate should be on a permanent basis and should be independent of changes of Government; that the inspectors should be given such a status and standard of remuneration as to secure their freedom from any improper external influences and that they should be prohibited from having any interest in any establishment which is placed under their inspection.

15. That inspectors on appointment should undergo a period of probation for the purpose of testing their qualifications and training them in their duties, and that their appointment should only be confirmed at the end of that period if they have shown themselves fully qualified for the duties of an inspector.

16. That, where countries are divided for the purposes of inspection into districts, and especially where the industries of the country are of a varied character, it is desirable that inspectors, more particularly during the early years of their service, should be transferred from district to district at appropriate intervals in order to obtain a full experience of the work of inspection.

#### C. Standard and methods of inspection.

17. That, as under a system of State inspection the visits of the inspectors to any individual establishment must necessarily be more or less infrequent it is essential:

(a) That the principle should be laid down and maintained that the employer and the officials of the establishment are responsible for the observance of the law, and are liable to be proceeded against in the event of deliberate violation of or serious negligence in observing the law, without previous warning from the inspector.

It is understood that the foregoing principle does not apply in special cases where the law provides that notice shall be given

in the first instance to the employer to carry out certain measures.

(b) That, as a general rule, the visits of the inspectors should be made without any previous notice to the employer.

It is desirable that adequate measures should be taken by the State to ensure that employers, officials and workers are acquainted with the provisions of the law and the measures to be taken for the protection of the health and safety of the workers, as, for example, by requiring the employer to post in his establishment an abstract of the requirements of the law.

18. That, while it is recognised that very wide differences exist between the size and importance of one establishment and another, and that there may be special difficulties in countries or areas of a rural character where factories are widely scattered, it is desirable that, as far as possible, every establishment should be visited by an inspector for the purposes of general inspection not less frequently than once a year, in addition to any special visits that may be made for the purpose of investigating a particular complaint or for other purposes; and that large establishments and establishments of which the management is unsatisfactory from the point of view of the protection of the health and safety of the workers, and establishments in which dangerous or unhealthy processes are carried on, should be visited much more frequently. It is desirable that, when any serious irregularity has been discovered in an establishment, it should be revisited by the inspector at an early date with a view to ascertaining whether the irregularity has been remedied.

#### D. Co-operation of employers and workers.

19. That it is essential that the workers and their representatives should be afforded every facility for communicating freely with the inspectors as to any defect or breach of the law in the establishment in which they are employed; that every such complaint should as far as possible be investigated promptly by the inspector; that the complaint should be treated as absolutely confidential by the inspector and that no intimation even should be given to the employer or his officials that the visit made for the purpose of investigation is being made in consequence of the receipt of a complaint.

20. That, with a view to securing full co-operation of the employers and workers and their respective organisations in promoting a high standard in regard to the conditions affecting the health and safety of the workers, it is desirable that the inspectorate should confer from time to time with the representatives of the employers' and workers'



organisations as to the best measures to be taken for this purpose.

#### IV. Inspectors' Reports

21. That inspectors should regularly submit to their central authority reports framed on uniform lines dealing with their work and its results, and that the said authority should publish an annual report as soon as possible and in any case within one year after the end of the year to which it relates, containing a general survey of the information furnished by the inspectors; that the calendar year should be uniformly adopted for these reports.

22. That the annual general report should contain a list of the laws and regulations relating to conditions of work made during the year which it covers.

23. That this annual report should also give the statistical tables necessary in order to provide all information on the organisation and work of the inspectorate and on the results obtained. The information supplied should as far as possible state:

(a) The strength and organisation of the staff of the inspectorate;

(b) The number of establishments covered by the laws and regulations, classified by industries and indicating the number of workers employed (men, women, young persons, children);

(c) The number of visits of inspection made for each class of establishment with an indication of the number of workers employed in the establishments inspected (the number of workers being taken to be the number employed at the time of the first visit of the year), and the number of establishments inspected more than once during the year;

(d) The number and nature of breaches of the laws and regulations brought before the competent authorities and the number and nature of the convictions by the competent authority;

(e) The number, nature and the cause of accidents and occupational diseases notified, tabulated according to class of establishment.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOUR STATISTICIANS

Held at Geneva, October 29-November 3, 1923.

**A**N International Conference of Labour Statisticians was held at Geneva, Switzerland, under the auspices of the International Labour Office from October 29 to November 3, 1923. The Conference was held for the purpose of discussing methods of facilitating the exchange of data regarding labour conditions between countries, with reference more particularly to the classification of industries and occupations, the statistics of wages and hours of labour, and the statistics of industrial accidents. Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, attended on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Mr. Coats' report on this gathering was presented to the Minister of Labour on December 15 and is in part as follows:

#### Opening Proceedings

The Conference was opened on October 29, by Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, fifty-four delegates

representing thirty-three different countries being present. The Director in addressing the delegates reviewed the progress of international labour statistics under the Office, and dealt in general terms with the agenda of the present Conference, pointing out that reports on the three principal items had been prepared by the Office and distributed to the delegates. The main purpose of the Conference, he stated, was scientific discussion, the findings not being binding, though the supreme object was to arrive at conclusions that would be found workable by the different countries of the world. In conclusion, the Conference was requested to nominate officers to direct its work. In response the Conference unanimously elected Mr. Armand Julin, Secretary General of the Belgian Ministry of Labour and Administration, as President, and Messrs. Coats (Canada), Solinas (Italy), and Platzner (Germany) as Vice-Presidents.

The President, on taking the chair, delivered a valuable address on the origin and development of labour statistics and on the broad principles and methods at present in use in the more important countries. The Conference then divided into committees for the detailed study of the three questions on the agenda, Mr. Hilton (Great Britain) being appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Classification



tion of Industry and Occupations, Mr. Huber (France), Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of Wages and Hours of Labour, and Mr. Bohren (Switzerland), Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of Industrial Accidents. The committees met alternately in so far as was found practicable.

### Resolutions

#### *Classification of Industries and Occupations.*

The Committee held four sittings, and gave very thorough discussion to the intricate and difficult problem of classification. The resolutions originally tabled by the International Labour Office were as a result considerably modified. Full opportunity was afforded in this connection of explaining the system in use in Canada whereby different principles of classification are employed, but no two principles are included within the same category, thus rendering all group totals as comprehensive and accurate as the statistical items will permit, and enabling comparisons to be made between different statistical fields on the same basis. The text of the resolutions as finally passed by the Committee and subsequently adopted at the plenary session of the Conference was as follows:

1. Occupied persons should be classified in the first instance according to the industry in which they are employed, and within each industry they may be further classified according to their individual occupations. When it is not possible to give this double classification in sufficient detail to show the total number of workers in each individual occupation, it is necessary to make a second classification of all occupied persons according to their individual occupations, so that for comparative purposes two separate classifications for all workers will be available (a) by industry and (b) by individual occupation.

#### 2. A. PRIMARY PRODUCTION.

- I. Agriculture and pasturing, forestry, hunting, fishing, etc.

- II. Mining, quarrying, etc., i.e., extraction of minerals.

#### B. SECONDARY PRODUCTION.

- III. Manufacturing industries, etc., i.e., the transformation or modification of materials together with the construction of buildings, roads, etc., and the repair of finished products.

#### C. SERVICES.

- IV. Transport and communication.

- V. Commerce, finance and trade.

- VI. Public administration and defence.

- VII. Professional services.

- VIII. Domestic and personal, i.e., the supply of "board and lodging", and in rendering personal services for which remuneration is paid.

3. In classifying manufacturing industry the establishment, considered as a technical unit, should be taken as basis.

4. In the absence of an agreed classification of industries and as a preparation for such a classification, and in order to facilitate international comparison, the groupings of industries used in the different countries should be so sub-divided that it would always be possible to secure separate information concerning an adequately complete number of industries included in a provisional list drawn up in alphabetical order, which might be prepared by the International Labour Office after consultation with statistical services or any organizations which might usefully assist in this work.

5. It is desirable for purposes of international comparison that each country should publish definitions of the occupational, industrial and other terms most commonly used in that country in connection with its labour statistics.

### *Wages and Hours of Labour.*

The resolutions passed on the recommendation of this Committee, which held three extended sittings, were as follows:

Detailed statistics of rates of wages, of actual earnings and of normal and actual hours of labour should be collected and published in each country as frequently as possible, account being taken of the special circumstances and conditions obtaining in each case. With a view to facilitating international comparisons, the responsible authorities in each country should, as far as practicable, observe the following principles:

- (1) At regular intervals and at least once a year should be published:

- (a) statutory minimum rates;
- (b) rates fixed in collective agreements;
- (c) rates accepted by organizations of employers and workpeople for typical categories of workers.

- (2) In order to provide an indication of the general course of the wage movement, information should be published at more frequent intervals as to the nature and amount of any changes resulting from alterations in the statutory minimum rates or arranged between organizations of employers and workpeople. Particulars should be given of changes in the normal hours of labour and of alterations in the level of piece work rates.

- (3) At regular intervals, not less than once a year, average actual earnings and actual hours of labour during a typical week should be given for each of the principal industries, and based on data supplied by representative employers.

- (4) From the data indicated above, index numbers should be computed to show the

general course of changes in nominal wage rates and in actual earnings. Index numbers of the purchasing power of the wages should also be calculated by relating changes in actual earnings to changes in the cost of living, the necessary precautions being taken to ensure that the two series of data are comparable.

The nominal wages employed in computing the index numbers should be given in every case.

(5) At less frequent intervals general wage censuses should be taken, information being obtained from the pay sheets of employers, to show rates of wages and the actual earnings in a typical week. The information should be given by industries, districts, occupations and sex, and a distinction should be made between adults and young persons.

Until the principles enunciated above have been applied in the different countries, statistics of wages and hours of labour should at least give:

(1) Current rates of wages (hourly or weekly) and normal hours of work of typical categories of time workers; and at regular intervals averages weighted according to the number of workers to whom the data apply both for such categories and for all categories combined.

(2) Actual and full-time earnings and hours of labour of typical categories of workers, especially those paid on piece work. Such statistics should be available for sample periods at least once a year.

(3) Real wage index numbers based on nominal wage and cost of living index numbers.

#### *Industrial Accidents*

The Committee held five sittings and reported the following resolutions, which were accepted by the plenary Conference:

The Conference, believing that it is only by progressive and continued efforts that an international standardization of schemes of statistics of industrial accidents can be obtained; considering it impossible, at least at present, to amend the laws in force in the various countries so as to make it possible to compare the statistics resulting from their provisions, and recognizing that the definition of industrial accident differs in the various countries; adopts the following resolution:

#### *1. Classification of Industrial Accidents:*

Industrial accidents should be classified according to the industry of the injured worker, the cause of accidents, the extent and degree of disability, the location of the injury and the nature thereof.

(a) The classification of industrial accidents according to the *industry of the injured worker* should be in accordance with the general scheme given in the Report on Systems of

Classification of Industries and Occupations with such sub-divisions as will allow special consideration to be given to industries with a relatively high accident rate.

(b) The classification of accidents according to the *cause of accident* should as far as possible be in accordance with the table given below, with such sub-divisions as may be considered necessary.

#### I. Machinery.

- (a) Prime-movers.
- (b) Transmission machinery.
- (c) Lifting machinery.
- (d) Working machinery.

#### II. Transport.

- (a) Railways.
- (b) Ships.
- (c) Vehicles.

#### III. Explosions—Fire.

#### IV. Poisonous, hot or corrosive substances.

#### V. Electricity.

#### VI. Falls of persons.

#### VII. Stepping on or striking against objects.

#### VIII. Falling objects.

#### IX. Falls of ground.

#### X. Handling without machinery.

#### XI. Hand tools.

#### XII. Animals.

#### XIII. Miscellaneous.

(c) In the classification of accidents according to the *extent and degree of disability* a distinction should be made between fatal and non-fatal accidents and between temporary and permanent disabilities.

Temporary disability should be classified according to duration and uniformity should be obtained by using the following groups:

- I. 2 weeks or less.
- II. over 2 and up to 4 weeks.
- III. over 4 and up to 13 weeks.
- IV. over 13 weeks and up to 6 months.
- V. over 6 months and up to 1 year.
- VI. over 1 year and up to 2 years.
- VII. over 2 years and up to 3 years.

Permanent disabilities should be classified by degree and uniformity should be obtained by using the following groups:

- I. Under 20 per cent disability.
- II. 20 and under 40 per cent.
- III. 40 and under 60 per cent.
- IV. 60 and under 80 per cent.
- V. 80 and under 100 per cent.
- VI. 100 per cent.

Permanent disabilities should be classified at the time they are recognized as such.

(d) The *location of injury* should be clearly distinguished from the nature of injury. The most suitable classification is that of the common anatomical divisions of the body, viz:

- I. head;
- II. trunk;
- III. upper extremities;
- IV. lower extremities;
- V. general.

Each of these groups should be sub-divided if necessary.

(e) The *nature of injury* should be classified as follows:

- I. contusions and abrasions;
- II. burns and scalds;
- III. concussions;
- IV. cuts and lacerations;
- V. punctured wounds;
- VI. amputations;
- VII. dislocations;
- VIII. fractures;
- IX. sprains and strains;
- X. asphyxiation;
- XI. drowning;
- XII. other injuries.

NOTE.—In publishing the above statistics a note should be added on the following points;

1. the scope of the legislation;
2. the system of insurance (compulsory or optional);
3. the nature of the accidents included;
4. the methods of reporting the accidents and of compiling the statistics;
5. a summary of the benefits given to the injured or to their dependents.

In countries in which diseases are compensated as accidents, they should, wherever possible, be distinguished separately in the tables.

#### II—*Accident Rates.*

For industrial and international comparison, it is essential to calculate frequency rates and severity rates.

(a) The *frequency rate* should if possible be calculated by dividing the number of accidents (multiplied by 100,000) by the number of hours of working time.

Where practical difficulties prevent the calculation of the number of hours of working time, this number should be replaced by the number of full-time workers, i.e., the number

of working days divided by 300 or the average number of workers, as may be best suited to the economic and social needs of the country or industry concerned.

#### *Recommendation.*

It is hoped that countries in which compensation is invariably paid in the form of pensions will forward for compilation by the International Labour Office the necessary details for the determination of the mortality rates among persons injured in industrial accidents, so as to establish the degree in which this mortality is influenced by the age of the pensioner, by the time lapsing since the conclusion of medical treatment and by the extent of industrial incapacity.

#### **Conclusion**

In conclusion I should like to refer to the constructive nature of the discussions throughout, and the spirit of cordiality that characterized the various sessions. There was apparent in every quarter a desire to reach conclusions that would be generally acceptable, and that could be adopted as a **working basis** throughout the world. A further gratifying feature was the recognition of the fact that labour statistics must be considered as part of general statistics, and that International co-ordination in labour statistics can only be established and maintained in contact with the statistics of population, trade, production, etc. Particularly was this true of the discussion on classification, the all-embracing nature of which was fully recognized and of the discussion on wages and hours, the intimate connection of which with cost of living and prices statistics (now under advisement by the League of Nations Secretariat) is obvious. In the growth of internationalism, the need for comparable statistics between country and country has been of late increasingly felt. It can be met only by the assumption of a broad outlook upon the statistical problem by international authorities, and by complete co-operation between the agencies operating in the different statistical fields.

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## CANADIAN LAWS GOVERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

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**I**N view of the ever-increasing number of women engaged in industry it may be of interest to examine the various Canadian laws which have been made for their protection.

The summary given below deals with legislation which applies to women only. Thus the workmen's compensation acts,

which benefit the wife or widow of an accident victim as well as the injured of both sexes, have been omitted. On the other hand, the laws providing for mothers' allowances have been included although, strictly considered, they fall more within the sphere of social than labour legislation.



### Employment of Women in Factories

All parts of Canada except Prince Edward Island and the Yukon have laws providing for the inspection and regulation of factories and all of these laws contain special clauses designed to protect women workers from accident or injury to health.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR

The Alberta factory law does not contain any provision limiting daily or weekly hours of employment of women except that prohibiting night work as noted below. The Alberta Minimum Wage Board, however, which has authority to fix maximum hours of labour as well as minimum wages, has issued an order which establishes a 48-hour week for women in the manufacturing industry. Emergency overtime is allowed but the total number of hours including overtime may not exceed 52 hours in any three weeks of any calendar month.

British Columbia has fixed an 8-hour day and 48-hour week for women employed in factories; Manitoba has a statutory 9-hour day and 54-hour week. The Minimum Wage Board in the latter Province has jurisdiction over hours of labour and has fixed a 9-hour day with a 48 to 54-hour week for most classes of establishments. This Act and the orders made thereunder supersede other Acts in case of conflict. The Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick laws establish a 10-hour day and 60-hour week. The Ontario statute forbids a woman who has been employed on any day for the maximum number of hours to be employed in any other factory on the same day. If she has worked in one factory for less than the permitted number of hours she may not work in another factory for longer than will complete the maximum number of hours allowed by the Act. In all these provinces a different apportionment of the hours per day may be made in order to secure a shorter day's work on Saturday. The Ontario Minimum Wage

Board, which in 1922 was given authority to fix hours of labour for women, has not yet issued any orders dealing therewith. Saskatchewan has established a 48-hour week but does not regulate the arrangement of hours per day. The powers of the Minimum Wage Board in regard to hours of labour are in this province subject to the provisions of the Factories Act. Nova Scotia does not lay down any rule regarding the length of the normal working day. The Minimum Wage law of this Province, which would empower a Minimum Wage Board appointed under its provisions to fix hours of labour as well as minimum wages, has not yet been put in force. Under the Factories Act, however, the inspector may, owing to accident or emergency, permit extension of the hours of labour for women up to a limit of 12½ hours per day and 72½ hours per week. All the other provinces, with the exception of Alberta, have similar provisions for extension of working hours by the inspector for special reasons, British Columbia allowing a 9-hour day and 54-hour week, Manitoba a 12-hour day and 60-hour week, New Brunswick a 13½-hour day and 81-hour week, Ontario a 10-hour day and a 60-hour week, Quebec a 12-hour day and 72-hour week and Saskatchewan a 12½-hour day and 72½-hour week in such cases. Quebec allows such exemption to be granted for a period of six weeks, but all other provinces limit it to 36 days in any 12 months.

With regard to meal hours, the Nova Scotia law directs that ¾ of an hour shall be allowed on each normal day for a noon-day meal, while the other provinces give one hour. When special permit is given for emergency work to be carried on later than 6 p.m. the Quebec law provides that 30 minutes must be allowed for an evening meal. The other provinces have a similar rule for women working after 7 p.m., New Brunswick allowing one hour and the other provinces 45 minutes.

In Quebec the employer in a factory must keep a register in which are entered the hours of labour of female employees for each day and week. In all other provinces except Alberta such a register must be kept during periods when emergency overtime is worked. All provinces require the employer to keep a notice of the working hours permitted to women employees posted in the factory.

### NIGHT WORK

Although Canada has not ratified the Convention adopted by the International Association for Labour Legislation at Berne in 1906 prohibiting the employment of women at night, all the provincial laws restrict such work to some degree. Alberta forbids factory work for women between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., except by special written permission of an inspector. The British Columbia Factories Act prohibits work between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m., even in cases where overtime is worked owing to accident or emergency. The Night Employment of Women Act which was passed by the Legislature of this Province in 1921 in order to carry out the Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference at Washington regarding Night Work, comes into force only by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, concurrently with or after the passing of similar legislation in the other provinces. This Act would apply to all industrial undertakings and fix the same limit as the Factories Act, but would permit the night period to be reduced to ten hours on 60 days in the year in exceptional circumstances or in seasonal undertakings. Exception would also be made in case of unforeseen interruption of work and where night labour might be necessary to preserve raw materials from certain loss.

The Manitoba Factories Act forbids the employment of women between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. even in cases where exemption from normal working hours

is granted. In many classes of factories in this Province the Minimum Wage Board has decreed that women may not start work before 7 a.m. on normal working days. The closing hours fixed by the Board vary from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

The New Brunswick Factories Act forbids the employment of women between the hours of 10.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. even in cases where the inspector has granted exemption owing to emergency or accident. This Act does not, however, apply to lobster, fish or fruit-canning establishments.

In Nova Scotia women may not be employed under any circumstances between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., except on not more than twenty days during the months from July to October inclusive when the night period may be shortened in establishments where the canning or desiccating of fruit and vegetables is carried on.

In Ontario work between 6.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. is not allowed except in cases of emergency when the closing hour may be 9 p.m.

Quebec prohibits work later than 9 p.m. or before 6 a.m. In cotton and woollen factories women may not be employed between 6.30 p.m. and 7 a.m.

The Saskatchewan factory law forbids work to a later hour than 6.30 p.m. except by written permit of an inspector. When exemption is granted in the matter of working hours owing to accident or emergency, women must cease work at 10 p.m. and not resume it until 7 a.m.

### HEALTH AND SAFETY

Nearly all the factory acts make it illegal to employ a woman in such a manner that her health is likely to be permanently injured. In all the provinces except New Brunswick, female employees may not take meals in a room where a manufacturing process is being carried on if forbidden to do so by an inspector. In Quebec this rule applies

to all workers who must in all cases be provided with a room where they may warm their food and, in bad weather, take their meals, sheltered from cold, rain and snow. In Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, the employer must, if directed by the inspector, provide a suitable dining-room at his own expense where the women employees may take their meals.

The Quebec law requires that chairs with a suitable back be provided for all employees whose occupation permits them to be seated. Ontario makes a similar rule for women workers. In the latter province factories where thirty-five or more women are employed must have dressing-rooms and eating-rooms

with a matron in charge, except in cases where the inspector gives written exemption to the employer.

In Quebec women may not perform any operation connected with belting or other modes of transmission and in the other provinces they are forbidden to clean such machinery as mill-gearing while it is in motion.

The factory laws of Alberta, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan direct all women to wear their hair closely plaited and fastened closely to their heads or confined in a cap or not. In New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Saskatchewan no woman may work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while it is in motion.

#### Employment of Women in Mines

All parts of Canada with the exception of New Brunswick have laws governing the inspection and regulation of mines. Those of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and the Yukon do not contain any provisions regarding the employment of women; Quebec and Saskatchewan forbid their employment in the work-

ings of a mine; the Metalliferous Mines Inspection Act of British Columbia prohibits work below ground, while the Coal Mines Regulation Act of that Province as well as the mining laws of Alberta and Ontario forbid their employment except in clerical or domestic work.

#### Employment of Women in Shops

##### HOURS OF LABOUR

In the Province of Manitoba, the Shops Regulation Act fixes the maximum hours of labour for women in shops at 14 per day and 60 per week. Emergency work may, however, be done under written permission of an inspector, but in no case may weekly hours be more than 70. Women may be employed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. on the day before a statutory holiday and from December 14-24, both inclusive, in each year. The Minimum Wage Board of this Province has established in the City of Brandon an 8½-hour day and 48-hour week for the months from June to September inclusive with one half-holiday each week and one week's vacation with pay at the usual rate. A 51-hour week is fixed

for the remainder of the year. Saturday working hours throughout the year may be 11½. During Fair Week and on seven days immediately before Christmas hours of work may be 11½ per day but may not exceed 51 per week. In stores commonly open in the evenings and on Sundays the maximum working week is 52-hours. One full day off must be given in each week. Overtime in all cases is limited to three days a week with extra payment at not less than the regular rate. In the other cities in the Province an 8½-hour day and 50-hour week is fixed for departmental stores with a Saturday half-holiday during June-August inclusive. In 5-10-15c. stores a 9-hour day and 48-hour week is established with 11½-hours on Saturdays and a 53-hour week during the month of December. One



half-holiday must be given each week except during the month of December. For standard retail stores the Board has prescribed an 8½-hour day except on Saturday when 11½-hours may be worked, and a 49-hour week except in December when 54-hours is permitted. One half-holiday must be given each week except during December. Employees in shops or stores commonly open in the evenings or on Sunday or both, have a 50-hour week with one day off duty. In this province the Minimum Wage Act and orders made thereunder supersede other acts and regulations in case of conflict.

In Ontario, employment in shops is governed by the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which provides for a 10-hour day and 60-hour week. Work must not begin earlier than 7 a.m. nor end later than 6 p.m. A woman who has been employed in a shop for the permitted number of hours may not be employed on the same day in another shop, nor may one who has been employed for less than the maximum period in any shop be employed in another shop for a longer time than will complete such maximum period.

#### Employment of Women in Laundries

In all provinces except in Nova Scotia, laundries, excluding home laundries, are subject to regulation under the factory acts so that provisions in regard to hours of labour, night work, etc., given above for factories apply to laundries also. In Manitoba, Chinese laundries are covered by the Act. In Alberta an order of the Minimum Wage Board relating to laundries fixes a 48-hour week for female employees. Emergency overtime is allowed, however, but must not exceed 52 hours in any 3 weeks of any calendar month. Laundry workers in Manitoba may be employed for

The other provinces have made no regulations regarding the hours of labour for women in shops.

#### HEALTH AND COMFORT.

Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario have passed legislation requiring an employer to provide a suitable chair or seat for each woman worker and to allow her to use it when her work permits.

In Alberta and Ontario shops are governed by the Factories Acts and the clauses of those acts, which allow the inspector to forbid the taking of meals in a room where a manufacturing process is going on and to direct that the employer provide a suitable dining-room at his own expense, apply to shops also. In Ontario the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act requires the employer in a shop where thirty-five or more females are employed to provide suitable dressing-rooms and dining-rooms with a matron in attendance. The inspector may, however, exempt the employer from compliance with this regulation.

9 hours per day and 52 per week under an order of the Minimum Wage Board. The Minimum Wage Act and orders made thereunder supersede other acts and regulations in case of conflict.

The Female Employment Act of Saskatchewan requires that any person employing a white woman or girl in any capacity which necessitates her residing, lodging or working in a laundry must first obtain a special licence from the municipality in which such laundry is situated. Special provisions regarding Chinese laundries may be found under the heading Employment by Orientals.

#### Employment of Women in Hotels and Restaurants

The Factories Act of Alberta defines a "Shop to include a restaurant, so that the regulations laid down for shops apply to restaurants also. The Mini-

mum Wage Board of the province has decreed a 48-hour week for workers in restaurants, hotels and refreshment rooms with provision for overtime in

emergency cases. Such overtime must not exceed 52 hours in any 3 weeks of any calendar month.

In British Columbia the Minimum Wage Board order dealing with the Public Housekeeping Occupation, which includes waitresses, cooks, etc., in restaurants, hotels, tea-rooms and similar establishments fixes a 48-hour week with provision for emergency overtime up to 52 hours, payable at time and one-half.

The Manitoba Minimum Wage Board has prescribed a 10-hour day and 48-hour week with one full day off each

week. In cases of emergency a permit for overtime may be obtained from the Bureau of Labour but hours of work may not exceed 11 per day and overtime may not amount to more than 6 hours per week nor be worked on more than 20 days in the year.

In Saskatchewan the Minimum Wage Board has fixed a 10-hour day and 50-hour week in the case of establishments open to the public on six days of the week only; a 56-hour week is permitted for establishments which are open 7 days per week. A permit must be obtained for overtime.

#### Employment of Women by Orientals

Legislation prohibiting the employment of women by Orientals has been enacted in British Columbia, Ontario and Manitoba. In the case of the two last-named provinces the law comes into force only on proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and has not yet been put in force. The British Columbia law provides that no person may employ in any capacity a white woman or girl or permit any white woman or girl to reside or lodge in or work in or, save as a *bona fide* customer, to frequent any restaurant, laundry or other place of business or amusement owned, kept or managed by any Chinese person. The Manitoba Act makes the same provisions but includes employment by Japanese and other Orientals in the prohibition. At the last session of the Legis-

lature of this Province a clause was added to the Winnipeg City Charter enabling that city to pass by-laws prohibiting the employment, except by special license of any female person in any hotel, restaurant, refreshment or entertainment room or laundry, owned, managed or conducted by a Chinese person. In Ontario no Chinese person may employ in any capacity or have under his direction or control any female white person in any factory, restaurant or laundry. The Female Employment Act in Saskatchewan requires any person employing a white woman or girl in any capacity which necessitates her residing, lodging or working in any restaurant or laundry to obtain a special license from the municipality in which such restaurant or laundry is situated.

#### Employment of Women in Bar-Rooms

In Quebec and the Yukon no woman except the wife of a licensee may serve guests in a bar-room. In Manitoba no woman except the wife or daughter of the licensee may be so employed without

a special permit from the Director of Public Accommodation. Similar provisions in Alberta and Saskatchewan laws were repealed by prohibition measures in those provinces.

#### Employment of Women in Labour Camps

Ontario is the only province which regulates the employment of women in labour camps. Such employment is only allowed under permit issued by the Deputy Minister of Labour subject

to compliance by the employer with rules respecting sanitary conditions, hours of labour, proper food and supervision, including the appointment of a suitable matron.

### Moral Protection

A section of the Criminal Code of Canada makes any one guilty of an indictable offence and subject to two years' imprisonment who seduces or has illicit connection with any girl pre-

viously chaste and under the age of twenty-one years who is in his employ or under his control or direction or receives her wages or salary directly or indirectly from him.

### Minimum Wages

All the provinces of Canada except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick have minimum wage laws on their statute books, but those of Quebec and Nova Scotia have not yet been put in force. The Nova Scotia law becomes operative only on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, which has not been made, and no commission has been appointed under authority of the Quebec law. The minimum wage acts are administered by boards or commissions of from three to five members including (except in Alberta) one or two women. In Manitoba employers and employees must be represented by two members each. In all provinces except Quebec the Board has authority to fix hours of labour as well as minimum wages, but in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan this authority is subject to the provisions of the Factories Acts. In Alberta the determination of the Board with respect to periods of employment shifts supersedes the provision of the Factories Act. The Alberta Act covers all female workers except

domestic servants in places on the schedule to the Act. British Columbia includes all female employees except farm workers, fruit pickers and domestic servants, and Ontario all except farm labourers and domestic servants. The Quebec Act applies to workers in industrial establishments only and that of Saskatchewan to shops and factories in cities, while the Manitoba law covers employees in offices, places of amusement, mail order houses, factories and shops (including hotels and restaurants) in cities. In Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan the application of the Act may be extended to parts of the provinces other than cities. All the laws make provision for special rates for handicapped workers and apprentices. The boards of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario have authority to summon conferences composed of equal representatives of employers and employees in any industry, together with one or more disinterested persons, to discuss and make recommendation regarding the minimum wage to be established in that industry.

### Earnings of Married Women

The Territory of the Yukon and all the provinces of Canada except Quebec have laws protecting the earnings of a married woman which entitle her to hold and dispose of as her separate property all wages, earnings, money or property gained by her in any employ-

ment, business or occupation which she carries on separately from her husband or by the exercise of any literary, artistic or scientific skill. In Manitoba this law is subject to the provisions of the Dower Act and to the trusts of any settlement.

### Maternity Protection

The Maternity Protection Act of British Columbia was passed by the Legislature in order to carry out the provision of the Draft Convention on that subject adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington in

1919. This Act forbids the employment of any woman in any industrial or commercial undertaking during the six weeks following her confinement and permits her, on production of a medical certificate, to leave her work for six



weeks prior to the probable date of confinement, and limits the right of an employer to dismiss her during her absence. This Act also provides that a woman who is nursing her child must be allowed half an hour twice a day during working hours for that purpose.

A resolution passed in 1920 under the authority of the Public Health Act of the Province of Saskatchewan authorizes the payment of a sum not exceed-

ing \$25 to assist any expectant mother who, for financial reasons, may be unable to procure the necessary medical, hospital or nursing aid or clothing for herself or her expected child. Application should be made to the Commissioner of Public Health through the vital statistics registrar of the district in which the woman resides. This aid is not given in cities or towns but is intended for those in outlying districts.

#### Mothers' Pensions

Five of the Canadian provinces, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, have made provision by law for the payment of allowances to indigent mothers. In Nova Scotia a committee was appointed in 1919 to inquire into the matter and brought in a report in 1921 recommending that such an act be passed, but no action has yet been taken.

In all the provinces which make provision for allowances, a widow or the wife of an inmate of a hospital for the insane in Canada is eligible. British Columbia and Ontario include also deserted wives, and these two provinces, as well as Manitoba and Saskatchewan, include the wife of a man who is so physically disabled that he is unable to support his family. British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also authorize an allowance to the wife of an inmate of a penitentiary. In Alberta the Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children may recommend that assistance be given to a woman entitled to and requiring it even if no application has been made by her or on her behalf. In the other four provinces a suitable foster-mother or other person whose case is a proper one for assistance may receive it. The Manitoba Act does not require residence for any specified time prior to application. Alberta requires the beneficiary to have been a resident of the province at the time of the passing of the Act, or the wife of a man who was resident in the province at the time of his death or of his becoming disabled. Saskatchewan requires of the beneficiary two

years' residence in Canada, one year being spent within the Province, and Ontario requires two years' residence in the province. In British Columbia 18 months' residence in the province is necessary, and the husband must also have been a resident at the time of death, disablement or incarceration. The two last-named provinces require the applicant to be a British subject.

The maximum age of children for whom benefit is payable is sixteen years in British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In Alberta it is 16 years for girls and 15 years for boys, while the Manitoba law does not fix any age limit. In Ontario the mother of one child under 16 years of age is not eligible for an allowance unless she has also the care of a permanently disabled husband or invalid child over sixteen years of age. In the other provinces the mother of one child may become a beneficiary under the Act.

The British Columbia law limits the amount of the allowance to \$42.50 per month for a mother with one child under sixteen years of age, with an additional payment of \$7.50 for each additional child under 16 years of age. Provision is also made in this Act for the cessation of payments upon the remarriage of the mother. In the other provinces the administrators of the acts have authority to fix the amount of the allowance.

The Ontario and Saskatchewan Acts contain clauses providing that arrangements may be made with other provinces for reciprocal treatment of beneficiaries.

## CHILD LABOUR IN CANADA

### Summary of Provincial Laws regulating the Employment of Children in Various Occupations.

THE regulation of the employment of children and young persons is one of the subjects which fall within the scope of provincial rather than Dominion legislative authority. Most of the laws in Canada relating to child labour are contained in the various provincial acts which provide for the regulation of factories, shops and offices. The employment of children in mines, bake-shops, street trades, and other occupations, is also restricted by legislation in several provinces. Besides these

laws, which expressly limit or regulate the employment of child labour, the provincial school acts have an important bearing on the same subject, regular employment being impossible for children who are under the age of compulsory school attendance. This connection is evident particularly in the use of employment certificates, based on educational tests, which are required as a condition of the employment of young persons in Quebec and Ontario, and with respect to particular occupations, in other provinces.

#### Laws governing attendance of Children at School.

The provincial laws governing the attendance of children at school contain the following provisions:

*Alberta.* — Children in Alberta between the ages of seven and fifteen years must attend school, and no child under fifteen who has not a valid excuse may be employed by any person during school hours, excuses being valid for children whose services are needed in husbandry or for urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child or of some person dependent upon him. A certificate may, upon application by his parent or guardian to the school principal or other competent authority, be granted to a child under such special circumstances, but the exemption may not be for a period longer than six weeks during each school period.

*British Columbia.* — The age of compulsory school attendance in this province is from seven to fifteen years, exceptions being made only for children whose education is being otherwise provided for satisfactorily, or on account of sickness or some other unavoidable cause.

*Manitoba.* — No child under the age of fourteen years may be employed during school hours, but a certificate of exemption, covering a period of six weeks in any school term, may be granted to a child over twelve years of age whose services are needed in husbandry or for urgent and necessary household duties. The age limit may be raised from fourteen to fifteen by any school board having an attendance officer on the passing of a by-law.

*New Brunswick.* — A child under sixteen years of age may not be employed during school hours in cities or incorporated towns in which Part II of the School Attendance Act has been brought into force by a resolution, unless a satisfactory school certificate is produced. No child under the age of thirteen years may at any time be employed in any mechanical or manufacturing establishment.

*Nova Scotia.* — The age of compulsory school attendance is between six and sixteen years in cities and incorporated districts, and country districts may also widen the age limit, by vote, so as to include children within the same age limits, instead of those only

between seven and fourteen years. Any child of over twelve years who passes a satisfactory examination in Grade 7, and a child of over thirteen years who satisfies the Board, the school principal, secretary, or other authorized person that it is necessary for him to go to work, may be granted an employment certificate, good only for the work specified thereon, and subject to a medical certificate. Such children are required to attend evening technical or other classes approved by the Board.

*Ontario.* — The School Attendance Act forbids the employment of children under fourteen years of age during school hours, but a special certificate may be granted to a child by the school attendance officer for a period of not more than six weeks in each school term, on proof that the child's services are required in urgent or necessary household duties, or for the maintenance of himself or of some person dependent upon him. The Adolescent School Attendance Act requires young persons between fourteen and sixteen years of age to attend school, unless excused for sufficient cause, and forbids their employment except under a certificate of employment. In rural sections, however, children within this age limit may be exempted if they are required for work at home. The operation of that section of the act which would require adolescents between sixteen and eighteen years of age to take part time cour-

ses of instruction for fixed periods, was deferred by the Legislature at its last session until September, 1925.

*Prince Edward Island.* — The attendance at school of children between the ages of seven and thirteen years is required by law.

*Quebec.* — There is no compulsory school attendance law in this province. The provisions in regard to employment certificates for young workers are contained in the law governing industrial establishments (see below under "Factories").

*Saskatchewan.* — The School Attendance Act provides that every child between the ages of seven and fifteen years must attend school for the full term unless he has some person dependent upon him, or has some other valid excuse. No child without such excuse may be employed during school hours. Where the services of any child over thirteen years of age, who has passed Grade 5, are required in husbandry or for necessary household duties, the school trustees may grant a certificate exempting such a child from school attendance for a period of not more than thirty days.

*Yukon Territory.* — Children between the ages of seven and twelve years are required, unless they have a valid excuse, to attend school for at least sixteen weeks each year, eight weeks of which must be consecutive.

#### Employment of young persons in mines.

*Alberta.* — No boy under the age of sixteen years may be employed in or about any mine below ground, no boy under fourteen above ground, and no boy between fourteen and sixteen above ground unless he can show a satisfactory certificate of his school standing. No girl of any age may be employed in or about a mine, above or below ground, except in an office. It is provided further that no boy under the age of eighteen years shall operate any machinery, such as an engine, windlass or

gin, for transferring men from one part of a mine to another, unless such machinery is worked by a horse, in which case the age limit is sixteen years.

*British Columbia.* — No boy under fifteen years of age may be employed in a coal mine, and no boy under fourteen years may be employed above ground. No girl may be employed either above or below. These prohibitions, however, do not apply to clerical work, or to work in a boarding house or resi-



dence at a colliery. In metal mines the age limit for boys is twelve years, and the employment of girls of any age is prohibited. No boy under sixteen years of age is permitted to operate machinery for moving material in a coal mine, while service elevator men must be at least twenty-two years old. In metal mines elevator men must be at least eighteen years of age.

*Manitoba and New Brunswick.*—In Manitoba there are no provisions regarding the employment of children and young persons in mines, and in New Brunswick there is no special law for the regulation of mining.

*Nova Scotia.*—No boy under the age of sixteen years may be employed in or about a coal mine. In metal mines boys under twelve years of age may not be employed, and boys under sixteen may be employed only if they can produce a satisfactory school certificate. The hours of work of such juvenile labour is limited to ten in the day or fifty four in the week, except in emergencies. In the same class of mines service elevator men and those in charge of other machinery for moving workmen must be over eighteen years of age, but where such machinery is worked by an animal a boy of fourteen years may act as driver.

*Ontario.*—No boy under sixteen years of age may be employed in or

about a mine, and no boy under eighteen may be employed below ground. No girl may be employed except in clerical work. Operators of hoisting machinery for moving materials must be at least eighteen, and for moving persons at least twenty years of age.

*Quebec.*—No boy under fifteen years of age may be employed underground in any mine or quarry, and no girl of any age may be employed in the working of any mine. For boys between fifteen and seventeen years of age the hours of work are limited to forty-eight per week. Elevator men for passengers must be at least twenty years of age, but for hoisting materials boys over sixteen years may be employed. Boys under that age may not be employed for the transmission of signals or orders for putting such machinery in motion.

*Saskatchewan.*—No boy under fourteen years of age, and no girl of any age, may be employed in mine workings. Operators of passenger elevators must be at least eighteen years of age.

*Yukon Territory.*—No boy under twelve years of age may be employed below or above ground in a mine, and boys between twelve and sixteen years of age may be employed only when they can show a school certificate. The hours of labour of such employees are limited to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, except in emergencies.

#### Employment of Children in Factories, Shops and Office Buildings.

*Alberta.*—No boy or girl under fifteen years of age may be employed in factories, shops or office buildings in cities and towns having a population of over five thousand. This regulation includes restaurants, but not hotels or boarding houses. Girls over fifteen are protected by the special provisions contained in the act with regard to female labour generally.

*British Columbia.*—No boy under fourteen and no girl under fifteen years of age may be employed in a factory,

except in the business of canning fish and work incidental thereto, and in fruit packing, but in these exceptional occupations children may be employed only during the runs of fish, or during the fruit season. Girls over fifteen and under eighteen are included with women in sections which limit the working hours of female employees to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, except in emergencies, when nine hours in a day and fifty-four hours in a week are allowed. The exceptional hours, however, must not continue longer than

thirty-six days in a year. Similarly young girls may not be employed between the hours of 8 p.m. and 7 a.m., and, in addition to the mid-day meal hour, forty five minutes must be allowed between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. to every girl who is employed after 7 p.m. The limitations upon the hours of labour are not binding upon the employers of children and young girls in fish canning and curing or in fruit packing during the busy periods mentioned above. Young girls must not be employed in cleaning machinery while in motion or in working between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while it is in motion. The employer is required to keep a register of all young girls employed in a factory, and of their employment. The provisions of the act which relate to the time allowance for meals, or the affixing of notices do not apply to factories conducted on the principle of not employing young girls.

The Lieutenant Governor-in-Council may from time to time, by order published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, prohibit the employment of girls under eighteen years of age and of boys under sixteen years of age in factories in which the work is held to be dangerous or unwholesome.

The Shops Regulation Act of the same province forbids the employment in a shop of a boy or girl under sixteen years of age for more than sixty-six and one-half hours, including meal times, in a week, and for more than thirteen hours on Saturday or eleven hours on other days, including meal times. Not less than one hour must be allowed for the mid-day meal, with an additional forty-five minutes between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. for those employed after 7 p.m. A notice setting forth the provisions of the act, and the number of hours per week during which a young person may be lawfully employed, must be kept posted in every shop where a young person is employed.

No boy or girl under the age of fourteen years may be employed in a bake shop, and no person under eighteen years may be employed in a bake shop between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m.

The Night Employment of Young Persons Act and the Employment of Children Act form part of a series of measures enacted by the British Columbia Legislature in 1921 to give effect to certain draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations). These laws, however, are not to become operative until the other provinces enact similar legislation. The first-named act would prohibit the employment of boys or girls under eighteen years of age in any industrial undertaking between the hours of 8 p.m. and 7 a.m., while the second would prohibit the employment of boys under fourteen and of girls under fifteen years of age in an industrial undertaking of any kind, with the exception of agriculture and dairying.

*Manitoba.*—Boys under fourteen years of age and girls under fifteen must not be employed in a factory, and employers of children of either sex under sixteen must have a satisfactory age certificate for each child. The employment of boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen in establishments where the processes are considered dangerous or unwholesome may be prohibited by Order-in-Council. The hours of labour for young workers may not exceed nine in a day or fifty-four in a week, unless a different apportionment is made of the working hours in order to allow for a shorter work day on Saturday. Young girls are included in the general class of female employees for whom special provisions are made in regard to the cleaning of machinery, etc., time allowed for meals, furnishing of suitable quarters for taking meals. Girls under seventeen years of age, however, are not liable, as are other female employees, to be called upon to work

extra hours in emergencies. Young girls may not work on machinery in motion.

Under the Shops Regulation Act no child under fourteen years of age may be employed in a shop, that is, a retail or wholesale store, warehouse, etc. Exception to this rule, however, is made for boys between thirteen and fourteen years of age, who may be employed for eight hours per day and forty-eight hours per week on production of school certificates and permits from the labour bureau. Boys of this age may work for two hours on school days and eight hours on holidays, not exceeding in all forty-eight hours in the week. Young persons, that is, boys from fourteen to seventeen and girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age, may not be employed for more than fourteen hours per day or sixty hours per week, except in outdoor work, such as driving a delivery rig, in which the weekly limit is extended to sixty-six hours. A further special extension of working time up to seventy hours may be allowed in emergencies, but only in regard to young persons over sixteen years of age. Young persons may also be employed from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. on the day before a statutory holiday and during Christmas week. Where late hours are observed employees must have an allowance of forty-five minutes for an evening meal.

The Bake Shop Act forbids the employment of any child under fourteen years of age in any bake shop, except by written permission of an inspector of the provincial bureau of labour.

*New Brunswick.*—The Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers the Provincial Factories Act, has authority to prohibit the employment of girls under eighteen and boys under fourteen years of age in factories where the work is considered dangerous or unwholesome. Employers are required to meet the full liability of a workman's compensation in connection with accidents to girls under sixteen or boys

under fourteen years of age. The limitation of the working hours of female workers to ten in the day and sixty in the week applies also to young girls. Similarly, young girls come under the provisions affecting female employees generally as to meal time, extensions of hours in emergencies, employment about machinery, etc. No child under fourteen years of age may operate an elevator in a factory.

*Nova Scotia.*—Children under fourteen years of age may not be employed in a factory, with the exception that during the summer months they may be employed in gathering or preparing fruits or vegetables for canning or desiccating, prior to the operation of cooking. Birth certificates are required for all employed children under sixteen years of age. The employment of girls under eighteen and boys under sixteen may be prohibited by Order-in-Council in factories in which the work is considered to be dangerous or unwholesome. Boys and girls under sixteen years of age may not be employed for more than eight hours in the day or four hours on Saturday, and the hours for girls under eighteen must not exceed nine in the day. Young persons, as well as women, must have an hour for their mid-day meal, and, if the inspector so directs, meals may not be eaten in a workroom but a suitable place must be provided by the employer. Exemption in regard to hours of labour for girls under eighteen years of age may be granted in emergencies for not more than thirty-six days in the year, such employment being prohibited in the night period, from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., and being limited to twelve and a half hours in the day and seventy-two and a half hours in the week. Young girls may not be employed on running machinery between the fixed and traversing parts.

The Children's Protection Act provides that boys under fourteen and girls under sixteen years of age may not be employed in or about any shop for a



longer period than eight hours on any day, or four hours on Saturday, exclusive of meal time.

*Ontario.* — The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years of age in any establishment coming under the act, this provision, however, not being applicable to a shop where only the employer's family are employed and are at home. The age limit for employment in shops was raised in 1921 from twelve to fourteen years, the law previously permitting children between those ages to be employed under certificate from the school authority. The employment of boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen years of age may be prohibited by Order-in-Council in factories in which the work is considered dangerous or unwholesome. Young persons of these ages may not be employed before 7 a.m. or after 6.30 p.m. in a factory, or 6 p.m. in a shop, except by written permit. Working hours must not exceed ten in the day, unless working time is otherwise divided to allow one shorter day each week, the total working hours in the week not in any case to exceed sixty. In emergencies, however, additional time may be worked by young persons up to twelve and a half in the day, or seventy-two and a half in the week, these longer hours not continuing for a longer period than thirty-six days in the year. Young persons working later than 7 p.m. must be allowed a forty-five minute interval for supper, in addition to the hour at noon which is also required. Young persons may also be required to work until 10 p.m. on the evening before a statutory holiday. The inspector may forbid the taking of food into a room where a manufacturing process is carried on, and may require the employer to provide a place suitable for eating. A permit from the Provincial Deputy Minister of Labour is required for the employment of girls in any occupation which would require them to lodge in a camp. Certain classes of factory

work are forbidden for young persons, as for women, such as the cleaning of mill gearing or other machinery while it is in motion. Young girls are not to be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting machine while it is in motion. No person under eighteen years of age may operate an elevator in a factory, shop, or office building.

*Quebec.* — The Industrial Establishments Act provides that no boy or girl under fourteen years of age may be employed in any factory, workshop, mill, etc. The inspector may require an age certificate verified by affidavit for all boys and young girls employed, and may also require a physical examination of any boy or girl, and the discharge of these found to be unfit. Certificates of capacity to read and write fluently are required for boys and girls under sixteen years before they may be employed in any industry, trade or business, including theatres, hotels, restaurants, telegraphs, advertisement distribution service, etc. Children under sixteen must have similar certificates before they may sell papers or carry on any business in the streets or in public places; and in no case may such occupations continue after 8 p.m. Special permits may be granted by an inspector appointed under the Act, authorizing the employment of children under sixteen who are enrolled as pupils at a night school and attend classes regularly. Employers are required to keep copies of age certificates furnished by employees, and to produce them when required. In establishments declared by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to be dangerous, unwholesome or incommodious the ages of employees must be over sixteen for boys and over eighteen for girls. Boys and girls under eighteen (as well as women) may not be employed during the night, that is, before 6 a.m. or after 9 p.m., or for more than ten hours in the day, unless the working hours are differently apportioned with a view to a shorter Saturday, the working week

not to be more than sixty hours. In cotton and woollen factories the hours of work of boys under eighteen years of age, as of girls and women, are limited to ten in the day and fifty-five in the week, with an additional hour for meals, night work, that is work between 6.30 p.m. and 7 a.m. being prohibited. In emergencies, for a period not longer than six weeks in the year, the working hours of boys and girls under eighteen, as well as those of women, may be extended to twelve in the day and seventy-two in the week, but all such work must be within the limits of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. At least thirty minutes must be allowed for an evening meal to employees working after 6 p.m. Employees may not take meals in a workshop, and a place suitable for taking and warming food must be provided by the employer.

Children, young girls and women are not permitted to do any operation connected with belting or other modes of transmission.

*Saskatchewan.* — The Factories Act forbids the employment in a factory of any boy under fourteen and of any girl under fifteen years of age. The employment of young persons under eighteen may be forbidden by Order-

in-Council in industries held to be dangerous or unwholesome. They must not be required to work later than 6.30 p.m., except by special permit, or for more than forty-eight hours in a week, not including the hour which must be allowed at noon for meals. The inspector may forbid boys and girls under eighteen years of age to take their meals in a room where a manufacturing process is carried on, and may require the employer to provide a suitable dining room. In emergencies, exemptions may be granted in respect to the limitation of working hours of young persons for a period of not more than thirty-six days in a year, the limit in exceptional circumstances being twelve and a half hours in the day and seventy-two and half hours in the week, night work, that is work between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., being forbidden. For employees working after 7 p.m. an interval for meals of forty-five minutes must be allowed. Young girls and women may not clean machinery while it is in motion, and young girls may not work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine while it is in motion. No young person under sixteen years of age may operate a passenger elevator in an industrial establishment.

#### Employment of Children in various occupations.

The employment of children in street trades is regulated in several provinces, or provision made for such regulation.

In Alberta municipal councils are authorized to pass by-laws regulating, controlling and licensing children under eighteen years of age engaged as messengers, vendors of newspapers and small wares, and bootblacks, penalties being provided for persons who employ children for unlawful purposes or during prohibited hours.

In Manitoba any child between the ages of twelve and sixteen years must have a license from the Provincial Superintendent of Neglected Children before he may hawk or sell newspapers or other articles in a street during

school hours. The Superintendent must have full information as to the age, physical condition and other particulars concerning the child. No fee is charged for the license, and no license may be issued to a girl.

In Nova Scotia no child under sixteen years of age may engage in any street trade during school hours unless he can produce a certificate from the school authorities in regard to his educational proficiency.

In Ontario no boy or girl under sixteen may engage in any street trade or occupation during the night. No license may be issued in respect to a child under ten years of age.

(Quebec legislation on this subject is noted above under the section outlining factory legislation.)

In Saskatchewan children under the age of sixteen years may not engage in street trades during the night. Municipal councils may pass by-laws governing the licensing of children as boot-blacks, messengers or vendors of newspapers or small wares.

The Alberta Billiard Room Act of 1919 forbids the employment in or about a billiard room of any person

under the age of eighteen years. In Manitoba, no person under the age of sixteen years may be employed to operate a passenger elevator. In Ontario, children under sixteen may not operate a motor vehicle, and young persons between sixteen and eighteen may do so only under license. In Alberta, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia no children may be employed in a brewery, saloon, etc., and in Quebec no person under eighteen years of age may act as a bartender.

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## NEW ORDERS OF ALBERTA MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

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### Minimum Rates for Female Workers in Certain Occupations reduced from \$14.00 to \$12.50

THE Minimum Wage Board of Alberta, after conferences with the parties concerned in the existing orders governing factories, laundries and shops, decided during November to repeal these orders, and to reissue them in a new form. The original orders, which were reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1923, pages 292 to 294, fixed the minimum wage for experienced female employees in these industries at \$14 per week. This rate was temporarily reduced by subsequent amendments to \$12 a week, the lower rate to continue in effect until September for workers in manufacturing establishments and in laundries until the \$14 minimum rate should come into force.\* The new orders fix at \$12.50 per week the minimum rate of wages for experienced female employees in the occupations mentioned above, with corresponding modifications in the rates for inexperienced female employees. Order No. 1, as reissued, also makes new subdivision in the general classification of manufacturing, the various occupations being grouped according to the

difficulty of the processes involved, and to the length of the period required for the attainment of proficiency by learners.

Orders No. 1, No. 2, and No. 6 are reproduced below. Besides these new orders, which supersede the orders already in existence, the Board has also published Orders No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, and No. 12.

Order No. 9 amends Order No. 8 by further deferring, until December 1, the operation of Orders No. 1, 2, 6 and 7.

Order No. 10 revises the existing Order No. 3† which fixes the minimum wage for female employees in hotels, restaurants, refreshment rooms, boarding houses, etc., in respect to the rate of wages for apprentices or learners. The existing rates, namely, \$10, \$11 and \$12 for the first, second and third month of employment respectively, are specified in the new Order to relate to a working week of six days, while for a week of seven days new minimum rates are fixed for each of the first three months of employment, at \$11.50, \$12.75 and \$14.00. When learners have completed their period of training they

\**Labour Gazette*, April 1923, page 396.

†*Ibid.* March 1923, page 293.



are to receive at least \$14 for a week of six days, and \$16.50 for a week of seven days, these being the existing rates for experienced workers.

Order No. 11 amends the existing Order No. 4<sup>†</sup> which fixes the minimum wage for female employees in personal service occupations, by adding to the specified occupations in this class females who are employed as operators of elevators.

Order No. 12 repeals the former Order No. 1, No. 2, and No. 6; and also repeals Order No. 7, which was also issued early in the present year\* fixing the minimum rate for the occupations covered by orders No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, definitely at \$14 per week.

Judge A. A. Carpenter, chairman of the board explained the Board's action in fixing the new minimum weekly wage at \$12.50, as follows:

"After a careful consideration of the evidence available—and it may be said that in the last series of conferences alone the views of approximately 100 of the parties directly interested were presented—the board, or a majority of its members, came to the conclusion that apart from any other considerations, it would be unwise, even from the standpoint of the employees, to bring into effect order No. 7 in view of the conditions now prevailing in the province. In the board's view, the possibility if not the probability that the higher minimum would result in the loss of employment for a considerable number of employees and short time for a further considerable number, could not lightly be disregarded. At the same time, in connection with employment in the industries covered by the order affected, the question of a living wage was carefully considered, and in arriving at the \$12.50 minimum it has adopted, the board believes that the principle generally supposed to be involved in fixing a minimum wage, i.e., the providing of a living wage, has not been lost sight of."

At a hearing held at Edmonton early in November to consider the revision of the minimum rate of \$14 a week, as fixed by Order No. 7, the manufacturers submitted the following reasons for a reduction:

1. The high weekly minimum of \$14 would prejudice Alberta manufacturers in competition with those of Eastern Canada.
2. The minimum of \$14 which exists in Saskatchewan and British Columbia was fixed at a time when the cost of living was higher than at present.
3. The limiting of the number of inexperienced girls to 25% is a serious handicap, especially in seasonal occupations.
4. The training periods allowed by the orders are too short, particularly in some industries where an intelligent girl requires a longer time to acquire the experience required to earn \$14 a week.
5. The orders hindered employers from employing girls of low earning capacity, that is, it deprived such workers of wages altogether.

ORDER No 1.—*Fixing Minimum Wage for Female Employees in Manufacturing Industry.*

1. No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in the making, preparing, altering, repairing, ornamenting, printing, finishing, packing, assembling parts of, adapting for use or sale any article or commodity at a rate of wages less than \$12.50 per week.

An experienced female is one who has completed the period of learning as specified in this Order.

2. The rate of wages for apprentices or learners may be less than the rate prescribed for experienced workers and shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) For all inexperienced females employed in meat packing, seed packing and tea packing establishments, any business, trade, calling for occupation in which any of the articles or commodities mentioned in the following list

are manufactured, prepared or adapted for sale or use, bags, baking powders, beds, bed springs, buttons, cans, clothes pins, coffee, corn brooms, cream and milk products, drug and toilet preparations, explosives, extracts, gas mantles, honey, ink, jelly powders, macaroni, matches, molasses, munitions, paints, peanut butter, roofing, sauces, soap, soft drinks, spices, sugar, sweeping compounds, syrups, toys, varnish, vermicelli, wash boards, whisks, yeast, biscuits, brushes, candy, and any other manufacturing industry not enumerated in these schedules: an inexperienced female shall be paid wages at a rate not less than—

\$6.00 per week for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd months;

\$8.00 per week for the 4th, 5th and 6th months;

\$10.00 per week for the 7th, 8th and 9th months;

after which period she shall be considered experienced and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$12.50 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(b) For all inexperienced females employed in photographic studios, or any business, trade, calling or occupation in which any of the articles or commodities mentioned in the following list are manufactured, prepared, or adapted for use or sale, awnings, bedding, mattresses, men's neckwear, overalls, shirts, tents, umbrellas, water-proof clothing, window shades, caps, carpets, cigars, elastic goods, furniture, gloves, hats (other than millinery), hosiery, ladies' and children's wear, leather goods, regalia, rugs, boots and shoes, dipped chocolates draperies, furniture covering, men's ready-to-wear clothing, paper boxes, garment alterations, jewellery manufacturing, knitting factories, or any allied industry an inexperienced female employee shall be paid wages at a rate not less than—

\$6.00 per week for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th months;

\$8.00 per week for the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th months;

\$10.00 per week for the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th months;

after which period she shall be considered experienced and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$12.50 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) For all inexperienced females employed at book-binding, embossing, engraving and printing, an inexperienced female employee shall be paid wages at a rate not less than—

\$7.00 per week for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th months;

\$9.00 per week for the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th months;

\$11.00 per week for the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th months;

after which period she shall be considered experienced and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$12.50 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(d) Dressmaking, tailoring and fur-sewing apprentices: A probationary period of one month for which no wages are stipulated is allowed, after which period an inexperienced female employee shall be paid at a rate not less than—

\$6.00 per week for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th months;

\$8.00 per week for the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th months;

\$10.00 per week for the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th months;

after which period she shall be considered experienced and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$12.50 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(e) Millinery apprentices: A probationary period of one month for which no wages are stipulated is allowed, after which period an inexperienced female employee shall be paid wages at a rate not less than—

\$4.00 per week for the 2nd and 3rd months;

\$6.00 per week for the 4th, 5th and 6th months;

\$8.00 per week for the 7th, 8th and 9th months;

\$10.00 per week for the 10th, 11th and 12th months;

after which period she shall be considered experienced and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$12.50 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

This Order shall come into force on the first day of December, 1923.

ORDER No 2.—*Fixing Minimum Wage for Female Employees in Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments.*

1. No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a laundry or dyeing or cleaning establishment at a rate of wages less than \$12.50 per week.

An experienced female is one who has completed the period of learning as specified in this Order.

2. The rate of wages for apprentices or learners may be less than the rate prescribed for experienced workers, and shall be in accordance with the following schedule, not less than—

\$9.50 per week for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th months;

\$10.50 per week for the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th months;

\$11.50 per week for the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th months;

after which period she shall be considered an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$12.50 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

This Order shall come into force on the first day of December, 1923.

ORDER No. 6.—*Fixing Minimum Wage for Female Employees in Shops, Stores and Mail Order Houses.*

1. No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a shop, store or mail order house at a rate of wages less than \$12.50 per week.

(This Order shall apply to the sales force; the wrapping force; the auditing or check inspection force; the shoppers' force in the mail order department; the receiving, marking and stock room employees; sheet music saleswoman, and those otherwise engaged in the sale, purchase or distribution of any goods or merchandise.)

An experienced female is one who has completed the period of learning as specified in this Order.

2. The rate of wages for apprentices or learners may be less than the rate prescribed for experienced workers, and shall be in accordance with the following schedule, not less than—

\$7.50 per week for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd months;

\$9.50 per week for the 4th, 5th and 6th months;

\$10.00 per week for the 7th, 8th and 9th months;

\$11.00 per week for the 10th, 11th and 12th months;

after which period she shall be considered an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$12.50 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

This Order shall come into force on the first day of December, 1923.

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## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND MINIMUM WAGE LAWS IN ONTARIO.

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### Conference of Ontario Division of Canadian Manufacturers' Association

**M**EMBERS of the Ontario Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held a conference at Toronto on November 27-28, to discuss subjects of special interest to manufacturers in the Province. The proceedings at this conference are fully reported in the December issue of *Industrial Canada*, a publication of the Association. Specially qualified speakers dealt with each subject, and their addresses were afterwards discussed and criticized from the standpoint of the employers. Among the speakers were: Mr. Samuel Price, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board; Dr. J. W. Macmillan, chairman

of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board and Mr. R. A. Stapells, manufacturers' representative on the same Board.

#### Workmen's Compensation

Mr. Price pointed out that the Ontario law of 1914 effected three main changes in existing compensation law, being the first law in Canada embodying all three features:

1. All accidents arising out of and in the course of employment, not merely those where the employer was at fault, are compensable. This feature is now almost universal, Prince Edward Island being the only province without such provision. Great Britain adopted



it years ago, and 45 of the United States now have it. Possibly more than twenty times as many workmen and dependents receive compensation now as would have received damages under the old law.

2. The liability of employers is collective instead of individual. Six provinces of Canada have this system, and eight American states have exclusive state fund systems working out in much the same way. Oother provinces and most of the states still have the individual liability system, while some states have also a state fund doing business concurrently with insurance companies.

3. Claims are adjudicated by boards instead of by courts. Six Canadian provinces now have boards; Quebec and Saskatchewan, like Great Britain, still deal with cases through proceedings in court; in the United States 35 states have boards, and 10 have adjudication by courts.

The speaker stated that the outstanding features in the Ontario Act were simplicity in its provisions and procedure, elimination of litigation and expense, and expeditious payments of compensation directly into the hands of injured workmen and their dependents. Apart from the expenditure for safety associations nearly 99 cents of every dollar paid by Ontario employers went directly for payment of compensation or medical aid. About 450,000 workmen were under the protection of the act; over \$20,000 a day was paid out in benefits; and more than 100,000 people, including workmen's families, received from the Board some part of their maintenance each year. In perhaps 99 per cent of the cases handled,

there was no trouble, no delay and little expense.

Referring to malingering, Mr. Price thought there was less than is sometimes alleged; the Board however takes precautions against imposition, depending largely upon the employer and the doctor. It was for the employer, he said, to see that none but reliable doctors were permitted to handle cases. The most serious problem in the administration of the act he declared to be the cases of "compensation neurosis", in which workers let their minds run on the idea of drawing benefits.

Less than one per cent of all accidents reported were death cases; about four per cent had some permanent disability; about half involved temporary disability only, and the rest involved either medical aid only or no payment. The records showed an increase in all accidents, but fatal and serious accidents were not increasing, and the increase in minor accidents might be attributed to more complete reporting.

He explained that the only real reserve fund under the Board was the disaster fund which was built up from one per cent of the assessments and now amounted to \$269,000. This fund had been drawn upon only three or four times, and was regarded as a safety fund.

In the discussion which followed this address it was suggested that workmen should be required to contribute to the compensation funds, or to medical aid, as this would tend to make accidents less frequent, and would discourage malingering. It was also suggested that there should be a further extension of the system of merit-rating of

employers, that there should be a panel of doctors and regulations governing medical attendance, that the employers, who were taxed, should be directly represented on the Board; that employers should not be held liable when employees were injured through their own carelessness.

Replying to the suggestion as to workmen's contributions Mr. Price stated that Alberta and British Columbia required workmen to contribute for medical aid. On its face the plan had much to commend it, but he thought it would not be effective in connection with a central board, as it would involve exceedingly complicated proceedings. He suggested that collusion would result from requiring workmen to pay part of the doctor's bills. The appointment of a panel of doctors might render the profession antagonistic. Merit rating was a subject for the employers themselves to consider. He recommended the employer to exercise his privilege of sharing in the selection of a doctor.

#### Minimum Wages

Dr. Macmillan said he had never met the manufacturer who did not approve of the principle underlying minimum wage legislation, which was to secure living wages for certain classes of workers. He traced the Ontario law to the recommendations of the National Industrial Conference, which met at Ottawa in September, 1919, and which unanimously favoured the fixing of minimum wages for women and girls. During the three years' existence of the Minimum Wage Board twenty-nine orders had been issued. Every one of these

orders had been made with the support of the employers. There had been no controversy within the Board; everything had been done unanimously, and the chairman was never called upon for a casting vote.

Mr. Stapells, one of the employers' representatives on the Board, said that he had at first been opposed to minimum wage legislation, but was now strongly in favour of it. The Board had never really fixed a minimum rate; the employers and employees, who had been called in for consultation, virtually fixed the rate themselves. From his experience with the Board he declared that at least 80 per cent of the employers were found to be paying above the minimum rate fixed by the Board. The Board had not been obliged to prosecute in a single case, one letter being usually enough to correct abuses. Employers who paid decent wages welcomed the legislation as tending to force competitors paying low wages to bring their wages up to a competitive level.

In the discussion which followed the addresses by Dr. Macmillan and Mr. Stapells it was explained that the permit system, under which the Board had discretionary power to allow wages below the required minimum to be paid in certain cases, applied to old people, or to deformed or mentally deficient persons whose services could not come up to the standard of work for which the minimum wage was fixed. In connection with piece workers the principle was followed that so long as 80 per cent of the workers in a plant earn the minimum rate the remainder could be left to take what they could get.

PRODUCTION OF STAPLE COMMODITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Comparative Statistics for the years 1922 and 1916.

THE Minister of Finance of British Columbia, in reply to questions in the legislature during the session just concluded, gave the information summarized in the following table, which shows the growth of various staple industries in the province in 1922 as compared with 1916.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CERTAIN STAPLE COMMODITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1922 AND 1916.

Industry	1922		1916		Percentage increase in production
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
Pork .....	lbs. 1,240,000	\$ 136,400	lbs. 702,000	\$ 108,000	76.6
Poultry .....	7,189,276	2,012,997	3,356,400	738,408	114.2
Creamery butter.....	2,917,665	1,252,751	1,243,292	497,516	134.6
Dairy butter.....	988,750	299,625	568,000	198,800	74.0
Small fruits.....	9,867,862	1,150,874	3,793,680	370,173	160.0
Potatoes .....	tons 115,122	2,693,855	tons 72,709	1,844,612	58.3
Roots .....	73,470	1,116,744	48,333	585,505	52.0
Fodders .....	518,804	12,467,332	372,798	5,741,979	39.1
Marketed beef.....	lbs. 20,942,000	1,190,450	lbs. 11,700,000	1,263,600	79.0
Eggs .....	doz. 6,069,217	2,002,841	doz. 4,531,140	1,585,899	38.9
Mutton .....	lbs. 961,411	87,061	lbs. 204,000	34,272	371.2
Swine .....	head 41,738	884,760	head 39,055	497,951	6.8
} gallons fresh.....	11,054,590	4,421,756	gallons 9,113,500	2,551,750	milk (as fresh) 21.3
Milk (cans evaporated.....	169,229	831,269			
} lbs. fat.....	786,300	*495,356			
Cheese .....	lbs. 437,554	83,875	lbs. 18,000	3,960	2330.0
Tree fruits.....	166,935,065	3,764,730	70,156,204	1,806,489	137.9
Silver .....	oz. 7,101,311		oz. 3,301,923		
Copper .....	lbs. 32,359,896		lbs. 65,379,364		
Zinc .....	57,146,548		37,168,950		
Coal .....	long tons 2,580,915		long tons 2,485,580		
Timber scaled.....	F.B.M. 1,899,158,273		F.B.M. 1,290,263,000		
Pulp .....		12,590,000		3,520,000	
All timber.....		59,477,000		35,528,000	

\*Other products.

ORIENTALS IN BUSINESS AT VANCOUVER

THE number of business licenses issued at the City Hall, Vancouver, during 1923, to orientals in specified classes of business, is shown in the following table. This table does not include classes in which less than ten licenses were issued to Chinese and Japanese:

Class of business	Chinese	Japanese	Class of business	Chinese	Japanese
Taxis .....	6	13	Grocers .....	62	54
Apartment Houses.....	1	13	Green grocers.....	51	1
Butchers .....	9	3	Hawkers and peddlers.....	151	5
Barbers .....	20	43	Jewelers.....	12	10
Brokers .....		11	Lodging houses.....	14	67
Boot and shoe repairers.....	6	15	Laundries .....	41	2
Bath parlours.....	5	8	Poulterers .....	11	
Candy, fruit etc.....	31	67	Restaurants .....	73	27
Cleaners and pressers.....	9	33	Second hand dealers.....	8	4
Drug stores.....	13	6	Tailors .....	28	15
Dry goods stores.....	12	15	Wholesale dealers.....	11	15
Expressmen .....	19	21			



## INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES COAL INDUSTRY

### Further Reports of the United States Coal Commission

**T**HE United States Coal Commission has issued further reports in addition to those which have been summarized in various previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.\* These reports have

reference to "Causes that Induce Strikes", "Bituminous Mine Workers and their Homes", "Wage Rates in the Anthracite Industry", and "Irregularity of Employment in the Coal Industry".

#### Causes which Produce Strikes

In its report on the causes of strikes, the Commission finds that a large part of the friction that has caused stoppage of production and frequently resulted in violence and bloodshed has arisen from:

1. Disputes as to what are popularly known as the civil rights of American citizens.

2. Practical breach of these rights in the operation of the industry, even when they are theoretically acknowledged.

3. The inappropriate application to present conditions of principles enunciated under totally different economic conditions.

4. Attitudes of public opinion produced by ancient grievances.

5. Lax administration of the law induced through fear, favour, affection, malice, hatred or ill-will.

6. Unwise even though lawful interference of strangers in local conditions.

7. The effect of universal suffrage upon law administration.

The Commission does not attempt to fix the ultimate responsibility for these strikes but declares that "many, if not all, on both sides are at fault and all have some excuse arising from the weaknesses and passions of human nature".

An account is given in the report of the circumstances leading up to the bloodshed at Herrin, Illinois, and of the conditions in the coal fields of West Virginia where there have been serious labour troubles.

In the opinion of the Commission certain standards should be adopted under

\*See Labour Gazette, November, 1923 page 1255 and previous issues.

which controversies should be submitted to voluntary arbitration and the principles governing arbitration should be included in the contracts between the operators and miners. "Public interest", states the Commission, "demands that certain fixed principles shall be recognized by both capital and labour.."

1. No contract is of any valid binding force and effect in America which has not been freely and voluntarily entered into. No law could, therefore, be enacted compelling the making of contracts or fixing the terms and conditions thereof. But when once executed, contracts should be mutually binding upon the parties thereto, and each should be required to scrupulously preserve the same or be responsible to the other party in damages for the breach thereof.

2. The right of a man to work when, where, for whom, under what conditions and at what wage he chooses, so long as he elects to assert his individual right, must never be interfered with and the state must furnish him protection and peace while he exercises this right.

3. In a free government men have a right to combine themselves together in organizations for collective bargaining with reference to terms and conditions under which they will work. They must exercise this right without force and intimidation, gathering into their ranks those who voluntarily desire to become members of the association, but they must not, by coercion, duress, restraint, intimidation, or any species of violation of the criminal laws of the land, interfere with the right of the man who chooses to dispose of his time individually.

4. When society consents to the formation of corporations of capital to engage in business, and grants the right of labour to collec-

tively bargain with reference to wages and working conditions touching any of the prime necessities of life, and particularly with reference to that great public necessity, coal, society has a right to fix a limitation beyond which it will not permit either these *de facto* or *de jure* organizations to go. The public welfare is the thing to which private interests, as exercised through corporate organizations, must yield a certain measure of the inherent right of the individual. Therefore, a corporation, which is a creature of the state, must not be permitted to break up a *de facto* organization of labour in other ways than by argument and advice. Nor must it be permitted to prevent its employees from voluntarily organizing for lawful purposes. On the other hand, labour organizations must not attempt in other ways than by peaceful argument to induce men to join the union.

5. Society ought not to shift its moral responsibility to look after its unfortunates on to individual persons, firms and corporations, but government ought not, and presumably does not, authorize the combination of capital, whether into partnerships or corporations, without the implied duty upon the part of such partnerships and corporations to pay to the humblest of its workers who is able-bodied, willing and competent, and who gives a good honest day's work in an occupation that may properly be considered a man's job, sufficient wage to enable that person and his family to live in accordance with the standards of American life, and to pay in addition thereto for skill and experience and with reference to the irregularity of employment, and when thus it has provided for skill and experience, no organization or group has the right to hamper the initiative of the individual, preventing him from making all the money he can.

Recognition of the principle that wages should be sufficient to maintain an American standard of living does not imply approval of any particular current estimate of its cost, or that any stated income will insure such a standard in different localities where not only the cost of necessities but the habits and traditions of the people may differ in varying degrees.

6. The necessities of life are not obtainable from year to year at even a fixed price, eliminating the fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar. These fluctuations affect the industry no more than they affect the general public. The general public, commonly called the consumer, has a right to demand of its government that it shall not freeze in the midst of an

abundance of coal. Unless, therefore, the capital and labour invested in this industry shall of its own volition adopt methods that will furnish to the public coal when needed, an outraged public sentiment will furnish the supply by either the army or the penitentiary.

While negotiations are pending looking to a new contract, sixty days before the date thereof the President of the United States should be informed of the facts and principles in controversy, and should appoint some disinterested person to make a report upon these facts and principles so that the public may know whether the operator is receiving a reasonable return upon his investment, the wage earner a living commensurate with American standards, and, if not, who is to blame.

7. When contracts have once been voluntarily entered into, the enforcement thereof should not be left to strikes or lockouts, but the industry itself should provide boards of arbitration—local and appellate—to speedily dispose of these causes in accordance with the terms of the contract and the principles herein set out. . . .

The Commission condemns equally that lax local government which has seemed to render it necessary for the owner of property to police it at his own expense and in the event of strikes to bring in professional strike breakers who are frequently better gunmen than they are labourers, and the exercise of that right which inherently belongs to an American citizen, namely, that of a stranger voluntarily walking into a community, hiring a hall, and giving that community a lecture on what its rights and duties are. Many good intentioned people, seeking to serve the common weal, have unwittingly contributed more to crime than to character-making.

And finally, if neither the patriotism, private conscience, nor business common sense of the industry shall lead all persons engaged in it not only to observe the law but to help enforce the law; and if state and local authorities shall be impotent in prosecuting and convicting violations thereof, then it is the solemn duty of the Congress of the United States to assume jurisdiction over these American rights, bringing the full power of the union to their preservation by the prosecution and conviction of all persons, whether high or low, who shall dare to violate them.

The legislative, judicial and executive branches of this government must not permit a union of operators, a union of miners nor a union of both to become greater than the Union of the States.

#### Bituminous Mine Workers and their Homes

The Commission's report on the bituminous mine workers and their homes embodies the results of three distinct

field investigations and a tabulation of census data hitherto unutilized. From the nature of the industry it follows

that the mine workers must frequently live far from any normal centre of population and they are, therefore, dependent to a great extent on their employers, not only for the conditions under which they work, but also for the character of the houses in which they live and for the resources and atmosphere of the community of which they are a part.

The data derived from the census show the number of coal miners in each state, their ages, nationality, domicile, marital status and size of families.

An examination of house leases used by coal companies in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio shows that they do not differ materially and that they contain the following provisions:

1. The lease terminates automatically when- ever the mine worker ceases, from any cause whatsoever, to work for the coal company.
2. The lease can usually be terminated by either party, ordinarily upon five days' notice.
3. The company legally may put the mine worker and family out of the house at the termination of the lease without prejudicing its claim for any rental arrears and without incurring liability for damage resulting to the mine workers' belongings through eviction.
4. The company may pay itself out of mine workers' wages for rent due and also for damages to property. The company may also, according to some leases, withhold all unpaid wages at the termination of a lease, until the premises are surrendered. According to others, the company may retain permanently \$2.00 for each day the premises are occupied by the mine worker or his family after the termination of the lease.
5. The company reserves the right to enter and inspect the premises at any time and to make and enforce rules and regulations affecting the streets or roads upon which the premises abut.
6. The mine worker, according to some leases, must not entertain or harbour upon the premises persons objectionable to the company. Some leases stipulate that neither lodgers nor boarders can be taken into the mine worker's family unless they work for the company. Other leases provide that the mine worker's rights in the premises are only those of ingress and egress for himself and the members of his immediate family. Some stipulate that the lease does not create the relation of landlord and tenant, and commit the tenant to a waiver of all laws covering tenant's rights.

With regard to these leases the following comments are made:

Quite aside from the moral right or wrong of these provisions, and quite apart from the question as to whether they were inserted in the interest of law and order or to insure a more effective control of labour supply, the legal insecurity of house tenure, and the marked limitations upon dominion of premises during tenure, are factors which cannot be ignored when comparing values received for rentals paid for company-owned and for non-company-owned houses. The insecurity of tenure is particularly important in view of the provision that when a mine worker loses or gives up his job "for any cause whatsoever" he loses the right to occupy his house from the day he ceases to work. A sudden altercation with the mine boss may end in discharge and simultaneous loss of shelter for the mine worker's family. Some operators contend that "these provisions" are "mere forms" and of no importance. This contention seems inconsistent with the declarations as to the need of inserting the provision. However that may be, none of the agents engaged in this investigation reported the eviction of a man who had ceased to work because of illness. They found that it was not only usual to let the family remain in the house during slack work but that frequently the rent was allowed to run until better earnings permitted the men to catch up with expenses; and that the families of mine workers who had been killed in the mines were sometimes allowed to live on indefinitely in the company houses. This policy did not apply in case of cessation of work for such causes as voluntary withdrawal or discharge. Whatever the company does in times of sickness or other misfortune is so much mercy or benevolent tolerance. It is not right which the mine worker can claim for himself and his family under the tenancy laws of the state.

In this insecurity of tenure the wife and children of the mine worker are at least equally concerned. Loss of work, meaning cessation of income, is bad enough by itself, but here it means also loss of shelter and the expense of moving. Whether or not the companies have gone further than is necessary to reserve the houses for mine labour, it is at any rate in the interest of the mine worker and his family that the terms of occupancy of company houses, especially if there are no other houses available, should be clearly explained to the mine worker and his wife before bringing them from any considerable distance.

The following suggestions are made for the improvement of the environment of mining communities:

Provision for a charge-house and bath-house for employees is a simple method of promoting personal and civic pride. However, a bath



house is vacant a considerable portion of the time and might be made available for the women and children at stated intervals without interfering with the efficient operation of the mine. Moreover, it would be a comparatively simple matter in many of the patches to provide a central clothes-washing station. The opportunities for securing water easily and disposing of dirty water without creating a nuisance are distinct advantages. . .

In each community at least one person should be definitely charged with the responsibility of providing an ample supply of safe water. In the larger towns this task usually falls to the superintendent of the water works system. However, this employee could well be guided and assisted by private or state sanitary engineers. In the case of small towns which have no public supply of water a mining engineer would appear to be a fitting supervisor.

In safeguarding the water supply the assistance of the State Board of Health, State Geological Survey and other organizations should be sought. When dependence is placed upon shallow wells, cisterns or springs, a public supply being lacking, a competent engineer should be retained for the purpose of providing a public supply of safe quality. Such an engineer should work in co-operation with the State Board of Health. . .

No matter how small the community it is always possible to designate a responsible person to act as health officer or sanitary inspector. When insistence is placed upon regular and frequent inspections, written reports and prompt action looking to the correction of defects, results of a tangible nature are certain to follow. It is also possible, even in a small community, to establish a health office, in which all public health interests may be centered. In this place, even though it be only a drawer in a desk, should be kept all morbidity, mortality and birth records. Moreover, these records should receive the benefit of simple compilation and study.

A board of health composed of three members is also possible even in a mining camp and such an organization should always be effected. The members of this board should

be active, interested and willing to work in the interests of the people of the community. Whenever practicable, a trained whole-time public health nurse or sanitary inspector should be employed. Many places that could well afford to employ whole-time, trained health officers are still without the services of such an official. When, for financial reasons, it is not feasible to employ a health official, the position might well be combined with that of marshal, the title of sanitary policeman being used.

Interest and activity on the part of the board of health and the health officer should be maintained and stimulated by frequent conferences with skilled sanitarians, preferably from the state department of health. Sanitary surveys of each locality should be made and insistence placed upon the correction of obvious defects.

Interest in public health work should also be created in each community through addresses given by public health workers imported for the purpose. Demonstrations are now recognized as the most practical means of gaining intelligent interest. In order that the measures invoked for the better control of communicable diseases may increase in efficiency it is necessary that increased attention be devoted to the prompt isolation of persons suffering from suspicious illness, as well as placarding, quarantining of premises, and especially the follow-up of all disease "contacts" and "carriers". . .

In conclusion it may be said that while the general sanitation of coal patches is relatively low that the situation is not without definite possibilities for improvements. The absence of an official agency to which the company or municipal official may turn is one of the glaring deficiencies of the present situation. To supply this need it is suggested that a division of community sanitation in the Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department or a similar division in the Public Health Service could render extremely valuable service.

The report also discusses retail prices and the cost of living of miners' families in various localities.

#### Wage Rates in the Anthracite Industry

The report of the commission on wage rates in the anthracite industry was in part as follows:

Anthracite coal mining, much more so than bituminous, is a manufacturing as well as an extractive industry. The anthracite product as it comes from the mines commonly contains large quantities of slate, rock and other impurities. The coal, therefore, must be sent through an elaborate mechanical process by which the refuse is removed and the coal is

broken into various specified sizes. Because of the work involved in preparing anthracite coal for the trade, and also because of the more complex systems of mining necessitated by the pitching seams, the depth of the mines, the presence of water and the general geological structure of the coal beds, more men are needed in this industry to produce a ton of coal than is generally the case in bituminous mining.

The wage earners employed in the one hundred odd occupations of an anthracite

colliery are usually grouped into one of two classes; those whose working places are underground in the mine proper, generally called inside men, and those whose working places are on the surface, commonly referred to as outside men. In 1922, of the 159,880 wage-earners in this industry, about 72 per cent were inside men and approximately 28 per cent worked on the surface. . . .

Of the 115,288 wage-earners who were employed inside the mines in 1922, approximately 60 per cent were mining coal. In other words, six out of every ten men employed inside the mine were doing the actual work of drilling the coal, shooting it down, and loading it into the mine cars. Four out of every ten men were engaged in the work of transporting the coal to the surface, as maintenance of way men or in keeping the ventilation system in operation. . . .

The 44,592 outside employees are scattered among a large number of occupations. The largest group are the various engineers and the firemen who constitute 12.6 per cent of the total outside force. The slate pickers, including both men and boys, are second in importance and represent about eleven per cent of the outside wage-earners. . . .

The employees in the anthracite industry are further classified into tonnage men and company men. By tonnage men is meant those workers who are paid contract rates based upon a unit of work. . . . In many collieries the payment is by the car. In other instances the payment is at so much per yard, i.e., for each linear yard the chamber is advanced the miner is paid a fixed rate. . . .

The remaining wage-earners are generally referred to as company men. Most of these workers are paid on an hourly basis. In some instances daily, weekly or monthly rates are paid, but in many of these cases this is merely a nominal rate. It should be noted that the only workers actually producing coal in this group are the company miners and their labourers, and also the consideration miners and their labourers, who in most instances are paid by the day or hour.

Out of 159,880 wage-earners employed in the anthracite industry in 1922, 69,636, or approximately 44 per cent, were engaged in cutting, drilling, shooting or loading coal. It is interesting to note that in the bituminous industry the percentage of men actually mining coal is far greater, constituting almost three-fifths of the employees. . . .

A schedule requesting the hourly rates and the length of the basic working day of the men

employed in 54 day occupations and their subdivisions was forwarded by the Commission to all the operators in the anthracite industry of Pennsylvania. By June 20th, filled in schedules had been received from 180 collieries. The rates paid to 53,159 company men and boys as shown on the second payroll of March, 1923, were thus submitted to the Commission. . . .

Of the 53,159 men reported for the anthracite fields as a whole, 24,087 or 45.3 per cent were outside men and 29,072 or 54.7 per cent were inside men. Taking all the occupations for the industry as a whole, the hourly rates for all men employed, range from 23 cents an hour to \$1.11 an hour. The significant range, however, was from 27 to 71 cents, only one employee being reported as having received less than 27 cents and only 977 above 71 cents. Of the employees whose hourly rates were above 71 cents, only 26 were above 89 cents.

An analysis of these wage data shows that the 53,159 workers fell into four groups. There were 5,013 men receiving between 27 and 39 cents per hour; 392 receiving between 39 and 51 cents per hour; 46,776 receiving between 51 and 71 cents per hour and 977 receiving 71 cents or over per hour. Stated in approximate percentages, 9 per cent of the 53,159 employees received between 27 and 39 cents per hour, 1 per cent between 39 and 51 cents; 88 per cent between 51 and 71 cents and two per cent 71 cents or over.

Thus the great bulk of these employees, 88 per cent, received between 51 and 71 cents per hour. . . .

There were 5,405 workers, constituting slightly more than 10 per cent of the total number, who received below 51 cents per hour. Of this number 4,133 or 76.5 per cent were boys. Included in this number were about 3,000 slate pickers, who work in the breaker on the surface, and over 800 door boys who are underground workers, opening and closing the doors of the haulage ways.

Of the adult wage-earners, employed in the industry, approximately 95 per cent received hourly rates between 51 and 71 cents per hour. As most of these employees are on an eight-hour day, their daily rate may be computed by using eight as a multiplier.

A presentation of the rates paid to tonnage men was considered practically impossible as the unit of work on which the rate is based varied not only in the different coal fields but also from colliery to colliery and even within different sections of the same colliery.

#### Irregularities of Employment in the Coal Industry

The report on irregularity of employment in the coal industry is divided into two parts, one relating to the

bituminous coal industry and the other to the anthracite industry.

With regard to the bituminous mines

it is stated that during the last 32 years the average number of days worked per year was 213, or 70 per cent of a full time year of 308 days. Among the different mines there was a large measure of variability, some operating practically the whole year and others doing quite poorly. Statistics show that except as they have been disturbed by such catastrophes as the panic of 1893 and the Great War, the figures for days-worked in bituminous coal mines show no improvement during the last thirty-two years.

In the decades 1890-1899 and 1900 to 1909 the demand for coal increased

to so great an extent that had mine running time improved in equal degree, all intermittency of employment would have been wiped out, yet in the first of these decades there was an improvement of only eight days, and the second showed a falling off of twenty-five days. The growing spread between millions of tons produced and average days worked is said to be largely due to the opening of new mines and the employment of additional miners. Until the matter of expansion has been taken into account, no conclusions can be drawn regarding efficiency.

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#### THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1923, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

**F**URTHER moderate declines were indicated in reports from employers of labour tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of November. The most important declines continued to be recorded in construction and saw milling operations, and employment in canning factories also showed a large seasonal reduction. The contractions during the period under review affected over 7,500 workers and caused the index number to decline from 99.5 on October 1 to 98.8 at the beginning of November; at the same period of last year it had stood at 95.8 and in 1921 at 90.2. The curve in the accompanying chart reflects the slightly downward tendency evidenced at the beginning of November, in contrast with the small upward movement indicated during the corresponding period of 1922. Nevertheless, employment continued to be in greater volume than in either November, 1922 or 1921.

Statement were tabulated from 5,890 employers of labour, with an aggregate payroll of 826,142 persons, of whom 812,201 were actually at work on November 1. At the beginning of October these same firms had 819,831

workers in their employ. The most pronounced contractions were those in construction, from which nearly 8,000 men were released, and in saw mills, which employed approximately 5,300 fewer workers than at the beginning of October. In addition, the completion of the season's work in a number of canneries caused considerable declines; asbestos mines, communication, steam railway operation, summer hotels and wholesale trade afforded less employment than in the month before. The losses in these groups were partly balanced by additions to staffs in logging (in which over 4,600 additional workers were employed by the firms making returns), in shipping and stevedoring, coal and metallic ores mines, as well as in textiles and some other branches of manufacturing.

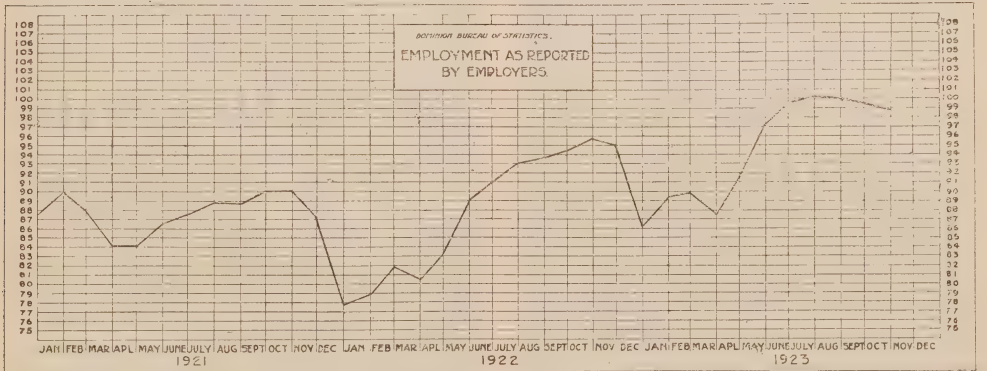
The trend of employment in all provinces was downward; the losses in Quebec and the prairie provinces were most pronounced, while those in Ontario were very slight. In the Maritime provinces the greatest declines occurred in saw mills, highway and railway construction, in coal mining and in pulp and paper mills. On the other hand, substantial revival was indicated in



cotton factories; logging camps were decidedly busier, and improvement was also recorded in water transportation. The firms reporting in Quebec registered a net decline of practically 2,800 persons, this unfavourable balance being the result of fluctuations in many groups. Building contractors afforded a great deal more employment than at the beginning of October in an effort to complete work before the season ended, and shipping and stevedoring also showed largely increased activity. In addition, logging camps, textile works and glass factories registered considerable improvement. But the seasonal declines recorded in saw mills, highway and railway construction offset the above expansion, while paper, rubber, locomotive works, asbestos mines, quarries, railway transportation and wholesale trade reported less employment. The changes in Ontario were large also, but were more evenly balanced, to that the decline affected on the whole only .1 per cent of the payroll reported in October. Within the manufacturing division, textile, automobile, shoe, tobacco and photographic appliance plants reported increased activity, while saw mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, paper, rubber, glass, electric current, brass, bronze and copper works were slacker; the shrinkage in lumber mills and in canneries was, of course, seasonal in character. Communication, local transportation,

building, highway and railway construction moreover showed marked curtailment, that in the construction divisions also representing seasonal slackness. There was a decline of 1.6 per cent in the prairie provinces, most of which was reported by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways. Saw mills, railway car shops, building construction and summer hotels also recorded decreases in employment. On the other hand, biscuit and electric current factories, coal mining and transportation were busier. In British Columbia increases and decreases were on a smaller scale, but the resulting decline affected 1.9 per cent of the October payroll of the firms making returns. Fish and fruit canneries, saw mills, steel shipyards, building, highway and railway construction and trade afforded less employment, but logging, coal and metallic ore mines were busier. The following table shows the index numbers of employment in these districts as at November and October 1, 1923, and November 1922 and 1921.

District	Relative weight	Nov. 1st 1923	Oct. 1st 1923	Nov. 1st 1922	Nov. 1st 1921
Maritime provinces...	8.8	95.2	97.0	91.7	91.4
Quebec .....	28.0	103.2	104.0	92.7	87.5
Ontario .....	41.8	96.0	96.0	94.9	87.0
Prairie provinces....	13.0	99.2	100.7	105.0	102.6
British Columbia....	8.4	102.8	104.2	100.2	94.3
Canada.....	100.	98.8	99.5	95.8	90.2



An analysis of the returns by cities shows that of the six for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal only reported improvement; the declines in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver were, however, on a rather small scale. Considerable additions to staffs were indicated in shipping and stevedoring in Montreal, while construction, cement and glass factories also were busier. On the other hand, sugar, tobacco and locomotive works were slacker. Statements were compiled from 731 Montreal firms with a payroll of 114,001 persons as compared with 113,685 on October 1. In Toronto, biscuit, confectionery, printing, textile, brass, bronze, copper and photographic appliance works afforded more employment than in the preceding month, and retail stores were busier. Agricultural implement works, telephones, transportation and construction on the other hand, showed contractions. The working force of the 804 firms reporting in Toronto declined from 98,520 persons on October 1 to 98,355 at the beginning of November. With the exception of fairly heavy losses in construction, the changes in Ottawa were slight. Reports were compiled from 126 employers whose payrolls, comprising 10,975 persons, were smaller by 287 or about 2 per cent than in the last report. The resumption of operations in cotton factories temporarily closed down at the beginning of October, caused large increases in the textile group in Hamilton, but this improvement was more than offset by reductions in canneries, electric current, iron and steel factories and in building construction. A reduction in personnel of 418 workers or 1.5 per cent was recorded by the 198 employers making returns, who employed 27,364 persons on November 1. Biscuit and electric current plants in Winnipeg reported increased activity, while railway car shops and building contractors showed some curtailment of operations. According to returns from 291 employers, their

payrolls, standing at 25,097 persons, were less by 127 than at the beginning of October. A general downward tendency was indicated in Vancouver, the largest losses occurring in fruit canneries, ship yards, water transportation and building construction. Statements were received from 222 employers with a total payroll of 21,294 persons as compared with 21,951 the month before. The difference represented a decline of three per cent. The following table shows the index numbers of employment as at October and November 1, 1923, and November 1, 1922.

City	Relative weight	Nov. 1 1923	Oct. 1 1923	Nov. 1. 1922
Montreal .....	14.0	99.1	98.7	92.6
Toronto .....	12.1	89.9	90.1	92.2
Ottawa .....	1.4	103.8	105.5	100.6
Hamilton .....	3.4	89.7	91.1	88.4
Winnipeg .....	3.1	88.6	89.4	99.5
Vancouver .....	2.6	98.6	101.6	94.9

#### The Manufacturing Industries.

With a few exceptions, the trend of employment in the various groups of manufactures was upward, but the losses (which were mainly due to seasonal causes), affected more workers than did the increases and there was a net decline of 3,883 persons or .9 per cent in the payrolls of the 3,852 firms reporting. Their payrolls aggregated 449,462 persons as compared with 453,345 on October 1. As already mentioned, saw mills continued to release large numbers of men, and canneries, both fruit and vegetable and fish, were slacker. Pulp, paper and rubber works also registered reductions in employment. On the other hand, fur, shoe, biscuit, confectionery, furniture, flour, printing, cotton and other fabric, hosiery, knitting, tobacco, automobile, machinery, sheet metal and photographic appliance factories were more fully engaged. A slightly upward movement had been evidenced during the corresponding period of last year, but the number of persons employ-

ed by the manufacturers making returns at that time was considerably smaller than for the period under review.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.** — Fish canneries in British Columbia and the Maritime provinces continued to release workers, and dairies were slightly less fully employed, but abattoirs and meat packing plants were rather busier. The payrolls of the 152 concerns reporting aggregated 13,245 persons as compared with 13,517 in the month before. There was, therefore, a decline of 2 per cent which was rather larger than the seasonal reduction reported at the same period of last year when the index number stood slightly higher.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.** — Further moderate improvement was indicated in boot and shoe factories at the beginning of November, mainly in Ontario. This increase, however, was less than that recorded during the same month of 1922, and employment then was in rather greater volume. Statements were compiled from 201 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs, aggregating 17,406 persons, were larger by 264 or 1.5 per cent than on October 1.

**FUR PRODUCTS.** — Continued expansion was registered in the fur industry, the 25 firms reporting having enlarged their working forces by 109 persons or 8.9 per cent. Their payrolls comprised 1,332 persons as against 1,223 in the last report. This increase was reported largely in Quebec, although there was also an upward tendency in Ontario. An increase of nearly the same amount had been indicated during the corresponding period of last year, when the index number stood slightly lower.

**LUMBER PRODUCTS.** — The employment afforded in saw mills showed another marked decline, while container and carriage factories also were slacker. Furniture works, however, reported an increase in payroll of 6 per cent, mainly

in Ontario. The declines in saw mills were general, but those in Quebec and Ontario exceeded the reductions registered elsewhere. According to returns from 734 lumber manufacturers, they employed 53,120 persons as compared with 58,401 at the beginning of October. There was, therefore, a contraction of 5,281 persons, or 9 per cent. The declines recorded during the month under review were somewhat larger than those reported during the same period of last year, but nevertheless the index number stands several points higher than at that time.

**PLANT PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.**—The completion of the season's operations in many fruit and vegetable canneries caused substantial decreases in staff in this group. Sugar refineries also were not so fully engaged, but flour mills, biscuit and confectionery works reported the addition of many employees to their working forces. The most pronounced reductions occurred in Ontario, but there were also decided declines in British Columbia. In the Prairie provinces, on the other hand, improvement on quite a large scale was recorded. The 295 concerns from which returns were received reported that they had released 1,037 persons; their payrolls on November 1 stood at 27,581 persons, whereas in the month before they had employed 28,618 persons. This was a decrease of 3.6 per cent, which caused the index number to be slightly lower than at the beginning of November, 1922. The declines recorded at that time had been much less extensive than during the present period.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.** — Employment in pulp and paper mills suffered a 5.6 per cent reduction at the beginning of November, but there were gains in paper product factories and in printing and publishing houses that to some extent offset this decrease. There was, however, a net decline of 539 persons or 1 per cent in the payrolls of the 456 firms making returns. Their staffs on November 1 aggregated 52,628



persons. All provinces except the Prairie District shared in the recession, which, however, was heaviest in Quebec. The contractions reported during the period under review were the largest that have been indicated during 1923; the tendency during the greater part of the year has been decidedly favourable. At the beginning of November, 1922, there was a marked increase in activity, despite which the level of employment was several points lower than during the period being surveyed.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.** — The production of footwear, tires and other rubber goods showed a fairly large falling at the beginning of October, when the 32 firms making returns reported a working payroll of 9,264 persons or 310 less than in the preceding month. The greater part of this 3 per cent decline occurred in Quebec and Ontario. Contractions had also been indicated at the beginning of November, 1922, when the index number had stood slightly higher.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.** — Considerable revival was shown in textile products, as a whole, although garment factories were slacker than in the month before. Cotton and other cloth factories, hosiery and knitting mills reported substantial increases in activity, which, however, were largely in the nature of recovery from earlier losses. Statements were received from 575 manufacturers employing 71,461 persons as compared with 69,331 on October 1. Manufacturers in Ontario reported over two thirds of this increase of 3.1 per cent, while a more favourable situation was also indicated in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Additions to staff of approximately the same size had been shown at the same period of last year, when the index number stood 2 points higher.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.** — Fluctuations in this industry produced a net increase of .9 per cent, most of which occurred in tobacco factories. The payrolls of the 98 firms

making returns rose from 11,710 persons on October 1 to 11,820 during the period under review. There were increases in Ontario, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia, with offsetting declines in Quebec. The tendency at the beginning of November, 1922, had been unfavourable, and the situation then was not so good.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.** — The number of persons employed in electric current works was somewhat larger than at the beginning of October, 151 persons having been added to the payrolls of the 87 concerns making returns. They employed 11,516 persons at the beginning of November, as compared with 11,365 in the month before. The greater part of this increase of 1.3 per cent was indicated in the Prairie provinces, but improvement also occurred in Quebec and British Columbia. On the other hand, Ontario firms registered some curtailment of operations. Employment in this industry was in greater volume than on November 1, 1922, when contractions had been indicated by the firms reporting.

**IRON AND STEEL.** — Employment in the iron and steel industry showed local fluctuations; substantial improvement was recorded in automobile factories, and there were additions to staffs on a somewhat smaller scale in machinery and sheet metal works as well as in some other branches of the industry. On the other hand, rolling and forging mills, agricultural implements, shipbuilding, iron and steel fabrication, railway car shops, foundries and machine shops were slacker. A total working force of 125,758 persons was reported by the 631 manufacturers making returns who had employed 125,172 workers on October 1. The difference represented a gain of .5 per cent. Employment in this industry in Ontario showed a substantial increase, but the general trend in all other provinces was unfavourable. Improvement on a very much larger scale had been shown at the beginning of November of last year,

but conditions then were much less favourable than during the period under review.

**MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.** — The workers laid off at the beginning of October in photographic appliance works in Ontario were re-instated during the period being surveyed. Sixty-four manufacturers in this division reported an aggregate working force of 3,930 persons, which was 204 or 5.5 per cent larger than in the month before.

#### Logging.

Further seasonal activity was shown in logging camps at the beginning of November, when 4,625 persons were added to the staffs of the 216 firms making returns. Their payrolls included 23,664 workers as compared with 19,039 the month before. Improvement was recorded in all provinces, but Ontario camps absorbed nearly two thirds of the increase of 24.3 per cent. Large though this expansion was, it was exceeded by that indicated at the beginning of November 1922, when there had been a gain of 47.8 per cent. The number of persons employed in logging by the firms making returns for the present month was somewhat less than at that period.

#### Mining.

**COAL MINING.** — Activity in the Maritime coal mines showed a further decline, while employment in the Prairie and British Columbia coal fields was in greater volume than at the beginning of October. Reports compiled from 92 operators showed 30,223 persons in their employ, as compared with 29,779 at the beginning of October. Coal mining was much less active than during the same period of last year; there had been at that time an increase of 7 per cent in the employment afforded.

**METALLIC ORE MINING** — Moderate improvement was indicated in metallic ore mines in British Columbia and Ontario in contrast with the declines that

were recorded during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The level of employment at the present time stands considerably higher than in November, 1922. The firms reporting for the present month, 49 in number, employed 12,433 persons as compared with 12,221 at the beginning of October. There was, therefore, an increase 1.7 per cent.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS, OTHER THAN COAL.** — Asbestos mines in Quebec and quarries generally throughout the country were less fully employed, there being a decrease of 8.5 per cent in the employment afforded in this industry. Statements were tabulated from 69 concerns whose staffs, standing at 6,324, were smaller by 586 than in the month before. The index number in this group also was higher than at the same period of last year, when slightly smaller declines had been indicated.

#### Communication.

For the first time since January, the trend of employment in the communication group was retrogressive. This downward movement repeats that indicated at the beginning of November, 1922, when employment was in slightly smaller volume. The number of persons employed in communication on November 1, 1923, was 21,582 persons, whereas the 166 concerns making returns had employed 21,826 in the last report. The greater part of this 1.1 per cent decrease occurred on telephones in Ontario and the Prairie provinces.

#### Transportation.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.** — Contractions affecting 669 persons or .8 per cent of the October payroll were reported in this industry at the beginning of November. Statements received from 104 concerns and divisional superintendents showed that they employed 82,162 persons as compared with 82,831 in the preceding month. The largest declines were recorded in Quebec, while in the Prairie provinces there were moderate



Industry	Relative weight	Nov. 1st 1923	Oct. 1st 1923	Nov. 1st 1922	Nov. 1st 1921
Manufacturing .....	55.3	91.2	91.8	87.1	81.1
Animal products—edible	1.6	87.2	88.6	92.2	89.4
Fur and its products...	.2	109.1	100.2	107.8	103.7
Leather and its products	2.1	80.2	78.9	83.2	82.7
Lumber and its products	6.5	106.2	116.4	100.5	87.6
Rough and dressed lumber .....	4.5	128.4	146.4	114.2	94.7
Lumber products.....	2.0	76.8	76.6	81.9	78.3
Musical instruments.....	.4	68.1	66.6	73.2	67.8
Plant products—edible..	3.4	100.3	103.9	101.9	101.0
Pulp and paper products	6.5	103.9	104.7	99.6	89.4
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	113.1	115.1	104.0	89.1
Paper products.....	.8	91.7	91.0	92.3	82.7
Printing and publishing	2.5	97.9	97.1	96.9	92.3
Rubber products.....	1.2	65.3	67.4	70.1	69.1
Textile products.....	8.8	89.8	86.9	91.8	86.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	101.2	93.6	103.1	95.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	95.7	93.1	95.1	87.3
Garments and personal furnishings .....	2.9	75.9	77.0	80.7	77.6
Others .....	1.1	95.8	91.8	92.7	85.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.5	102.3	101.1	98.3	100.3
Wood distillates and extracts .....	.1	107.8	104.2	92.3	77.7
Chemicals and allied products .....	.8	88.6	88.5	88.3	84.8
Clay, glass and stone products .....	1.2	99.9	99.8	95.5	82.3
Electric current.....	1.4	124.1	122.1	116.9	107.8
Electrical apparatus....	1.0	104.6	104.3	87.5	73.7
Iron and steel products	15.5	81.8	81.3	74.7	69.7
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.7	66.8	69.2	56.1	65.5
Machinery, other than vehicles .....	1.2	78.5	76.8	65.2	61.3
Agricultural implements	.7	57.8	60.0	54.2	43.1
Land vehicles.....	7.3	100.5	97.4	90.9	84.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing .....	.4	28.7	31.0	23.2	31.5
Heating appliances.....	.7	92.6	92.2	93.9	89.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.8	97.6	101.7	89.2	73.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.6	78.6	82.0	72.0	61.1
Others .....	2.1	79.3	76.9	75.3	67.5
Non-ferrous metal products .....	1.5	89.0	89.7	77.1	63.1
Mineral products.....	1.1	99.7	100.3	96.0	87.5
Miscellaneous .....	.5	88.2	82.1	91.8	82.0
Logging .....	2.9	62.6	51.7	66.0	59.7
Mining .....	6.0	105.4	104.9	104.5	98.1
Coal .....	3.7	96.7	95.2	105.7	104.7
Metallic ores.....	1.5	137.4	138.5	104.0	87.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.6	102.1	111.6	99.4	80.2
Communication .....	2.7	105.3	106.6	102.2	104.5
Telegraphs .....	.6	108.7	109.3	103.9	106.3
Telephones .....	2.1	104.5	105.9	101.7	104.0
Transportation .....	14.5	116.8	116.2	114.7	110.5
Street railways and car-tage .....	2.5	122.0	122.4	127.0	120.6
Steam Railways.....	10.1	106.1	106.9	102.2	101.1
Shipping and stevedoring .....	1.9	221.7	204.5	239.0	203.9
Construction and maintenance .....	10.1	159.3	171.8	153.2	139.3
Building .....	3.4	141.4	144.5	128.1	103.7
Highway .....	1.8	223.2	249.5	296.8	236.5
Railway .....	4.9	127.3	140.2	133.3	140.4
Services .....	1.7	108.5	113.7	96.6	96.0
Hotel and restaurant...	.9	114.6	123.4	98.3	95.3
Professional .....	.2	111.4	113.0	94.2	94.0
Personal (chiefly laundries) .....	.6	100.3	101.0	94.9	97.0
Trade .....	6.8	93.1	93.2	93.8	93.0
Retail .....	4.3	91.2	90.5	92.2	89.7
Wholesale .....	2.5	96.6	98.2	98.4	99.1
All Industries.....	100.	98.8	99.5	95.8	90.2

increases. Substantial improvement had been reported at the same period of last year, but nevertheless the number employed in the operation department of steam railways at that time was a good deal smaller than in November, 1923.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.** — Further marked improvement was indicated in this industry at the beginning of November, mainly in Quebec, but also to some extent in the Maritime Provinces. A combined working force of 15,469 persons was indicated by the 62 firms making returns, who had employed 14,270 at the commencement of October. The difference represented an increase of 8.4 per cent. Although contractions had been indicated at the same period of last year, the index number then stood some 17 points higher than at the present time.

#### Construction and Maintenance.

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.** — Further though less extensive declines were reported by building contractors at the beginning of November. Returns compiled from 310 employers showed a total working force of 27,268 persons, which was smaller by 799 workers or 2.8 per cent than in the preceding month. Marked improvement was indicated in Quebec, while marked contractions took place in Ontario, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia. Rather larger losses had been registered at the same period of last year, when the index number was considerably lower than at the present time.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.** — Employment on highways and roads declined largely, 3,087 persons having been released by the 91 employers making returns. Their staffs included 14,548 persons as compared with 17,635 on October 1, there was, therefore, a contraction of 17.5 per cent, which was somewhat smaller than that indicated on November 1, 1922.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.** — Another heavy decline was



registered in this industry, repeating the movement experienced at the corresponding date of last year. The shrinkage then, however, had been slightly less extensive and the index number stood somewhat higher. Thirty-three firms and divisional superintendents reported a total working force of 40,042 persons as compared with 44,131 on October 1. The declines (9.3 per cent of the October payroll) were fairly generally distributed over the country, but those in Quebec were the largest.

#### Services.

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**—Continued losses were indicated in summer hotels, chiefly in Alberta. Statements were received from 71 hotels and restaurants employing 7,257 persons as compared with 7,802 at the beginning of October. This seasonal decline affected about the same number of persons as that recorded at the same period of last year, when the level of employment had been somewhat lower.

#### Trade.

Employment in retail stores increased by .7 per cent, but there was a larger falling off in wholesale trade with a consequent reduction in payroll in the trade group as a whole of .2 per cent. According to returns from 562 firms, they employed 54,948 persons as compared with 55,055 at the end of October. The increases in retail trade were reported mainly in Ontario and Quebec, while the losses in the wholesale division occurred chiefly in Quebec, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia. Large additions to sales force had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1922, but the level of employment then was practically the same as for the present month.

The table on page 1410 gives the index numbers of employment by industries as at November 1 and October 1, 1923, and November 1, 1922 and 1921. The first column shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers reported in all groups for the month under review (Number of workers employed in January, 1920, equals 100).

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### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR OCTOBER, 1923.

**T**HE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during October, 1923, was considerably larger than during October of the previous year, while a decline over September, 1923, is indicated. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half month periods, shows an abrupt rise in the curves of applications, vacancies and placements, due to the increased call for thresher hands in various parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. This was followed by a decided decline during the latter half of the month, marking the inevitable reaction of the post-harvest period. Indications from the

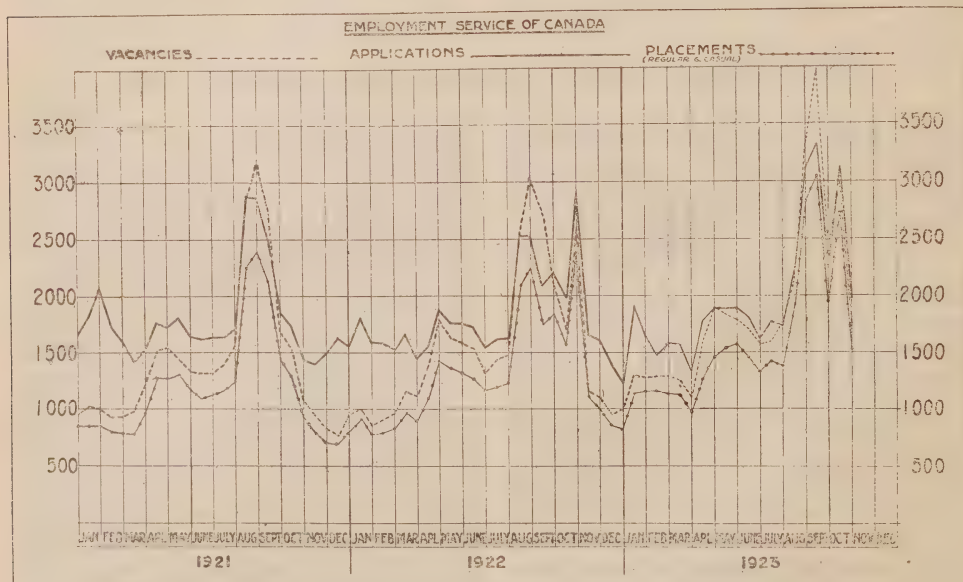
prairie provinces, however, would suggest that, owing to the large harvest yield, employment of thresher hands would continue for some weeks. It is of interest to note that the demand for thresher hands last year came during the latter half of October, due to the delay occasioned by poor weather. The seasonal demand for loggers and bushmen, which promises to provide employment for many this year, is responsible partially for the high level maintained by these curves. A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of registrations for work was 3,126 daily during the first half of October, as compared with 2,265 during the preceding period and with

1,993 during the corresponding period last year. Applications during the latter half of October averaged 1,977 as contrasted with 2,913 during the same period a year ago. Employers notified the Service daily of an average of 3,002 vacancies during the first half and 1,754 during the second half of October, as compared with 1,700 and 2,600 vacancies daily during October, 1922. During the latter half of September, 1923, vacancies averaged 2,445 daily. Placements effected by the offices daily averaged 2,733 during the first half and 1,527 during the second half of the month, while during the same period in 1922, the average number daily was 1,565 and 2,445 during the first and second half of the month respectively. The average number of placements effected during the latter half of September, 1923, was 1,939. During the period under review the placements in regular employment averaged 2,379 and 1,217 daily, while those in casual work were 354 and 310 daily during the first and second half of the month respectively. The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923 (10 months).....	308,836	101,256	410,092

During the month of October, 1923, the number of references to employment was 59,101, while placements effected totalled 56,917. The placements in regular employment totalled 47,957, of which 44,417 were of men and 3,540 of women, while those in casual employment numbered 8,960. The offices received 56,709 applications for work from men and 11,613 from women, a total of 68,322 registrations. Employers notified the Service of 63,590 vacancies, of which 53,867 were for men and 9,723 for women.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia, 662 men, 78 women; New Brunswick, 204 men, 181 women; Quebec, 1,984 men, 467 women; Ontario, 10,610 men, 1,376 women; Manitoba, 3,068



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1923.

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS.					Regular placements same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancie	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	1,096	289	1,316	1,124	740	289	678	544
Amherst.....	89	57	90	87	70	5	26	50
Halifax.....	491	74	603	463	242	204	372	213
New Glasgow.....	220	94	249	226	181	16	152	123
Sydney.....	296	64	344	348	247	64	128	153
New Brunswick.....	1,202	450	889	814	483	308	5,6	521
Chatham.....	168	85	70	64	24	40	95	39
Moncton.....	641	339	433	393	170	202	64	249
St. John.....	393	26	366	357	291	66	387	233
Quebec.....	2,722	937	3,792	2,788	2,451	36	816	2,029
Hull.....	266	361	292	227	180	1	63	239
Montreal.....	1,600	230	2,643	1,794	1,625	35	586	1,311
Quebec.....	521	101	523	460	398	0	127	254
Sherbrooke.....	152	160	182	169	168	0	7	154
Three Rivers.....	183	85	152	138	80	0	33	71
Ontario.....	20,163	8,935	21,124	16,123	11,586	3,246	5,054	9,946
Belleville.....	247	16	248	222	115	47	39	172
Brantford.....	169	18	296	166	80	82	81	114
Chatham.....	502	199	502	502	470	32	0	274
Cobalt.....	591	230	589	586	525	37	17	287
Fort William.....	1,420	355	767	735	615	65	74	576
Guelph.....	180	28	244	146	80	37	138	133
Hamilton.....	1,250	107	1,824	1,457	964	466	840	726
Kingston.....	311	149	335	273	121	157	76	56
Kitchener.....	226	32	410	237	173	53	144	168
London.....	391	81	520	429	327	49	140	370
Niagara Falls.....	233	63	463	319	301	2	144	182
North Bay.....	685	829	675	673	658	15	0	607
Oshawa.....	173	41	505	138	103	35	187	99
Ottawa.....	956	281	1,074	1,062	843	125	112	705
Pembroke.....	115	89	63	76	76	0	4	123
Peterboro.....	301	161	213	230	155	31	64	160
Port Arthur.....	2,801	1,081	1,023	1,027	1,006	21	12	717
St. Catharines.....	484	5	669	497	373	124	108	356
St. Thomas.....	189	19	218	194	187	7	29	148
Sarnia.....	217	15	226	197	132	66	27	157
Sault Ste. Marie.....	844	2,061	646	358	274	49	127	226
Sudbury.....	2,472	2,458	692	686	684	2	13	460
Timmins.....	565	203	390	373	373	0	19	395
Toronto.....	4,248	395	7,820	4,885	2,782	1,654	2,585	2,422
Windsor.....	416	19	763	620	554	85	74	319
Manitoba.....	4,925	343	6,396	6,392	3,555	2,417	793	3,814
Brandon.....	364	53	346	297	234	63	30	264
Dauphin.....	310	100	216	168	129	45	42	149
Portage la Prairie.....	371	22	396	375	252	111	35	321
Winnipeg.....	3,880	168	6,038	5,552	2,949	2,228	636	3,080
Saskatchewan.....	21,119	1,755	23,173	19,344	19,238	648	236	20,615
Estevan.....	802	27	761	756	750	6	3	1,086
Moose Jaw.....	6,028	253	6,108	6,000	5,823	129	176	6,164
North Battleford.....	222	58	196	196	187	9	0	264
Prince Albert.....	1,402	1,130	162	152	123	29	7	764
Regina.....	4,215	65	4,596	4,525	4,278	247	69	4,793
Saskatoon.....	3,874	66	3,882	3,869	3,734	125	26	4,338
Swift Current.....	2,691	90	2,736	2,723	2,712	11	0	2,095
Weyburn.....	1,425	53	1,263	1,254	1,227	27	5	644
Yorkton.....	460	13	469	469	461	65	0	467
Alberta.....	7,771	347	7,687	7,352	6,569	712	395	2,988
Calgary.....	2,697	139	2,683	2,444	2,141	259	188	1,176
Drumheller.....	501	23	433	359	346	14	26	95
Edmonton.....	3,250	132	3,249	3,238	2,866	304	155	1,055
Lethbridge.....	963	24	954	940	897	43	24	491
Medicine Hat.....	346	29	368	371	319	52	2	171
British Columbia.....	4,689	502	6,365	4,664	2,933	1,274	1,429	2,538
Oranbrook.....	382	184	403	398	325	0	0	582
Fernie.....	178	58	43	47	44	1	0	105
Kamloops.....	161	26	262	192	93	17	62	122
Penticton.....	172	10	127	147	86	37	21	.....
Nanaimo.....	57	1	34	17	16	1	16	7
Nelson.....	281	16	289	277	274	3	10	152
New Westminster.....	214	1	256	113	70	43	80	57
Prince George.....	285	93	114	113	111	0	0	94
Prince Rupert.....	270	5	259	235	198	40	16	94
Revelstoke.....	134	16	51	48	46	2	3	39
Vancouver.....	1,960	55	3,727	2,358	1,314	912	965	996
Vernon.....	100	13	103	85	71	14	17	43
Victoria.....	525	24	706	584	285	204	239	247
All offices.....	53,580	13,558	68,322	59,101	47,557	8,960	9,957	*43,011

\*15 Placements effected by offices since closed.



men, 487 women; Saskatchewan, 18,876 men, 362 women; Alberta, 6,252 men, 317 women; British Columbia, 2,661 men, 272 women.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES

While the calls for farm workers were not numerous during the month, many apple pickers were placed from the office at Halifax. Outside construction work was progressing rapidly, street repairs, bridge building, road construction and hydro development, creating an active demand for labourers and teamsters, while many masons, carpenters and plasterers were required. At Moncton there was a call for a number of men for railway maintenance and construction. Toward the latter part of the period the logging group showed increased activity, with many enquiries for experienced men.

#### QUEBEC

Building and construction groups continued active, although the season's work on road and highway construction was nearing completion. Calls for building tradesmen and labourers were received with sufficient applicants available. Due to the slight slackening in other industries the large demand for bushmen and loggers was more easily met by the offices at Hull, Quebec and Montreal. In Montreal and Quebec boot and shoe workers were required, and paper workers for Three Rivers, while the metal trades absorbed a number of workers. Requests for longshore men and freight handlers were filled from the office at Montreal.

#### ONTARIO

Employment conditions on the whole were reported as better than at the same time last year. A brisk demand for farm workers was shown at Brantford, Peterborough, Hamilton, London and Toronto, with a few calls for apple pickers at Guelph and St. Thomas. At Chatham beet workers were required in increasing numbers. The building and construction group was active

although signs of slackening in outside work were in evidence. Highway and road construction was progressing steadily with an increased demand for labourers, teamsters and graders, to hurry the completion of work before the frost set in. At Windsor, Hamilton and Kingston, the supply of carpenters, bricklayers and masons, was in excess of the demand, but in other localities skilled building tradesmen were actively employed. The offices at North Bay, Fort William, Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie, reported a number of men despatched to railway construction camps, while section workers and extra gang hands were required at St. Thomas and Toronto. The large increase in vacancies in this province was due largely to the accelerated demand for bushmen for the camps in the northern districts. Many experienced tiemakers, pulpwood cutters, cordwood cutters and loggers, were transferred from Belleville, Windsor, Toronto and St. Catherines, to points in the vicinity of Cobalt, Port Arthur, Sudbury, North Bay and Timmins. Activities in the mining group were less brisk, only a few vacancies for machine runners for the lead mines being offered near Otawa. The metal manufacturing industries were operating with slightly reduced staffs, but at Guelph, Peterborough and Toronto, a number of calls were received and filled for woollen weavers and spinners, and garment and textile workers. The sugar beet industry at Chatham employed several factory workers. Sawmills continued busy, especially at Cobalt and Sault Ste. Marie. Although nearing the close of navigation many vacancies for marine firemen, wheelmen and coal passers, were filled at Fort William and Sarnia, while at Port Arthur the movement of grain created a demand for shovellers and labourers. The situation regarding domestic help remained much as previously reported with a slight increase in the vacancies for permanent positions.

## MANITOBA

There has been a decided drop in the number of orders for farm workers outside of the normal requirements for men for fall ploughing and permanent winter employment. A diminishing demand for trade mechanics was reported in the larger centres, while in the rural sections labourers, teamsters and graders, were required in increasing numbers to complete the work on telegraph, highway and road construction. Continued employment was afforded at Portage La Prairie and Winnipeg by the extension of city sewerage and street repairs. Little work was available in railway construction, there being only a few vacancies for extra gang hands and section men at Brandon and Dauphin. There was every indication that the demand for bushmen, tiemakers and pulpwood cutters, now very brisk, would be as keen as existed last winter. The offices at Dauphin and Winnipeg continued to despatch experienced lumbermen to points in Ontario, in addition to a large number of placements in the northern sections of Manitoba.

## SASKATCHEWAN

During the early part of the month threshing operations were very active with a greatly augmented demand for threshing hands. No difficulty was experienced in filling vacancies of all kinds, although as yet men were not willing to accept positions for ploughing and winter work. There was a good demand for building labourers and carpenters at Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, while road, highway and irrigation work, employed numbers of bridge workers, teamsters and graders at Yorkton, Prince Albert, North Battleford and Saskatoon. The number of vacancies reported in the logging group exceeded greatly the number offered last year at this time, though as yet there was little response to the demand as many workers would not be available until after threshing was completed. At Estevan a small

demand for miners was reported. The calls for domestic workers remained fairly brisk with a slight decline in the number of orders received from the rural districts.

## ALBERTA

With approximately fifty per cent of the threshing still to be completed there was an active demand for workers, with a good supply available at the offices. Vacancies in some districts continued to outnumber applications, while near Lethbridge and Medicine Hat men for fall ploughing and the winter were required. Employment in the construction groups was favourable. At Edmonton and Drumheller all building tradesmen were busy with a brisk demand for labourers for sewers, waterworks and road construction, but at Calgary and Medicine Hat little improvement was shown in the requirements in this group. A few workers for park improvement and for power plant construction were called for at Calgary. The demand for domestic workers showed a slight decline from the preceding period.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

While the fruit picking and packing season is almost over there were a few requests for workers at the offices. Few calls for general farm labourers were received. The building and construction groups were very active. At Cranbrook, Nanaimo, Nelson and Victoria, continued employment of building mechanics was reported, while sewer construction, road work and power plant erection, called for many labourers, teamsters and graders at Nelson, Fernie, Kamloops and Vancouver. A scarcity of graders for railway work was reported, although only a small demand was registered in this group. Requests for tiemakers, pole cutters and bushmen were coming in in large numbers, with a slight scarcity of experienced workers. The mines at Cranbrook and Kamloops were in need of machine miners, drillers and tunnellers, and from Vancouver quartz machine miners were placed. The em-

ployment of women in domestic service was brisk, an increase being reported in the number of casual jobs offered.

#### The Movement of Labour.

During October, 1923, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 47,957 placements in regular employment, of which 22,837 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these latter 5,931 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 3,981 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,950 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec granted 498 transportation certificates, 225 to bushmen going to camps within the province and 273 to bushmen and mill labourers going to points in Ontario. The offices in Ontario despatched 2,051 workers at the special reduced rate, of whom 43 were bushmen going from Sudbury and Ottawa to camps in the Hull district. Of the provincial transfers, approximately 1,600 were bushmen and mill hands going to camps in the northern sections; about 150 were railway construction labourers bound for the vicinity of Port Arthur and North Bay; one was a miner going from Sudbury to Pembroke and 2 were miners transferred from Timmins to the Ottawa zone. A gas engineer, 6 marine firemen, 1 rivetter, 3 steamfitters, 8 carpenters and 4 bricklayers were transferred from North Bay, Windsor, Port Arthur and Fort William to various points within the province. The number of reduced rate certificates issued in Manitoba totalled 1,370, of which 122 were to persons going to points within the province; 4 were farm workers going from Brandon and Winnipeg to Calgary, Alta. Of the 43 transfers to Saskatchewan, 19 were miners going from Brandon and Winnipeg to Estevan, 18 were farm hands to Regina and Saskatoon. One labourer, 2 waitresses, 1 domestic, 1 blacksmith and 1 cook were sent to Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina.

To the district near Port Arthur, Ont., the Winnipeg office sent 1,201 workers, of which 1,146 were bushmen and mill labourers, the remainder including teamsters, painters and household workers. The offices in Saskatchewan placed 1,253 persons in employment at a distance, 63 harvesters and thresher hands going from Saskatoon and Swift Current to Calgary and Edmonton. Fifty-four bushmen, 1 moulder, and 1 pulpwood cutter were transferred to Winnipeg and Dauphin, Man., while to Port Arthur, Ont., 277 bushmen and millmen were from Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. The majority of the provincial transfers were harvesters and thresher hands, a few were miners, teamsters, labourers and cooks, the remainder being domestic and household workers. Of the 383 persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in Alberta, 25 bushmen, 3 millhands, 4 swampers and 1 stockman were sent from Edmonton to Prince George, B. C. More than 200 of the provincial certificates were issued to farm and thresher hands, about 90 to bushmen, 21 to miners from Calgary and Edmonton and the remainder to teamsters, labourers, carpenters, waitresses and maids. British Columbia offices issued 376 certificates, 5 of which were to farm hands and 1 to a teacher going to Drumheller and Calgary, Alta., and 1 to a machine tender transferred from Vancouver to North Bay, Ont. The Vancouver and Prince Rupert offices transferred more than 100 bushmen and tiemakers and approximately 200 labourers and railway construction workers to points near Prince George, Kamloops, Revelstoke and Penticton. To the Nelson district were sent 22 miners, the remainder of the workers including pole cutters, engineers, cooks and teamsters.

Of the 5,931 persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate, 2,539 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 3,280 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 107 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 5 by the Pacific Great Eastern.



## BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING OCTOBER, 1923

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THERE was a slight decline in the value of the building permits issued during October as compared with the preceding month, and the value of anticipated building was also less than in October of last year. Reports were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 56 municipalities which had issued permits to the value of \$9,701,080 in October, 1923, as compared with a total of \$10,485,613 in September, 1923, and of \$10,344,770 in October, 1922. There was, therefore, a decline of \$784,533 or 7.5 per cent in the former comparison and of \$643,690 or 6.2 per cent in the latter.

Forty-seven cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued approximately 1,400 permits for dwellings, estimated to cost nearly \$6,200,000, and for over 3,000 other buildings at a proposed cost of approximately \$3,400,000. It has been pointed out in previous months that, since the construction of several buildings is frequently authorized by one permit, the number of buildings to be erected is somewhat larger than the number of permits issued.

New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan registered increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with September. The gain of \$347,291 or 7.4 per cent in Ontario was actually the greatest, but the largest proportional increase (of \$46,445 or 95.6 per cent) occurred in New Brunswick. Of the decreases in the remaining provinces, those of \$448,288 or 38.3 per cent in British Columbia and of \$391,467 or 11.6 per cent in Quebec were the largest actual declines, while

the most pronounced percentage loss (61.9) was recorded in Alberta.

Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia registered increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with October, 1922. The increase of \$703,423 or 30.7 per cent in Quebec was the largest actual gain, while Manitoba, where the value of the contemplated building increased by 46.3 per cent, showed the most pronounced proportional gain. Ontario, with a decline of \$1,250,760 or 19.9 per cent, recorded the heaviest loss, while that of \$185,525 or 67.2 per cent in Nova Scotia was also extensive.

Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver registered smaller totals of prospective building than in September, but the value in those three cities was higher than in October, 1922. In Toronto, on the other hand, the value of permits issued was greater than in the month before but less than in the corresponding month of last year. Of the smaller centres, Fredericton, Westmount, Guelph, London, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Windsor, St. Boniface, Moosejaw, New Westminster, Point Grey and Victoria recorded larger totals of estimated building than in either September, 1923, or October, 1922.

The value of building permits issued during the first ten months of this year was slightly over 8 per cent lower than during the corresponding period of last year, but there was an increase of 18.5 per cent over the first ten months of 1921. The totals for 1923, 1922 and 1921 stand at \$115,326,634, \$125,458,106 and \$97,318,180, respectively.

The following table shows the value of the building permits issued during October, 1923, as compared with September, 1923, and October, 1922. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

## ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	Oct. 1923	Sept. 1923	Oct. 1922	City	Oct. 1923	Sept. 1923	Oct. 1922
<b>P. E. I.—Charlottetown</b>	\$ nil	\$ nil	\$ 7,500	<b>*St. Thomas.....</b>	15,580	10,110	17,625
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	90,415	103,055	275,940	<b>*Sarnia.....</b>	35,442	73,605	60,870
*Halifax.....	74,465	40,105	237,107	<b>*Sault Ste. Marie.....</b>	25,498	32,675	10,465
New Glasgow.....	3,975	8,750	14,950	<b>*Toronto.....</b>	1,940,285	1,559,212	2,946,352
*Sydney.....	11,975	59,200	23,820	<b>*York Township.....</b>	613,000	520,450	1,015,250
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	95,040	48,585	101,825	<b>*Wendland.....</b>	20,390	30,940	43,220
Fredericton.....	19,950	8,925	8,800	<b>*Windsor.....</b>	447,145	253,542	277,575
*Moncton.....	57,590	19,670	58,025	<b>*Woodstock.....</b>	20,096	3,155	17,890
*St. John.....	17,500	20,000	35,000	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	417,542	524,036	285,467
<b>Quebec.....</b>	2,994,028	3,385,495	2,290,605	*Brandon.....	6,712	43,131	25,677
*Montreal-*Malsonneuve	2,116,180	2,438,180	1,720,875	*St. Boniface.....	34,380	21,055	15,990
*Quebec.....	296,158	743,295	257,030	*Winnipeg.....	376,450	459,850	243,800
Shawinigan Falls.....	35,000	38,150	2,950	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	191,880	170,160	237,275
*Sherbrooke.....	40,000	44,000	15,000	* Moose Jaw.....	26,985	12,560	14,805
*Three Rivers.....	63,730	40,645	101,050	*Regina.....	134,870	123,215	142,955
*Westmount.....	442,960	81,225	193,700	*Saskatoon.....	30,025	34,385	79,515
<b>Ontario.....</b>	5,040,975	4,693,684	6,291,735	<b>Alberta.....</b>	143,535	389,635	314,985
Belleville.....	nil	nil	13,950	*Calgary.....	64,200	58,580	120,700
*Brantford.....	17,737	146,517	42,230	*Edmonton.....	55,875	311,650	159,150
Chatham.....	7,000	8,300	110,475	Lethbridge.....	26,150	15,645	32,510
*Fort William.....	23,150	96,225	24,850	Medicine Hat.....	2,310	3,760	2,625
Galt.....	12,505	3,945	90,535	<b>British Columbia.....</b>	722,665	1,170,953	539,438
*Guelph.....	58,847	31,677	30,680	Nanaimo.....	6,700	16,510	9,525
*Hamilton.....	351,100	506,250	414,300	*New Westminster.....	23,140	14,445	13,400
*Kingston.....	25,823	19,494	45,150	Point Grey.....	262,500	179,000	167,900
*Kitchener.....	93,725	223,130	63,280	Prince Rupert.....	4,285	24,850	13,235
*London.....	264,055	252,045	233,500	South Vancouver.....	34,100	275,100	36,140
Niagara Falls.....	56,940	131,250	43,765	*Vancouver.....	297,523	621,978	236,100
Oshawa.....	97,330	74,870	311,450	*Victoria.....	89,417	39,070	63,138
*Ottawa.....	683,365	250,955	281,604	<b>Total—56 cities.....</b>	9,701,080	10,485,613	10,344,770
Owen Sound.....	25,600	10,500	16,775	<b>Total—35 cities.....</b>	8,357,929	9,009,08	8,298,000
*Peterborough.....	21,455	17,686	15,349				
*Port Arthur.....	72,450	268,401	31,404				
*Stratford.....	19,567	32,180	18,485				
*St. Catharines.....	142,890	46,480	109,676				

## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1923

**D**URING November, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to thirty-six fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works. Thirty of the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed. The remaining six contained fair wage schedules.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office

Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Electric wiring in public building, Souris, P.E.I. Name of contractor, W. P. Doull, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, October 31, 1923. Amount of contract, \$670.

Alterations to heating system in Public Building, Weyburn, Sask. Name of contractor, J. C. Stewart, Weyburn, Sask. Date of contract, October 22, 1923. Amount of contract, \$2,460.

New roof on old Examining warehouse, Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, The Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of con-

tract, November 5, 1923. Amount of contract, \$3,600.

Extension to public wharf, Meteghan, N.S. Name of contractor, S. F. Comeau and E. Gaudet, Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract, October 29, 1923. Amount of contract, 12 cents per cubic foot of cribwork complete.

Alterations to post office, Sussex, N.B. Name of contractor, Frederick Howland, Sussex, N.B. Date of contract, November 1, 1923. Amount of contract, \$3,974.

Reconstruction of south pier, Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractors, The Port Arthur Construction Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 29, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Reconstruction of portion of wharf, Sorel, Que. Name of contractor, Jackson Construction Co., Limited, Pierre-ville, Que. Date of contract, November 1, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Construction of basement floor and installation of hot water heating system in Post Office Building, Pierreville, Que. Name of contractor, F. D. Coron, Sorel, Que. Date of contract, November 2, 1923. Amount of contract, \$1,985.

Construction of pile wharf and approach, Grassmere, Ont. Name of contractor, Robert Carson, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, November 6, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Construction of Wharf, Windsor, N. S. Name of contractor, A. E. Cunningham, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, October 26, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Construction of wharf, Boischatel, Que. Name of contractors, J. R. and J. Elz., Boulanger, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, November 7, 1923.

Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Construction of public floating wharf, Harrop, B.C. Name of contractor, Geo. Henry Hope, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, November 5, 1923. Amount of contract, \$7,150.

Construction of warehouse on government wharf, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractor, William George Reid, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, November 5, 1923. Amount of contract, \$3,800.

Construction of wharf approach, St. Barthélemi, Grand Nord, Que. Name of contractors, F. A. Grothé & Fils, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, November 6, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Supply and installation of steel water tank, Quarantine Station, Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Des Moines Steel Co., Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, October 19, 1923. Amount of contract, \$7,980.

Alterations to boatman's cottage, Quarantine Station, Partridge Island, St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, Kane & Parker, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, November 6, 1923. Amount of contract, \$3,250.

Construction of wharf, Port-au-Per-sil, Que. Name of contractor, A. Mal-tais (La Malbaie, Que.) Date of contract, November 6, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Extension to breakwater, Thessalon, Ont. Name of contractor, V. T. Bartram, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 8, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Repairs and addition to wharf, Ste. Croix, Que. Name of contractors, F. Beaumont & J. E. Collin, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, November 7, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.



Repairs and addition to wharf, St. Antoine de Tilly, Que. Name of contractors, F. Beaumont, & J. E. Collin, Montmagny, Qué. Date of contract, November 7, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Construction of wharf, Porpoise Bay, B.C. Name of contractor, William Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 5, 1923. Amount of contract, \$3,574.

Reconstruction of wharf approach at St. Sulpice, Que. Name of contractor, Hector Grenier, Repentigny, Que. Date of contract, November 10, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Improvements to wharf approach at Repentigny, Que. Name of contractor, Hector Grenier, Repentigny, Que. Date of contract, November 10, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Alterations to heating system in public building, Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Vagg, Wilson & Co., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, November 13, 1923. Amount of contract, \$4,664.

Reconstruction of 478 feet of superstructure of East Pier of Eastern Channel, Toronto Harbour, Ont. Name of contractors, Port-Arthur Construction Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 19, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Construction of protection wall, Terrebbonne, Que. Name of contractors, F. A. Grothé & Fils, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, November 20, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Alterations to heating system in public building, Lethbridge, Alta. Name of contractors, Walker and Holberton, Lethbridge, Alta. Date of contract, November 16, 1923. Amount of contract, \$6,740.

Reconstruction of wharf and repairs to approach thereto, Port Renfrew, B. C. Name of contractors, Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co., Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 10, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices, as set forth in contract.

Dredging deep water berths and long wharf, St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, November 24, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 31 cents per cubic yard scow measure, and one cent for overtime.

Roofing of old bank building, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Stanley Shaw and Pearden, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, November 14, 1923. Amount of contract, \$2,800.

New stone chimney and repointing stone cornice of post office, Quebec, Que. Name of contractor, C. Emile Morissette, Ltée, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, November 20, 1923. Amount of contract, \$13,350.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per day
Stonemasons .....	\$ .80	9
Stonemasons' helpers.....	.40	9
Bricklayers .....	.90	9
Bricklayers' helpers.....	.40	9
Mortar mixers .....	.40	9
Concrete workers.....	.40	9
Plasterers .....	.80	9
Plasterers' helpers.....	.40	9
Roofers .....	.50	9
Roofers' helpers.....	.40	9
Painters .....	.50	9
Ironworkers (ornamental).....	.50	9
Ironworkers (structural).....	.65	9
Mastic floor workers.....	.90	9
Sheet metal workers.....	.55	9
Carpenters .....	.55	9

Alterations to heating system in Customs Examining Warehouse, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Standard Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 13, 1923. Amount of contract, \$9,500.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per day
Bricklayers .....	\$ 1.15	8
Masons .....	1.15	8
Carpenters .....	.80	8
Carters .....	.50	8
Cement Workers.....	.55	8
Plumbers & Steamfitters.....	.95	8
Labourers .....	.45	8&10

Addition to chemical laboratory at Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, W. H. McGillivray & J. E. Poirier, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 13, 1923. Amount of contract, \$18,205.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per day
Stonecutters .....	\$ 1.00	8
Stonemasons .....	1.00	8
Bricklayers .....	1.00	8
Plasterers .....	1.00	8
Plasterers helpers.....	.45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	.80	8
Plumbers helpers.....	.45	8
Electrical workers (inside wire men) .....	.80	8
Electrical workers (improvers)...	.55	8
Electrical workers (helpers).....	.45	8
Carpenters .....	.75	8
Painters .....	.65	8
Paperhangers .....	.70	8
Cement finishers.....	.75	9
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	.65	8
Cement mixer engineer.....	.70	8
Derrick hoist engineer.....	.75	8
Builders' labourers.....	.45	8
Ordinary labourers.....	.40	9
Driver, two horses and wagon..	1.00	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	.70	8

New roof on Immigration Building (Louise Embankment), Quebec, Que. Name of contractors, A. Deslauriers Engineering Co., Quebec, Que. Date of contract, November 8, 1923. Amount of contract, \$26,500.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per day
Roofers .....	\$ .50	9
Roofers' helpers.....	.40	9
Sheet Metal Workers.....	.55	9
Carpenters .....	.55	9

Alterations to iron fencing at Immigration Building (Louise Embankment) Quebec, Que. Name of contractors, A. Faustin, Ltée, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, November 5, 1923. Amount of contract, \$4,512.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per day
Ironworkers (ornamental).....	\$ .50	9
Ironworkers (structural).....	.65	9

Alterations, etc., heating system in public building, Prince Albert, Sask. Name of contractors, The Regina Plumbing & Heating Co., Limited, Regina, Sask. Date of contract, November 9, 1923. Amount of contract, \$2,888.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per day
Masons .....	\$ 1.25	8
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	.90	8
Carpenters .....	.75	8
Cement Workers.....	.50	8
Carters .....	.50	8
Labourers .....	.45	8&10

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in November, 1923, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order	Amount of order
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	1,698.50
Making and repairing rubber stamps, deters, etc.....	103.13
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms etc.....	10,965.57
Scales, new and repaired.....	387.55
Repairing boxes and hampers, etc.....	162.50
Supplying ink.....	319.16
Mail bag fittings.....	6,539.00

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

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**A** SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting, and Quarrying

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.** — **NORTHERN ALBERTA COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE EDMONTON AND DISTRICT MINERS' FEDERATION.** — Agreement to be effective from September 1, 1923, until June 30, 1924, and thereafter if thirty days' notice be given by either party.

Company to have right to hire and discharge, management of the mine, and direction of the working forces.

Company to recognize the Federation and not to discharge any employees or refuse work to applicants on account of affiliation with the Federation.

Members of the Federation may sign off to the Secretary of the Federation \$1.00 per month or less of their pay as fixed by the secretary, the amount to be deducted and paid to the secretary by the company.

Certain employees connected with management of mine are not to be members of or under the jurisdiction of the union, namely, — mine manager or superintendent, or their assistants, overman, assistant overman, pit bosses, fire bosses, boss driver, stable bosses, master mechanic, electricians, weighmen, head carpenter, head blacksmith, tippie or breaker foreman, loader boss, night watchman, outside foreman, and all other foremen, time keepers, coal inspectors and head lampmen.

Working conditions and general customs prevailing in the different mines to continue during the agreement.

Disputes or grievances arising under the agreement to be referred first to the pit bosses, overman or foreman of manager in charge where dispute arises, and, if settlement is not reached, to the pit committee of the respective mine, committee consisting of three men selected from the employees (one of whom may be a check weighman). Committee and mine superintendent or manager shall endeavour to reach a settlement, and if reached, decision to be final. Failing a settlement, matter to be referred to the president of the association and the president of the federation, who shall select one member from each party, thus forming a joint committee. If no decision is reached, committee to select an independent chairman, failing to do which, either party may apply for a Board of Conciliation. Work to be continued until final decision has been reached.

Any employee thrown out of employment by reason of lack of work to be given preference of reemployment.

**SCHEDULE OF WAGES:** — *Clover Bar Mines.* Day Wages. Above ground, per hour — boys, 30 to 40 cents; blacksmiths, 72 cents; carpenters, 70 cents;



engineers, hoistmen and firemen, 54 cents. Underground, eight-hour day—boys, \$3.60; chief cager, \$5.60; drivers, \$5.36; labourers, \$4.80; miners on company work, timbermen, tracklayers, \$5.60.

*City Mines.* Company work, per eight hour day — Miners on company work, brushers and tracklayers, drivers and chief cager, \$5; pushers and assistant cagers, assistant tracklayer, \$4.50; coupler (under 19 years), \$3.50. Per hour, boys under 18 years, on surface, 35 cents; outside labour, 50 cents; blacksmiths, 65 cents. Other rates in the agreement are contract rates, varying according to local conditions.

#### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN. — TWO LOCAL PRINTING COMPANIES AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LOCAL 705. — Agreement to be in effect from October 31, 1923, until October 31, 1924.

Only good standing union members to be employed in departments under the agreement.

A joint standing committee to decide on questions about scale of prices and disputes regarding clauses of agreement, but local union laws not affecting hours or working conditions and laws of International Typographical Union not to be subject to arbitration.

Wages, per hour, day work, 90 cents; night work, 99 cents. Hours per week, day work, 44; night work, 42

Any office running over four machines to employ a machine tender. Machine operators to be paid \$3 per week over above scale for looking after own machines.

Hours per day, seven hours and twenty minutes. Overtime up to three hours in a day, time and one half, there-after, double time. Sunday work, double time. On morning papers, or night staffs of afternoon papers, Saturday

night work to be double time. Work on certain holidays time and one half, but on Labour Day, Dominion Day and Christmas Day, double time.

Learners on machines: No more than one learner to be employed in any office, and no regular to be laid off while a learner is working. Members of the chapel to be given preference in selection of beginners. If no journeyman is available, learner to be allowed to work overtime at overtime rate. Wages per week, for beginners on machine, first five weeks, \$15; next five weeks, \$20; next five weeks, \$28; there-after, scale. Learners working on night shifts, 50 cents per night above scale. Learners who have not attained given standard of efficiency as operators to be granted extension of time up to three months.

Apprentices: One apprentice to five or less journeymen. No apprentice to be employed on overtime unless journeymen in same office are also employed on the same shift.

Minimum age for apprentices, 15 years; qualifications, eighth grade examination, public school.

Scale for apprentices: first year, at option of office; second year, 30 per cent of scale; third year, 40 per cent; fourth year, 50 per cent; fifth year, 60 per cent. Night shifts, \$2.00 per week above scale. Term of apprenticeship, five years, from which six months may be deducted. Beginning with third year, apprentices to take the International Typographical Union course in printing.

A journeyman who has worked in an office fifteen days not to be discharged for incompetency, unless foreman has previously notified the chairman. No journeyman to be discharged in order to be replaced by an apprentice.

In consideration of use of the union label, employer to employ only union members.

VANCOUVER, B.C. — CERTAIN EMPLOYERS, AND THE VANCOUVER BOOK-BINDERS' UNION No. 105. — Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1923, to December 31, 1924. Minimum wage per week, journeymen, \$42. Hours per week, 44. Overtime, to 10 p.m. and Saturday afternoon, time and one-half; after 10 p.m. and Sundays and holidays, double time. Union claims jurisdiction over certain classes of work. No member to work under a piece or contract system. Only union members to be employed, except when union cannot supply competent help.

Apprentices: One apprentice to four men; two to eight, and one to each additional five. In case of four men and only one apprentice being employed, an additional boy may work in shop when senior apprentice enters third year. During third year apprentice to receive not less than one-third of a journeyman's wage; fourth year, not less than one-half; fifth year, not less than two-thirds. Apprentices to work overtime only when journeymen are working.

Disputes to be adjusted by conciliation and arbitration.

Women's Section: Minimum wage per week, \$21. Hours, same as for men.

Jurisdiction claimed over certain classes of work. No work to be done under a piece or contract system. Only union members to be employed except when union cannot supply competent help.

Proportion of apprentices: One to the shop; one to three journeywomen; two to five journeywomen; three to nine journeywomen; one additional to each five journeywomen. Apprentices to serve two years.

Wage scale per week for junior women members: first six months, \$10; second six months, \$12.50; third six months, \$15; fourth six months, \$17.50; after two years, \$21. Apprentices not to work overtime except when journeywomen are working.

Conciliation and arbitration to govern adjustment of disputes.

#### Construction: Buildings and Structures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, AND HULL, QUEBEC. — CERTAIN CUT STONE CONTRACTORS, AND JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, OTTAWA BRANCH. — Agreement signed by certain firms and in the case of others, wage rates in effect, although agreement not signed. Agreement to be effective from November 21, 1923, to April 30, 1924.

Only union members to be employed under the agreement, provided such can be supplied by the union; in case of union failing to provide help, non-union men may be hired, and shall join the union.

Wages per hour, \$1.00. Wages to be paid twice monthly. Hours of labour; eight per day and four on Saturdays. Overtime only in cases of absolute necessity and at time and one-half for first two hours and double time thereafter. Proper accommodation to be provided in all yards. Certain holidays to be observed and others to be optional.

All differences and grievances arising during the life of the agreement to be submitted to an arbitration committee of three. On failure to agree, committee to select an umpire whose decision shall be binding.

Employer may employ one apprentice for five or less journeymen and one additional for each additional five, but no more than three to a shop. Apprentices to serve four years at wages mutually agreed upon.

Employer may instal air hammer when he deems it necessary. No interference with workmen during working hours. Workmen may work for whomsoever they see fit and employers may employ and discharge whomsoever they see fit.

Either party wishing to alter the agreement must give one month's notice

of change prior to expiration of the agreement.

**Transportation: Street and Electric Railways**

VANCOUVER, B.C. — THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA. — Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1923, until September 1, 1924, and thereafter until changed on 30 days' notice.

Agreement to govern all employees of the company except conductors, motormen and trainmen on Lulu Island Branch, Fraser Valley Line and Saanich Division.

Wages per hour: motormen and conductors on city and suburban lines, first six months, 52 cents; second six months, 56½ cents; third six months, 59½ cents; thereafter, 62 cents. One-man car operators, 68 cents. In work train service, 2 cents per hour additional. On interurban lines: per hour —passenger motormen and conductors, first six months, 52 cents; second six months, 57½ cents; third six months, 61 cents; thereafter, 64 cents. Freight motormen and conductors, first six months, 55 cents; second six months, 60 cents; third six months, 64 cents; thereafter, 66½ cents. Passenger brakemen, first six months, 52 cents; second six months, 55½ cents; third six months, 58½ cents; thereafter, 61 cents. Freight brakemen, 62 cents; trolleyman, 60 cents.

Sunday work: time and one-quarter; holidays, time and one-half. Extra men, minimum of \$87.50 per month.

*Shop and Barn Men:* Per hour; motor car repairers and freight car repairers, first six months, 55 cents; second six months, 59½ cents; third six months,

62½ cents; thereafter 65 cents. Armature winders' helpers, blacksmiths' helpers, carpenters' helpers, machinists' helpers and sawyers, first six months, 50½ cents; second six months, 55 cents; third six months, 58 cents; thereafter, 60½ cents. Barn janitors and car cleaners, first six months, 48 cents; thereafter, 54 cents. Machinists, blacksmiths, 74 cents; painters, carpenters, 71½ cents; air brake fitters, car wiremen, 69 cents; trolley retriever repairer, 67½ cents; freight car inspectors, babbitter, 67 cents; freight car carpenters, 65 cents; freight car painters, 58 cents; brush hands, freight car repairers' helpers, 55 cents. Armature winders: first class, 74 cents; second class, 69½ cents; third class, 67 cents. Leading hands, 3 cents per hour extra.

*Apprentices:* Per hour; first year, 31 cents; second year, 35½ cents; third year, 41½ cents; fourth year, 46 cents.

*Freight Shed Department:* Per hour; checkers, 56 cents; truckers, 53½ cents; others, per month.

*Track Maintenance Men:* Per hour; interurban, first three months, 47 cents; thereafter, 51½ cents; City, first three months, 51½ cents; thereafter, 56 cents; foreman paid per month. Track welders: per hour, 67½ cents; track welders' helpers, 58 cents. Bridge and building master's maintenance gang, including carpenters and pipefitters, per hour, 69½ cents. Station agents and other miscellaneous employees are paid by the month.

Working conditions are the same as those in the previous agreement, as outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1923.

*Transportation: Steam Railways.* An agreement regarding railway shop employees is described in the article following.



## REVISION OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA AND EMPLOYEES IN RAILWAY SHOPS

### Supplement A to Wage Agreement No. 6.

ON November 26, 1923, committees representing the Railway Association of Canada, which includes the principal railways of Canada, and the employees in railway shops, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour (Federated Shop Crafts), including machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, car men, electrical workers, sheet metal workers, etc., reached an agreement regarding changes in Wage Agreement No. 6, and Supplement A thereto was, accordingly signed providing for certain changes in working conditions.

This agreement was one in a series entered into between the Railway Association of Canada, successor to the Canadian Railway War Board, and certain organizations of railway employees. Agreement No. 1, the first of the series, was entered into on September 2, 1918, and dealt with the working conditions for shop crafts. Agreement No. 4 entered into on November 12, 1919, a revision of Agreement No. 1, was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1919. The rates of wages provided for in these agreements were altered from time to time by supplements and revisions, described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1923\*. The working conditions provided for in Agreement No. 4 were altered by a revision effective on May 22, 1922, described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1922. The principal changes were in rates of pay for overtime and holiday work.

On July 30, 1923, the representatives of the railway shop employees (Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Depart-

ment, American Federation of Labour) began negotiations with the Railway Association of Canada for a new schedule of wages and working conditions. They asked an increase of 10 cents per hour, restoration of time and one-half payment for overtime on all Sundays and holidays, and the abolition of paint-spraying machines, together with other changes. These negotiations were completed toward the end of November by the signing of Supplement "A" to Wage Agreement No. 6, making certain amendments to the main agreement, effective December 1, 1923.

No general increase of wages results from the supplementary agreement, but certain classes of employees obtain increases of varying amount. Wheel-pressers and beltmen are granted 2 cents per hour above the rates effective under Wage Agreement No. 6. Though paint-spraying machines are not abolished, those who use these machines are henceforth to be paid the carmen's rate of 63 cents per hour instead of helpers' rate of 47 cents. "Annealing" is placed under the classification of "blacksmith", and will be paid for at 70 cents per hour. Wrecking crane operators are to be paid the mechanics' rate when operating wrecking cranes; formerly crane engineers received the same rate as carmen. While working at wrecks or in charge of wrecked engines, machinists or machinists' helpers are to be paid under the rule governing wrecking service employees, and emergency calls for road work. Under this rule straight time is paid from the time ordered to leave home station until return, for all time worked in recognized straight time hours at home station, and all time working, waiting, or tra-

\*Labour Gazette, April, 1923, page 404.

velling after those hours at time and one-half, provided that if relieved for five hours or more, such relief time shall not be paid for.

Time and one-half is to be paid for all overtime on Sundays (or other regular assigned seventh day off duty) and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Certain classes of employees had previously received time and one-half on only three holidays: viz. New Year's Day, Labour Day, and Christmas Day.

The regular meal-period without pay is reduced to thirty minutes instead of one hour, thus enabling employees to reach home a half-hour earlier; but by special agreements the meal-period may be one hour. All vacancies in preference positions will now be bulletined, employees will therefore have the opportunity to bid in and secure these

positions. In the matter of seniority rights in connection with transfers, it is provided that when through any unusual development it becomes necessary to transfer work from one point to another sufficient men may be transferred carrying their seniority rights with them. The ratio of apprentices is to be maintained in every case in reducing forces; and machinist helper-apprentices are not to be employed in main shops. In connection with leave of absence, a new provision is that "committee will on request be advised of all leave of absence granted employees over ninety days".

In practically all other respects the main agreement remains unchanged. Provision is made that should either the Railway Association of Canada or the employees comprising Division No. 4 desire to revise it further, a written statement containing the proposed changes is to be given to the other party and a conference to be held within thirty days.

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## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1923

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was slight, both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the various index numbers of wholesale prices showing little change as compared with the levels for October.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.69 at the beginning of November as compared with \$10.65 for October, \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for November, 1920, \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. Eggs were substantially higher in price while there were smaller increases in the prices of cheese, butter, milk, sugar, lard, and prunes. Potatoes showed the lar-

gest decline, but smaller decreases occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged \$21.19 for November as compared with \$21.16 for October; \$20.89 for November, 1922; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, advanced slightly to 153.3 for November as compared with 153.1 for October; 149.6 for

November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak).

In the grouping according to chief component material five of the main groups advanced while the remaining three were lower. The greatest increases occurred in the Animals and their Products group and in the Textile group. The increase in the former was due to higher prices for fishery products, furs, fats, and eggs, though there were substantial declines in livestock, meats, hides, and leather. Higher prices for cotton caused the increase in the Textiles group in spite of a sharp decline in silk. The Vegetable Products group was lower because of lower prices for fruits, vegetables, grains, milled products, and sugar. The Non-Metallic Minerals group and the Chemicals group were both slightly lower.

In the grouping according to origin the indexes of domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, and articles of forest origin advanced while that for articles of mineral origin declined.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 showed little change at 221.7 for November as compared with 221.2 for October; 221.7 for November, 1922; 227.3 for November, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920; and 137.5 for November, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of fodder, livestock, and meat, cheese, vegetables, flour, sugar, silk, pig iron, linseed oil and turpentine, and smaller declines in grains, gasoline, and in raw furs. The principal advances occurred in the prices of eggs, butter, fruits, glucose raw cotton, and smaller increases in some grains, molasses, tapioca, some metals, spruce, and in red lead. Compared with a year ago the general level was little changed, but the following groups were lower: Animals and Meats, Hides and Leather, Fuel and Lighting,

House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, and the Miscellaneous group.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to January 1919, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695). Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the departmental list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, showed little change at 152.0 for November as compared with 151.9 for October; 152.1 for November, 1922; 147.2 for November, 1921; 211.9 for November, 1920, and 102.5 for November, 1914.

The index of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS  
(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Com- mo- dities	Av'ge 1922	Jan. 1923	Feb. 1923	Mar. 1923	Apr. 1923	May 1923	June 1923	July 1923	Aug. 1923	Spt. 1923	Oct. 1923	Nov. 1923
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	150.4	150.9	152.9	155.4	156.3	155.0	155.1	153.6	153.3	154.7	153.1	153.3
<i>Classified according to chief component material:</i>													
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc)	67	148.3	136.8	142.3	144.3	150.9	152.5	150.6	146.7	147.2	148.0	141.6	138.2
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.1	141.0	138.6	139.4	136.0	126.9	123.4	125.7	126.9	132.5	133.9	136.5
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	28	178.2	188.2	198.7	205.3	202.1	198.4	202.1	198.7	195.9	196.7	197.8	204.1
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7	177.9	178.2	178.5
V.—Iron and Its Products.....	26	149.7	157.3	160.5	163.3	166.3	170.7	171.5	169.9	170.3	168.2	167.4	167.5
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products.	15	99.0	99.9	97.8	102.5	102.5	102.7	101.7	99.0	97.9	98.3	97.5	97.6
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals & their Products.	17	189.3	186.4	185.1	186.8	187.0	183.1	183.1	184.0	184.0	183.6	184.9	183.3
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.7	166.7	166.6	164.7	164.8	164.7	164.4	165.7	165.4	167.9	164.5	163.8
<i>Classified according to origin:</i>													
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	139.2	128.2	128.5	127.2	132.8	132.4	128.3	123.9	128.6	128.8	122.3	133.1
II.—Marine .....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.7	130.1	130.5	122.1	125.5	130.6
III.—Forest .....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7	177.9	178.2	178.5
IV.—Mineral .....	68	155.5	156.4	155.9	158.3	159.0	157.8	157.7	157.5	156.9	156.6	156.6	156.0
All Raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	145.5	142.7	144.2	145.2	148.6	147.9	147.2	144.4	144.0	145.2	143.1	142.9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	154.9	156.5	160.0	164.2	164.8	160.0	158.4	157.7	156.3	158.9	157.9	156.4
<i>Classified according to purpose:</i>													
<b>I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A &amp; B)</b>													
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	98	153.5	150.4	150.4	152.6	154.4	149.0	148.5	148.2	148.7	152.3	152.1	151.6
Beverages .....	74	145.9	148.1	148.5	150.6	150.0	144.9	143.9	143.3	144.5	150.9	149.3	149.2
Breadstuffs .....	4	193.9	208.6	221.8	222.8	220.2	220.2	218.8	218.8	219.0	220.4	221.1	225.1
Chocolate .....	8	149.0	149.4	139.3	139.1	142.2	142.2	136.2	136.1	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2
Fish .....	1	98.8	96.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	96.0	96.6
Fruits .....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.8	131.7	130.5	122.1	125.5	130.6
Meats, Poultry & Lard.....	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	129.2	132.0	129.4	136.8	136.8	135.4	134.8	131.6	126.8
Milk & Milk Products.....	11	136.0	148.9	154.3	166.3	157.3	152.8	126.6	128.5	122.5	142.6	147.7	146.2
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.8	125.2	216.1	238.2	238.9	243.5	243.5	248.9	216.1	239.9	243.5	255.8
Vegetables .....	10	143.1	126.8	131.8	135.4	151.4	163.3	174.9	164.3	188.4	196.6	171.2	158.7
Eggs .....	2	133.9	190.9	138.7	122.0	108.2	104.9	98.1	92.2	91.9	126.0	130.4	171.8
Tobacco .....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5
Miscellaneous .....	6	173.6	167.1	167.0	161.7	162.8	162.7	161.4	161.5	163.0	163.1	163.6	169.4
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	163.8	159.2	157.2	159.8	159.8	154.1	154.3	154.3	153.9	153.7	155.6	154.5
Clothing, (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery & underwear) .....	11	161.8	164.1	164.1	165.1	165.3	165.6	166.1	164.7	160.9	159.9	159.9	159.9
Household Equipment.....	13	163.5	157.6	155.0	158.1	158.1	150.5	150.5	151.0	151.7	151.7	154.2	152.8
Furniture .....	3	220.5	219.6	219.6	219.6	219.6	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.1	228.2	228.2
Glassware & Pottery.....	3	381.0	325.3	318.6	317.3	322.2	327.1	327.1	302.9	274.2	274.2	303.5	274.7
Miscellaneous .....	7	161.9	156.2	153.6	156.8	156.8	149.0	149.0	149.6	150.5	150.4	152.8	151.6
<b>II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C &amp; D)</b>													
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.3	187.0	188.8	188.8	184.5	184.5	184.4	184.5	185.0	186.4	185.2
Tools .....	4	199.5	209.6	209.6	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0
Light, Heat, & Power Equipment & Supplies .....	8	189.2	187.9	186.5	188.2	188.2	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.7	186.0	184.4	184.4
Miscellaneous .....	4	180.8	193.9	197.1	199.5	199.5	197.1	197.1	183.2	172.4	188.9	192.6	199.5
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.0	138.6	142.1	144.4	147.2	148.1	146.6	143.4	141.3	141.0	139.0	137.9
Building & Construction Materials.....	32	162.0	163.7	164.6	166.3	166.1	167.3	171.0	169.8	167.9	166.7	167.0	167.4
Lumber .....	14	160.3	163.2	163.9	165.9	163.9	165.7	170.6	168.9	167.5	166.4	167.0	167.3
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	189.6	193.8	195.8	215.9	215.3	215.9	200.9	195.0	196.7	192.5	192.5
Miscellaneous .....	14	165.1	162.8	163.6	164.6	167.5	167.3	168.0	169.4	168.7	164.8	164.8	164.9
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.5	132.9	137.1	139.4	143.0	143.8	141.0	137.5	135.4	135.2	132.7	131.3
For Textile & Clothing Industries.....	21	182.0	193.4	206.3	213.8	210.0	206.1	210.6	206.6	204.3	204.3	205.4	212.4
For Fur Industry.....	2	194.2	169.4	199.2	169.4	199.2	203.2	194.3	206.7	209.2	140.5	185.3	190.3
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	110.6	109.6	106.4	107.0	103.3	98.7	95.9	95.3	95.4	94.2	88.6
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	111.2	115.1	115.2	119.6	120.2	122.9	122.6	119.9	118.8	118.8	117.8	117.9
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	102.1	182.2	181.7	181.4	181.4	181.4	174.4	177.7	177.8	178.6	178.6	177.2
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	100.5	100.1	103.9	113.1	110.0	105.1	103.4	101.4	95.8	89.8
For Milling & Other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	127.6	128.9	137.9	134.8	131.9	124.7	127.6	121.8	114.2	112.6
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	155.0	157.8	160.4	161.3	155.6	155.1	147.3	154.1	154.4	152.3

semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined slightly to 148 for September as compared with 149 for August and 144 for September, 1922. Goods imported and producers' goods were slightly higher. All the other groups were lower.

Professor Michell's index of wholesale prices based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, advanced to 176.9 for November as compared with 174.2 for October, 168.3 for November, 1922; 225.4 for November, 1920; and 118.4 for No-

vember, 1914. Both foods and manufacturers' goods advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports fell from 152.07 for October to 148.25 for November, and that for imports from 163.81 to 163.15. The combined index of both imports and exports was down from 157.94 for October to 155.70 for November. Lower prices for agricultural, animal, and metal products were mainly responsible for the decline.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR NOVEMBER 1923, OCTOBER 1923, NOVEMBER 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.  
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS											
		Nov. 1923	Oct. 1923	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1919	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1917	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1913
I.—Grains & Fodder.....	15	173.8	174.8	173.1	171.6	275.8	328.7	295.7	305.0	246.1	170.0	175.9	139.9
II.—Animals & Meats.....	17	210.6	217.4	224.5	202.8	331.0	315.6	338.8	304.0	217.5	184.9	177.9	180.1
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	238.9	226.4	235.1	243.0	322.1	340.3	236.1	246.4	227.8	180.6	171.5	172.9
IV.—Fish .....	9	170.7	171.5	167.6	191.4	243.2	224.8	256.2	233.5	171.3	153.7	157.4	150.9
V.—(a) Fruits & Vegetables.....	16	190.5	178.5	185.4	210.0	242.5	286.5	255.1	263.0	214.2	152.2	111.3	126.5
(b) Miscellaneous Foods.....	25	187.5	187.6	177.0	181.7	271.3	265.2	261.4	221.0	178.5	135.3	133.0	112.4
VI.—Textiles .....	20	245.4	246.0	241.9	234.1	357.5	290.0	380.4	304.2	210.5	161.6	129.0	136.9
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.....	11	152.1	153.6	173.8	163.6	250.7	412.8	293.4	267.3	272.6	183.1	171.4	165.8
VIII.—(a) Iron & Steel.....	11	196.2	198.4	192.7	191.1	282.1	204.0	281.0	287.3	166.9	115.1	99.8	101.4
(b) Other Metals.....	12	168.5	165.6	158.8	145.7	193.3	203.8	267.3	240.1	226.7	207.0	123.3	130.0
(c) Implements.....	10	224.8	225.6	230.7	245.0	273.2	245.0	243.7	197.8	145.9	114.8	108.2	105.6
All.....	33	194.8	194.7	191.9	191.8	244.4	216.3	264.7	243.0	182.3	148.4	111.4	113.5
IX.—Fuel & Lighting.....	10	253.2	235.9	261.0	249.3	319.3	237.7	248.6	186.1	156.9	116.7	108.5	115.1
X.—Building Materials													
(a) Lumber.....	14	343.4	342.7	327.5	326.9	480.5	352.6	279.1	231.8	184.1	174.1	178.4	184.0
(b) Miscellaneous.....	20	224.2	222.5	210.4	225.4	271.5	226.8	237.7	210.4	171.9	122.4	108.1	113.4
(c) Paints, Oils & Glass.....	14	276.3	269.0	266.6	291.3	395.4	409.7	348.1	264.6	215.1	164.4	139.5	142.0
All.....	48	271.6	271.1	261.0	274.2	368.5	316.8	282.0	232.4	187.9	149.7	137.8	142.5
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	271.1	271.2	276.3	307.0	390.2	352.8	296.2	218.9	169.0	139.5	131.9	128.1
XII.—Drugs & Chemicals.....	16	180.7	180.5	181.0	187.5	232.5	205.3	276.8	275.7	239.2	227.7	135.5	171.6
XIII.—Miscellaneous													
(a) Raw Furs.....	4	544.7	593.8	601.9	635.6	459.4	1190.0	725.8	437.0	342.7	257.8	137.5	247.9
(b) Liquors & Tobacco.....	6	264.4	264.4	264.4	267.4	303.7	300.1	218.3	198.7	148.2	134.3	138.7	134.6
(c) Sundries.....	7	157.9	156.7	156.7	172.6	208.9	210.4	227.1	197.7	150.7	121.6	110.0	111.2
All.....	17	286.5	297.5	299.4	314.9	301.3	472.6	340.1	254.4	195.0	158.1	126.6	151.6
All Commodities.....	262	221.7	221.2	221.7	227.3	304.2	307.7	290.9	252.3	200.5	158.7	137.5	135.8

†Nine commodities off the market, fruits vegetables etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities	Quantity	(*) 1900	(*) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1917	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1919	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	c. 27.2	c. 30.4	c. 37.6	c. 39.8	c. 41.6	c. 44.4	c. 48.8	c. 47.4	c. 52.2	c. 62.6	c. 75.2	c. 69.2	c. 75.6	c. 66.2	c. 55.4	c. 53.2
Beef, shoulder, roast..	2 "	c. 19.6	c. 24.6	c. 26.0	c. 27.8	c. 28.0	c. 29.6	c. 34.2	c. 32.4	c. 34.2	c. 43.4	c. 53.2	c. 46.6	c. 48.4	c. 31.2	c. 30.0	c. 30.6
Veal, roast shoulder..	1 "	c. 10.0	c. 11.3	c. 12.8	c. 14.0	c. 14.4	c. 15.7	c. 18.0	c. 17.6	c. 19.8	c. 24.3	c. 27.6	c. 26.5	c. 28.7	c. 18.9	c. 18.4	c. 18.5
Mutton, roast leg	1 "	c. 11.8	c. 12.2	c. 16.8	c. 18.0	c. 17.8	c. 19.1	c. 20.9	c. 20.9	c. 24.3	c. 29.7	c. 35.2	c. 33.0	c. 35.2	c. 24.6	c. 26.9	c. 28.0
Pork, fresh, roast leg	1 "	c. 12.2	c. 13.1	c. 18.0	c. 17.8	c. 17.5	c. 19.5	c. 26.0	c. 19.8	c. 23.4	c. 32.5	c. 37.3	c. 36.6	c. 41.7	c. 23.1	c. 27.9	c. 27.2
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	c. 21.8	c. 25.0	c. 34.4	c. 33.0	c. 33.2	c. 35.2	c. 37.6	c. 36.2	c. 42.6	c. 59.8	c. 70.0	c. 70.6	c. 73.4	c. 53.2	c. 51.8	c. 51.0
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	c. 15.4	c. 17.8	c. 24.5	c. 23.8	c. 22.5	c. 24.7	c. 26.4	c. 26.2	c. 30.6	c. 44.1	c. 51.4	c. 53.7	c. 58.5	c. 43.4	c. 40.9	c. 39.3
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	c. 26.2	c. 23.2	c. 40.6	c. 36.0	c. 35.6	c. 38.4	c. 36.8	c. 36.4	c. 45.0	c. 64.8	c. 74.2	c. 79.2	c. 73.8	c. 46.0	c. 45.8	c. 46.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	c. 25.7	c. 30.0	c. 33.3	c. 32.6	c. 34.3	c. 33.7	c. 40.3	c. 42.6	c. 50.1	c. 58.1	c. 67.1	c. 74.7	c. 81.7	c. 59.4	c. 51.6	c. 44.8
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	c. 12.2	c. 23.4	c. 28.4	c. 27.9	c. 31.2	c. 28.1	c. 32.5	c. 34.6	c. 41.8	c. 50.7	c. 58.5	c. 65.0	c. 70.3	c. 52.0	c. 43.7	c. 39.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	c. 36.5	c. 39.6	c. 48.0	c. 49.2	c. 49.8	c. 51.6	c. 52.8	c. 51.6	c. 56.4	c. 69.6	c. 81.0	c. 87.0	c. 93.0	c. 80.4	c. 70.2	c. 70.2
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	c. 44.2	c. 49.4	c. 52.0	c. 53.0	c. 58.4	c. 58.0	c. 60.0	c. 64.6	c. 68.4	c. 82.8	c. 94.4	c. 104.2	c. 122.4	c. 123.0	c. 80.2	c. 77.6
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	c. 25.5	c. 27.9	c. 31.9	c. 31.5	c. 31.7	c. 33.9	c. 34.5	c. 36.8	c. 45.6	c. 51.4	c. 57.2	c. 67.3	c. 66.5	c. 46.8	c. 43.7	c. 44.2
Cheese, old.....	1 "	c. 16.1	c. 17.6	c. 18.5	c. 19.2	c. 20.1	c. 20.5	c. 22.1	c. 24.3	c. 28.7	c. 34.0	c. 32.4	c. 40.0	c. 40.7	c. 34.2	c. \$28.5	c. \$33.5
Cheese, new.....	1 "	c. 14.6	c. 15.7	c. 17.5	c. 17.8	c. 19.5	c. 19.1	c. 20.2	c. 21.3	c. 26.9	c. 30.1	c. 32.3	c. 37.0	c. 38.4	c. 29.8	c. \$28.5	c. \$33.5
Bread, plain, white..	15 "	c. 55.5	c. 58.5	c. 66.0	c. 64.5	c. 60.0	c. 61.5	c. 60.0	c. 66.0	c. 87.0	c. 112.5	c. 118.5	c. 118.5	c. 141.0	c. 109.5	c. 100.5	c. 102.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	c. 25.0	c. 28.0	c. 33.0	c. 32.0	c. 34.0	c. 32.0	c. 38.0	c. 34.0	c. 54.0	c. 65.0	c. 69.0	c. 66.0	c. 75.0	c. 51.0	c. 44.0	c. 44.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	c. 18.0	c. 19.5	c. 21.0	c. 21.0	c. 22.0	c. 22.0	c. 24.5	c. 23.5	c. 27.0	c. 33.0	c. 41.0	c. 38.5	c. 40.0	c. 29.0	c. 27.5	c. 27.5
Rice.....	2 "	c. 10.4	c. 10.6	c. 10.4	c. 10.6	c. 11.6	c. 11.4	c. 13.2	c. 11.8	c. 13.4	c. 18.8	c. 25.2	c. 23.8	c. 33.0	c. 19.6	c. \$21.2	c. \$21.0
Beans, handpicked....	2 "	c. 8.6	c. 9.4	c. 10.8	c. 10.4	c. 11.6	c. 12.4	c. 13.6	c. 15.8	c. 22.4	c. 32.6	c. 33.0	c. 22.4	c. 22.2	c. 17.6	c. 17.0	c. 17.6
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	c. 9.9	c. 7.7	c. 11.5	c. 13.8	c. 13.5	c. 12.0	c. 12.8	c. 12.1	c. 13.6	c. 16.8	c. 23.5	c. 26.7	c. 28.5	c. 21.3	c. 22.6	c. 19.5
Prunes, medium size..	1 "	c. 11.5	c. 9.6	c. 9.9	c. 12.2	c. 12.9	c. 11.9	c. 13.1	c. 12.8	c. 13.3	c. 16.5	c. 19.2	c. 24.4	c. 26.6	c. 18.2	c. 18.9	c. 18.2
Sugar, granulated....	4 "	c. 21.6	c. 22.0	c. 24.0	c. 24.0	c. 26.0	c. 23.6	c. 32.4	c. 30.4	c. 37.6	c. 42.8	c. 49.2	c. 51.2	c. 64.0	c. 39.2	c. 36.0	c. 48.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	c. 10.0	c. 9.8	c. 10.8	c. 11.0	c. 12.0	c. 11.0	c. 14.8	c. 14.0	c. 17.6	c. 19.8	c. 22.6	c. 23.8	c. 30.8	c. 18.6	c. 17.0	c. 23.0
Tea, black, medium... 1/4 "	c. 8.2	c. 8.3	c. 8.7	c. 8.9	c. 8.8	c. 8.9	c. 9.8	c. 9.6	c. 9.9	c. 9.9	c. 12.5	c. 15.6	c. 15.5	c. 15.7	c. 13.6	c. \$14.8	c. \$17.1
Tea, green, medium... 1/4 "	c. 8.7	c. 8.7	c. 9.1	c. 9.4	c. 9.5	c. 9.3	c. 9.8	c. 10.0	c. 9.8	c. 9.8	c. 11.9	c. 15.0	c. 16.2	c. 16.5	c. 15.0	c. \$14.8	c. \$17.1
Coffee, medium..... 1/4 "	c. 8.6	c. 8.8	c. 8.9	c. 9.2	c. 9.3	c. 9.4	c. 9.9	c. 9.9	c. 9.9	c. 9.9	c. 10.1	c. 11.6	c. 14.0	c. 15.4	c. 13.4	c. 13.3	c. 13.5
Potatoes.....	2 pks	c. 24.1	c. 28.0	c. 30.3	c. 44.6	c. 46.3	c. 36.0	c. 31.7	c. 38.3	c. 61.0	c. 67.0	c. 64.0	c. 71.3	c. 73.2	c. 55.1	c. 38.3	c. 52.8
Vinegar, white wine.. 1/2 pt.	c. .7	c. .7	c. .7	c. .7	c. .7	c. .8	c. .8	c. .8	c. .7	c. .8	c. .9	c. .9	c. .9	c. .9	c. .9	c. .9	c. .9
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.96	\$ 8.02	\$ 9.81	\$ 12.10	\$ 13.65	\$ 14.27	\$ 15.32	\$ 11.08	\$ 10.23	\$ 10.65
Starch, laundry..... 1/2 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 4.5	c. 4.8	c. 4.7	c. 4.8	c. 4.3	c. 4.0	c. 4.1
Coal, anthracite..... 1 1/2 ton	c. 39.5	c. 45.2	c. 48.1	c. 48.8	c. 51.9	c. 55.0	c. 54.0	c. 52.8	c. 62.4	c. 64.2	c. 69.7	c. 78.4	c. 82.9	c. 127.2	c. 109.7	c. 115.6	c. 111.5
Coal, bituminous.... " "	c. 31.1	c. 32.3	c. 35.0	c. 35.0	c. 37.5	c. 38.7	c. 47.3	c. 36.3	c. 44.4	c. 54.9	c. 63.6	c. 63.3	c. 93.8	c. 72.6	c. 76.8	c. 71.6	c. 71.5
Wood, hard..... " "	c. 32.5	c. 35.3	c. 38.8	c. 41.4	c. 41.3	c. 42.5	c. 42.6	c. 41.3	c. 48.5	c. 59.6	c. 79.0	c. 78.5	c. 87.0	c. 81.7	c. 79.1	c. 78.6	c. 79.4
Wood, soft..... " "	c. 22.6	c. 25.5	c. 29.4	c. 30.0	c. 30.0	c. 30.6	c. 31.4	c. 30.4	c. 32.7	c. 43.5	c. 57.3	c. 59.9	c. 67.4	c. 61.1	c. 59.2	c. 59.2	c. 59.6
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	c. 24.0	c. 24.5	c. 24.4	c. 23.1	c. 21.0	c. 23.7	c. 23.7	c. 23.1	c. 22.9	c. 26.0	c. 27.8	c. 28.6	c. 39.9	c. 31.6	c. 31.0	c. 30.3
Fuel and lighting†.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.84	\$ 2.11	\$ 2.54	\$ 3.06	\$ 3.13	\$ 4.15	\$ 3.57	\$ 3.62	\$ 3.51
Rent..... 1/4 mo.		\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.38	\$ 3.97	\$ 4.10	\$ 4.51	\$ 4.85	\$ 5.54	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.96
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.01	\$ 14.36	\$ 13.86	\$ 16.05	\$ 19.19	\$ 21.61	\$ 22.99	\$ 26.13	\$ 21.60	\$ 20.89	\$ 21.16

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.**

Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.84	8.07	9.68	12.15	13.87	14.62	15.75	11.23	10.40	10.96	11.09
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.89	6.92	8.20	10.77	12.02	12.67	13.17	9.86	9.27	9.59	9.55
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.72	7.87	9.66	12.05	13.52	14.35	15.16	11.24	10.29	10.83	11.00
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.44	7.58	9.38	11.66	13.16	13.06	14.45	10.59	9.84	9.92	9.95
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.72	7.95	10.63	12.20	13.61	14.30	15.24	10.97	10.19	10.69	10.61
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.15	8.19	9.30	11.53	13.05	13.91	15.26	10.83	9.74	10.14	10.22
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	9.02	8.18	9.83	11.95	13.70	14.51	15.36	10.89	9.91	10.29	10.48
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.51	8.18	9.75	12.06	13.51	14.05	15.43	10.81	9.99	10.32	10.39
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.13	9.13	9.31	8.62	10.27	12.63	14.19	15.40	16.58	12.28	11.65	11.51	11.86

\*December only. †Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see special article.



and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the

grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in

using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to decline. Both sirloin steak and round steak were considerably lower, the former declining from an average of 29.1c per pound in October to 27.8c in November and

the latter from 23.8c in October to 22.6c in November. Rib roast also showed a general decline averaging 21.5c per pound in October and 20.8c in November. Shoulder roast was down from 15.3c per pound in October to 15c in November. Veal prices showed little change in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Mutton, leg roast, was down from an average of 28c per pound to 26.6c. The decline was general. Fresh pork also was lower, averaging 27.2c per pound in October and 25.9c in November. Salt pork declined slightly to 25.2c per pound. Bacon declined from an average of 39.3c per pound in October to 38.6c in November. Prices in all provinces averaged lower except in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Boiled ham declined in the average 1c per pound to 59½c. Fresh fish showed little change. Salt herrings were slightly lower while salt cod advanced. Lard was slightly higher, averaging 23.c per pound.

A seasonal advance in eggs continued, fresh eggs averaging 52c per dozen in November as compared with 44.3c in October, 38.3c in September and 32.4c in August and cooking eggs averaging 44c in November, 39.7c in October, and 34c in September. Milk averaged slightly higher. Prices advanced in Halifax, Charlottetown, Fredericton, Bathurst, Quebec, Sherbrooke, London, Windsor, Regina, Prince Albert, Medicine Hat, Nelson, New Westminster, and Vancouver. Butter also was higher in most localities, dairy averaging 40.6c per pound in November as compared with 39.2c in October and creamery averaging 44.9c per pound in November and 44.2c in October. Cheese ad-

vanced slightly in the average from 33.5c per pound to 33.8c.

Bread was practically unchanged. Flour was slightly lower in the average at 4.3c per pound. Rolled oats, rice and tapioca were steady. Canned vegetables were slightly higher, canned tomatoes being up in the average from 17.2c per can to 17.7c in November and canned corn from 15.9c in October to 16.3c in November. Beans were little changed. Onions were down from 6.4c per pound in October to 6c in November. Potatoes again showed a substantial decline averaging \$1.395 per ninety pounds in November, \$1.584 in October and \$1.988 in September. Prices in most localities were lower. Evaporated apples declined from 19.5c in October to 18.9c in November. Prunes also were down from an average of 18.2c per pound in October to 17.7c in November. Raisins and currants were slightly lower. Raspberry jam and canned peaches were little changed. Granulated sugar was again slightly higher, averaging 12.2c per pound in November, 12.1c in October, and 11.3c in September. Tea and coffee were slightly higher. Cream of tartar was up from 66.4c per pound in October to 68.5c in November. Laundry starch was up somewhat, averaging 12.2c per pound.

Anthracite coal averaged \$17.92 per ton in November as compared with \$17.85 in October. Higher prices were reported from Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Hull, Oshawa, and Niagara Falls. Bituminous coal was practically unchanged at an average of \$11.44 per ton. Hard wood was slightly higher at \$12.70 per cord in November as compared with \$12.58 in October. Higher

prices were reported from Truro, Ottawa, and Cobalt. Soft wood also showed a small advance averaging \$9.53 per cord. Coal oil was slightly lower, averaging 30.1c per gallon.

Rent was slightly lower in Edmonton and Calgary.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of the statement on price changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Grains were downward on the whole, the change in wheat, however, being slight, No. 1 Manitoba Northern at Winnipeg averaging 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel as compared with 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ c in October. The belief that export demand for Europe would ultimately improve tended to keep up the market, but increased supplies on the market tended to lower prices. Oats fell from 42c per bushel to 39c. Flour, first patents, declined from \$6.50 per barrel to \$6.30. Raw sugar declined from \$7.42 per hundred to \$7.02 but later the price advanced owing to short supplies in Cuba and reports of a short crop of sugar beets in Europe. Potatoes were down in Toronto from \$1.50 per bag to \$1.40. Apples and lemons declined but oranges advanced. Cattle at Winnipeg were down from \$5.25 per hundred to \$5.00 and at Toronto from \$6.74 to \$6.25. Hogs fell from \$8.75 per hundred to \$8.40. Beef and pork also declined. Hides fell from 11c per pound to 10c and sole leather from 42c per pound to 40c. Fresh eggs advanced from 50c per dozen to 70c and new cheese fell from 26c per pound to 24c. Raw cotton advanced steeply, rising from 30c



per pound at New York to  $34\frac{1}{2}$ c owing to unfavourable crop conditions and damage from the boll weevil. Prices of cotton yarn and sash cord advanced in sympathy with the market for raw cotton. Raw silk fell \$10.20 per pound to \$7.80 at New York, the market being comparatively steady following the speculation due to the earthquake in Japan. Silk thread fell from \$21.00 per

ponnd to \$19.75. Pig iron fell from \$27.00 per ton to \$25.00 but later advanced \$1.00. The copper market began to recover, rising from \$14.85 per hundredweight to \$15.15. Tin and lead also advanced. Gasoline fell from 24c per gallon to 23c. Soda ash, caustic soda, alum, and wood alcohol were lower.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork			Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
Dominion (Average)...	27.8	22.6	20.8	15.0	11.4	18.5	26.6	25.9	25.2	38.6	42.8	59.5
Nova Scotia (Average)	29.7	25.2	21.6	17.1	14.0	16.5	25.2	26.5	25.5	36.7	41.3	60.8
1-Sydney.....	29.5	23	21.5	16.4	14.5	15	28.1	27.8	26	37.9	41	58.2
2-New Glasgow.....	27.2	23.3	19.5	15.3	12.5	12.7	24.2	26.3	26.2	37.2	40	61.2
3-Amherst.....	25	24.3	16.3	14.7	12.3	15	21	22.7	23.6	34.3	39.2	61.7
4-Halifax.....	33.7	25.3	25.3	17.9	14.2	17.4	27.5	28	24.5	33.9	38.8	55.5
5-Truro.....	33.3	30	25	21	16.3	22.5	25	27.7	27	40	47.5	65
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.	25.1	24	20.6	16.1	13.1	12	21.4	23.3	22	33.9	37.5	50
New Bruns. (Aver.)..	28.4	24.0	21.4	15.4	12.2	17.4	22.2	27.4	24.7	38.5	43.3	57.8
7-Moncton.....	29.5	23.7	20.2	16	12	.....	25	30	26.7	38.5	44.2	60
8-St. John.....	34.2	26	24	15.4	13	16.7	23.6	26.6	22.8	39.4	42.2	59.2
9-Fredericton.....	30	26.2	26.2	17.7	13.7	13.5	20	28.7	24.1	38.7	43.7	62
10-Bathurst.....	20	20	15	12.3	10.2	22	20	24.2	25	37.2	43	50
Quebec (Average)....	23.1	22.1	20.9	14.2	10.0	14.7	22.3	21.4	22.2	34.5	37.3	55.9
11-Quebec.....	23.4	21.9	18.8	14.1	9.3	13.9	25.5	20.4	23.3	35.9	38.2	58.5
12-Three Rivers.....	23.6	22.5	22.8	15	9.8	14	18.8	22.1	22.2	.....	40	58.3
13-Sherbrooke.....	33.8	25.2	27.4	18.5	11.7	14.5	23.2	21.4	23	35.7	37.7	61.7
14-Sorel.....	20.7	19	19.5	11.8	8	10	19.8	19.3	20.7	.....	38.2	52.5
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	18.8	19.2	17.6	11.2	8.5	15.5	20	19.2	18.6	31.5	32.5	55
16-St. John's.....	22	25.5	22	13	9.5	20	.....	22	22.7	36.5	40	.....
17-Theford Mines.....	20	21	15	17	14	18	19	20	23.7	32	33	43
18-Montreal.....	26.3	22.3	23.8	12.4	9.2	10.7	25.9	23.7	22.4	37	39.7	59.8
19-Hull.....	24.3	22.3	21.1	15.2	10.2	15.9	26.4	24.1	23.2	32.8	36.6	58.2
Ontario (Average)....	28.8	23.3	21.4	15.6	11.7	20.7	26.4	26.0	25.3	35.6	39.9	59.0
20-Ottawa.....	25.7	20.9	20.3	15.5	10.1	16.8	28.1	24.7	23.6	35	41.4	59.7
21-Brockville.....	29.7	26	23	15.5	9.3	20.1	27.5	24.5	22.7	39.3	40.5	57
22-Kingston.....	25.4	19.6	19.5	15.5	9.9	.....	.....	24.1	21.7	32.9	38.4	55.6
23-Belleville.....	26	21	23.3	15.7	10	21.7	28.3	24	.....	42.5	43.8	62.6
24-Peterborough.....	28.4	23.5	21.4	16.8	12.4	21	24.7	25.9	25	42.3	44.6	57.6
25-Oshawa.....	27.5	23.1	19.8	14.5	12.8	21.8	28	25.8	24	35	40	57.5
26-Orillia.....	26.8	21.9	19.5	15.3	11	19.3	25	28.8	25.4	36.5	40.0	58.6
27-Toronto.....	29.2	21.3	22.6	13.8	12.6	21.1	27	25.5	26.8	35.9	40.8	58.8
28-Niagara Falls.....	31.8	25.3	22.7	16.2	10.7	21.1	23.7	23.4	25	30.1	36.1	60
29-St. Catharines.....	23.6	25	23.4	14.3	10.8	20.8	30	26.2	21.5	33.3	35.2	58.4
30-Hamilton.....	32.6	25.2	25	16.3	14	23.2	26.4	25.5	26	34.9	39.6	58.8
31-Brantford.....	29.6	24.2	21.2	16.1	11.8	20.6	30.9	26.2	30	35	40.7	59
32-Galt.....	25.5	23.7	21.2	15.4	11.8	24.3	27.5	23.3	27.5	35.6	38.6	59
33-Guelph.....	32.2	25	21.7	16.5	13.4	21	30	23.8	25	33.2	37.7	55.5
34-Kitchener.....	29.5	26	20.3	18.8	14.9	23.9	30	25.6	30	34.4	38.5	57.7
35-Woodstock.....	38.3	23.2	23.7	14.5	13.2	17.7	25	25.4	24	34.3	36.9	57.4
36-Stratford.....	28	23.1	18.7	15.9	11.7	19.1	25	23.7	25	33.7	39.1	59.2
37-London.....	29	24.3	22.9	15.6	10.9	21.1	28.8	25.6	24.4	34.2	38.8	61
38-St. Thomas.....	25.2	20.2	17.8	13.1	10.8	19.7	24	25.3	20	33.7	37.6	58
39-Chatham.....	29.4	24.2	21	16	11.7	21.7	26.6	26.2	25.2	34.8	39.1	59.6
40-Windsor.....	24.3	18.1	18.4	12.9	10.1	20.7	29.8	24.2	22.9	32.9	36.6	58.2
41-Owen Sound.....	27.8	23.3	21.3	16.8	13.1	20.1	22.3	25.8	25	31.6	38.8	57.5
42-Cobalt.....	24.2	29.5	26.6	15.6	13	21.2	25	29.8	26.7	38.2	43.8	61.4
43-Timmins.....	26.7	22.7	21.7	16	9.8	21.3	29.3	28.7	24.3	35.7	37.7	53.3
44-Sault Ste. Marie.....	30.5	25.1	22.3	17.4	11.2	20.7	27.6	27.9	25.8	35.8	40	59.6
45-Port Arthur.....	31.8	23.4	19.7	15.4	12	18.8	30	26.5	30	42.4	47.2	67.3
46-Port William.....	30.8	21.7	19	15	12.6	19.3	28	26	30	40.6	46	64.3
Manitoba (Average)...	25.6	17.2	16.6	11.6	8.6	14.8	26.2	23.8	24.3	40.5	45.9	60.9
47-Winnipeg.....	29.4	17.4	17.5	11	8.7	14.4	25.6	23.7	26.3	40.4	45	58.9
48-Brandon.....	21.8	16.9	15.7	12.2	8.4	15.2	26.8	23.8	22.3	40.5	46.8	62.8
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	26.5	18.6	17.0	12.1	8.9	15.9	27.5	24.7	24.2	47.8	52.3	62.2
49-Regina.....	27.6	18.6	17.6	11.9	9.6	16	23	21.9	.....	45.8	.....	65.5
50-Prince Albert.....	22.5	15	15	11.3	9	15	25	22.5	23.3	46.7	50	55
51-Saskatoon.....	24.2	16.8	15.8	11.3	7.5	14.6	27.5	25.8	21.7	47.2	49.3	56.9
52-Moose Jaw.....	31.7	23.8	19.7	13.8	9.6	17.8	28.6	25.5	27.5	51.5	57.5	71.3
Alberta (Average)....	24.5	17.2	16.2	11.0	8.0	13.0	29.8	25.5	25.3	44.3	49.9	59.8
53-Medicine Hat.....	25	16.8	16	11.5	7.3	12.3	30	24	29	48	53.3	62.2
54-Edmonton.....	26.9	17.6	18.1	10.6	8.7	15.6	33.2	29.1	24.3	44.4	47.6	60
55-Calgary.....	20.9	14.9	14.6	10.4	7.9	12.1	26.3	26.1	23.0	41	47.9	59
56-Lethbridge.....	25	19.5	16	11.0	8.2	11.9	29.5	23.7	24.2	43.7	50.6	57.8
British Colum. (Aver.)	31.4	24.3	22.9	18.4	13.3	23.1	34.4	31.5	29.0	46.8	52.1	64.7
57-Fernie.....	28.3	24	22	15	11.2	17	35	33.3	33.3	46.2	52	66
58-Nelson.....	31	25	22.5	16.5	12.5	26	36	30	29	50	57.5	62.5
59-Trail.....	32	25	22	18.2	14.2	25	36.7	31.7	28	52.4	58.7	67
60-New Westminster.....	35	25	25	20	13.5	25	30	.....	30.4	37.5	49.3	63.6
61-Vancouver.....	31.7	23.6	21.1	13.1	13.3	23.2	35.1	29.6	28.8	44.8	48	63
62-Victoria.....	30	21.7	22.3	15.5	14.3	24.3	33.3	30.7	24.5	49.1	53.3	64.3
63-Nanaimo.....	31.7	25	23.7	17	15.3	25.7	33.7	30	25	46.1	49.2	63
64-Prince Rupert.....	31.2	23	24	15.9	11.7	18.3	35.6	35.5	33	48	48.7	68

a. Prices per single-quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c to 18c per quart. c. Nineteen cents for non pasteurized, guaranteed pure.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1923.

Fish										Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boned, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.			Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17.1	23.7	19.3	13.6	.583	21.1	20.2	33.8	23.1	52.0	44.0	12.0	40.6	44.0	
12.0	30.0			.580	19.5	17.2	26.9	24.3	52.1	47.9	11.9	41.5	47.2	
12	35			60	17.9	16.5	26.1	24.3	54.9	49	b12-14	42.3	47.5	1
12	23			45	17.9	16.7	27.2	23	50	49.6	13	41.3	47	2
12	32			50	19.8	15	26.7	23.6	47.9	45	9	40	45.3	3
				50	25	15.2	24.1	24.7	56.7	49.6	a13.3	38.8	47.1	4
12				60	19.8	15	26.7	24.2	51	46.5	11	45	49.2	5
11.3	35.0			525	17.6	18.5	33.6	23.3	37.2	32.7	9-10	35	41.3	6
12				60	19	18	33.6	23.2	43.3	44.4	12-13	42.5	47.3	
12		10		60	19	24	39.1	24.2	48.2	46	11-13	46.9	48.7	7
15	35			60	16.9	13.9	35.2	22.9	52.1	41	13	41.9	46.6	8
12	35			50	18	18.2	33.8	22.2	56.9	50.5	12	46	48.7	9
6				40	16.4	18	26.2	23.5	40	40	12	35	45	10
13.7	28.7	20.0	9.3	.592	21.5	20.9	30.0	22.4	50.3	42.3	10.7	39.3	42.6	
10	20	20		50	20	21	29.5	23.5	53	41.2	14	38.6	42.3	11
12-15	25			50	20	17.7	26.7	23.3	53.7	41.4	a12	36.7	42	12
	35				21	22.7	38.3	20.9	50.6	43	a11.1	40	44.1	13
		15					24.5	21.7	48.1	40	8		40.3	14
		25					19.7	20.2	50.7	45.7	7		41.5	15
		15	10	60	25		40	22	53.3	48.7	10	42	44.5	16
				55			27.6	24.4	45	40	10	40	43.8	17
15-20	32-35	25	8	60-100	22	21.3	35.9	22	52.7	39.9	13	39.5	42.6	18
	30			60	21	21.7	27.9	23.7	45.3	40.4	11	38.2	42.4	19
19.1	31.3	20.8	11.9	.617	20.5	19.7	35.2	22.5	50.3	44.8	12.0	40.7	44.0	
18	35	22			20.9	18.3	37	23	56.6	45.8	11	39.8	44	20
	30	20			21.6	19.5	35.8	23	44.9		10-11	38.5	42.8	21
15	35	20-22			17	18	30.9	21.1	53.3	44.2	10	38.4	41.7	22
					25	20	27.2	22.9	43.6	41.7	a9	45	42.7	23
15	35	22			19.3	24.7	38.6	22.3	47.9	42.3	10	40.2	41.4	24
	30	20			20	18.5	35	23	59.3	44.6	13	43	44.2	25
					19.3	20.6	30.8	22.9	45	45	10-11.5	39	42.7	26
18-20	23-30	18-22		60	23	17.3	35.6	22.2	53.2	42.5	a13.3	41.2	44.4	27
22	35	25	12.5		22.4	19.8	41.6	22.8	53.6	46	12	41.5	46.3	28
	35	25	15		21.7	19.5	40.7	21.6	49.4	43	12	41	43.7	29
					19.3	18.3	42.3	21.9	56.2	46	13	40.7	45.1	30
22	30	25			20	17	33.5	22.1	48.8	43.2	11	41.3	43	31
	30	22	12		20	18.9	27.5	22.3	50.6	46.5	a11.8	40.7	43.3	32
	30	20			17.2	20	35.9	23.1	50.5	45	10-11	39.6	41.9	33
	30	20		60	20	20	29.2	20.9	49.4	48.3	a11.8	41	43	34
20	20	25	15		18	21	36.1	20.8	44.9	41.8	10	39	41.2	35
20	35	25	10		20	20	30.2	22.1	46	42.1	12	40.2	43.1	36
20	30	20		60	20.3	13.7	34.8	22.2	48	45	11	41.9	43.7	37
20-25	30	25	10	50	20	20.7	40.2	24.1	50.8	47.4	12	43.8	44.5	38
18	30	18	12		20.7	22.9	34.5	22.8	45.3	45	12	44.4	45.3	39
		20			21	24	40.7	21.6	47.4	45.7	c15	40	45.3	40
		17			16	16.5	33	22.3	44.2	42.9	a11	40.6	41	41
	30	15		70	25	20	36.7	25	43.3	46	15		47.1	42
					20.2	20	27	23	54.3	46	20		47.7	43
		20			25	20.6	42.5	21.9	52.6	44.3	13	39	44.5	44
	30	16	9		21.3	17	37	23.8	53.3	47.5	a12.5	37.5	45.2	45
15-20	25-30	18		70	21.3	21.4	45.1	23.9	54.6	46.7	a12.5	41	46.2	46
	30.0	15.9			21.9	18.7	37.4	22.9	47.3	39.2	11.6	37.4	43.9	
	30	18			21.2	18	40.6	22.7	53.5	39.3	12	35.5	44.4	47
	30	12.5-15			22.5	19.3	34.2	23	41.1	39.1	10	39.2	43.4	48
17.5	23.4	14.2			24.2	22.4	31.8	23.9	44.0	37.7	12.8	37.6	44.6	
	30				23.8	20.8	30.8	22.3	50	45.5	13	38.8	44.2	49
	15				22.5	20	25.8	24.3	37.5	31.3	11	35.7	45	50
15	25-30	12.5	15	50	25	20.7	32	25	45.6	36.2	12	36	43.7	51
20	30	15			25	25	38.6	24	43	37.9	15	40	45.4	52
22.1	26.8	15.1	18.3		23.2	22.2	38.0	23.9	49.9	40.1	11.0	38.0	44.6	
25	30	18	20		25	25	38.1	24.8	49.6	38.3	11	40.8	45	53
17.5-20	22-20	12.5	15		22.3	22	32.4	24.4	53.6	42.7	a11.1	37.9	43.9	54
25-28	30-32	15	18	90	23.6	19.7	42.3	22.8	48.3	36	10	35.9	44.6	55
18	22	15	20		22	22.2	30.3	23.7	48.1	41.4	12	37.5	44.7	56
18.7	25.9		16.8		23.8	22.6	35.4	24.1	69.2	43.4	14.2	43.8	43.0	
20-22	30	20			24.7	24.2	39.2	20	63	50	15	40	48.5	57
25	30	20			25	25	36.4	27.5	68.3	43.3	a17	42.5	48	58
25	30	20			25	25	35	29.9	73	50.6	15	43.3	48.9	59
15	20				21.8	21.5	36.2	21.5	66.3	47.2	10	43.2	45.6	60
15	20	15			21.1	19.6	34.9	21.1	71.6	45.5	a11.1	39.8	47.1	61
15	27	12.5			22.5	19.7	32.8	20.9	71	46.6	a12.5	46.9	52	62
15	25				20	20.8	39.7	24.5	70.8	47	13	50	51.6	63
	25				30	25	23.7	21.7	69.2	52	20	45	50	64



## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
									Tomatoes, 2½s, per can	Peas, standard 2s, per can	Corn, 2s, per can
Dominion (Average).....	cents 28.0	cents 33.8	cents 6.8	cents 17.6	cents 4.3	cents 5.6	cents 10.5	cents 14.7	cents 17.7	cents 17.7	cents 16.3
Nova Scotia (Average).....	30.9	33.5	7.7	17.3	5.0	5.8	10.3	16.0	19.7	19.1	17.8
1-Sydney.....	30	33.8	8	17.9	5.3	6.1	10.3	16.6	20	19.9	18.5
2-New Glasgow.....		33.8	8	17.2	4.8	5.5	10.6	15.5	19.8	19	18.5
3-Amherst.....		33	8	17.6	4.9	5.9	10	14.5	19.7	18.9	15.4
4-Halifax.....	31.7	33.3	7.3	16	4.7	5.4	9.8	18.4	19.1	18.2	17.8
5-Truro.....		34.2	7.3	18	5.1	6	10.9	15	20	19.7	18.8
6 P.E.I.—Charlott'n.....		30.2	6.7	18.3	4.5	5	10	16.6	19	16.2	16
British Colum. (Aver.).....	26.7	34.0	8.0	18.0	4.9	5.9	10.6	16.5	18.0	17.5	16.1
7-Moncton.....		35.8	7.3-8.7	19.5	4.9	6.3	11.6	17.2	18.5	18.4	17.4
8-St. John.....	27	33.1	8	19	4.8	6.2	10.4	18.3	16.6	16.5	15
9-Fredericton.....	25	32	8	16.6	4.7	5.6	10.3	14.4	17	17.4	15.3
10-Bathurst.....	28	35	8	17.8	5.1	5.5	10	16	20	17.7	16.5
Quebec (Average).....	27.2	31.2	6.1	18.0	4.6	8.2	9.6	15.4	16.5	18.3	15.1
11-Quebec.....	27	33.8	7.5	17.4	4.4	6.5	10.3	15.1	18.7	17.3	15.7
12-Three Rivers.....	27.7	30.5	6	18.2	4.8	5.5	9.2	16.2	16.8	20.3	15
13-Sherbrooke.....	29.5	33.6	7.3	18.6	4.5	6.1	10.2	16.1	16.8	19.2	15.9
14-Sorel.....	25	28.1	5.3	18.8	4.5	6.5	8.9	15	15	18.5	14.6
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	25	28.7	5.3	17.5	4.4	6	9.7	16.7	17.8	21.5	15
16-St. John's.....	30	34	4.7	17.7	4.6	7.7	11.5	15	15	16.7	15
17-Thetford Mines.....		29.5	6	17.8	5.0	6.7	8.8	14.8	16.2	19.6	15.2
18-Montréal.....	26.2	32	6.7-7	18.1	4.6	5.3	10.3	14.8	16.6	16.7	15.2
19-Hull.....	27.2	30.9	6	17.6	5.0	5.7	7.6	15	15.9	15.3	14.4
Ontario (Average).....	26.6	33.2	6.4	17.3	4.1	5.2	11.0	14.9	16.9	16.3	15.2
20-Ottawa.....	27.5	33.6	6.7	17.2	5	5.7	10.5	15	17.4	15.9	15.5
21-Brockville.....	27.2	29.7	6	17	4.3	5	9.8	13.8	16.7	15.4	14.8
22-Kingston.....	25.2	31.3	6	15.3	4.4	4.8	9.3	14.1	15.2	14.9	14
23-Belleville.....	28	33.2	5.3	17.2	4.3	5	10.6	15.7	15	15.7	15
24-Peterborough.....	25.5	34.4	6.7	17.3	3.7	5.1	10.8	15	16.7	15.3	14.9
25-Oshawa.....	28	33.8	6	17.5	4.1	5	12.3	15	16	16.8	14.7
26-Orillia.....	25.9	33	6	18.3	4.2	5	12.3	14.9	17.3	17	15.2
27-Toronto.....	26	33.5	6	17.6	4.1	5.4	10.3	14	16.5	15.6	14.8
28-Niagara Falls.....	27.8	33.6	6.7	17	4.1	5	11.9	15.9	17.8	16.6	15.9
29-St. Catharines.....	25.6	31.2	6.7	15.5	4.2	4.9	11.4	15.4	16.5	15.1	14
30-Hamilton.....	25.7	35.6	5.3	17.1	3.8	5.1	10.6	14.3	16.6	16.1	15
31-Brantford.....	24.9	33.8	6	17.5	3.7	4.9	12.7	15.5	16.3	15.5	15
32-Galt.....	27.7	32.3	6.7	16.9	3.8	5	10.8	16.2	17.3	16.4	14.6
33-Guelph.....	26.6	33.5	6	16.7	3.9	5.2	12.5	13.7	16.5	15.6	15.4
34-Kitchener.....	25.2	33.9	6	17.8	3.6	5.3	11.9	16.6	16.9	16.2	15.2
35-Woodstock.....	26	30.6	6	17.4	3.7	5	11.2	14.1	15.6	16.1	14.7
36-Stratford.....	25	33.8	6.7	17.2	3.8	5.1	11.8	15.1	17.8	16.3	15
37-London.....	25.6	33.6	6	17	3.9	5.2	10.1	14.4	16.7	16.4	15.4
38-St. Thomas.....	27.4	32.7	6	17.9	4.1	5.1	11.8	13.8	17.8	17.2	15.8
39-Chatham.....	27.3	33.9	6.7	18.6	4.1	5.5	10.8	16	17.2	16.7	14.8
40-Windsor.....	28.3	31.8	6.7	17.2	4	5.2	10.3	14	15.8	16	14.5
41-Owen Sound.....	26.7	33.8	5.3	17.8	3.8	5.2	10.7	14.4	15.6	15.6	15
42-Cobalt.....	28	34.3	7.4	16.5	4.8	7.5	10.5	13.8	17.9	18.5	17.9
43-Timmins.....	24.7	34	8.7	14.5	4.8	4.2	10.6	16	19.2	18.8	17.4
44-Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.6	35.2	6.7	18.2	4.3	5.5	11.2	14.9	17.1	16.6	15.3
45-Port Arthur.....	30	32.5	6.7	18.8	4.2	5.1	10.2	15	17.8	17.3	15
46-Fort William.....	28.1	35	6.7	19	4.4	6	10.6	15	18.5	17.4	15
Manitoba (Average).....	28.8	34.1	5.9	18.6	4.3	5.8	11.4	16.1	19.9	18.9	18.2
47-Winnipeg.....	27.6	34.2	6	18.8	4.2	5.6	11.5	15.5	19	18.4	17.2
48-Brandon.....	30	34	5.7	18.3	4.3	6	11.3	16.7	20.7	19.4	19.2
Saskatchewan (Aver.).....	32.5	36.1	6.7	18.5	4.1	5.5	10.6	13.7	20.0	20.0	18.8
49-Regina.....		34	7.2	16.8	4.1	5.2	9.8	13.8	19.3	18.9	18.3
50-Prince Albert.....	35	37.1	6.7	14	3.9	5.8	9.5	15	21.6	21.1	19.3
51-Saskatoon.....	30	36.4	6.7	15	4.1	5.4	10.8	12.3	19.7	19.6	19.7
52-Moose Jaw.....		37	6	20	4.4	5.5	12.1	13.6	19.3	20.5	17.8
Alberta (Average).....	31.2	36.5	7.2	16.8	4.0	5.4	9.8	13.7	18.5	19.1	18.3
53-Medicine Hat.....	35	39	5.7-6.7	16.5	3.9	6.2	10	13.9	18.9	20	18.2
54-Edmonton.....		34.7	7.2	16.6	4.1	5	8.9	13.2	18.4	18.1	18.4
55-Calgary.....	28.7	37.1	7.2	17.2	4.1	4.9	10.4	13.9	18.4	19	18.9
56-Lethbridge.....	30	35	8	16.8	4	5.6	10	13.9	18.2	19.3	17.7
British Colum (Aver.).....	30.8	36.7	7.7	19.0	4.3	6.0	9.6	12.2	17.8	19.1	17.6
57-Fernie.....	37.5	36.2	7.7	16	4.5	5.5	11.3	14.2	19.2	20	20
58-Nelson.....	31.7	40	8.3	17.5	4.6	5.8	10	14.2	16.9	21.7	20
59-Trail.....	30	40.8	7.7	18	4	5.2	10	12.5	15	19.1	18.1
60-New Westminster.....	27.9	34.1	8.3	22.5	4.3	5.7	8.5	10.8	17.4	18.2	15.1
61-Vancouver.....	29.1	33.8	6-6.7	22	4.3	5.7	8.5	11	18.1	18.3	16.1
62-Victoria.....	29.2	35.4	7.4	19	4.3	5.5	9.1	11	17.9	18.4	16.1
63-Nanaimo.....		36.1	7.4	21.6	4.2	6.2	9.7	11.2	19.2	19.2	17.8
64-Prince Rupert.....	30	37.5	8.3	15	4.5	8	10	12.5	18.3	17.7	17.7

\*Formerly per bag of 90 lbs. and per peck of 15 lbs.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1923 (Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	*Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2½ per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
8.7	6.0	1.395	28.8	26.1	18.9	17.7	19.2	22.7	.991	31.4	.816	50.2	
8.9	5.5	1.499	29.0	24.6	18.9	18.3	20.0	24.4	.983	33.8	.871	52.2	
9.4	6.1	1.861	37.1	.....	22.5	19	22.1	25.4	1.06	35.8	.937	.....	1
8.9	5.2	1.483	28.3	23.7	18	19.2	19.4	24.2	1.00	33.4	.76	61.7	2
8.2	5.4	1.14	20.5	.....	20	17.8	19	24.6	.825	32.5	.875	45	3
9.9	5.4	1.62	35.5	31.2	15	16.5	19.4	22	.931	33.5	.833	.....	4
8.2	5.2	1.39	23.7	19	.....	19	20.2	25.7	1.10	33.7	.95	50	5
8.3	5.8	.937	18.4	19.7	20	16.6	18.8	22.4	.962	29	.86	75	6
9.3	6.2	1.369	29.8	25.9	17.9	19.4	18.6	23.4	1.005	33.1	.883	48.3	
9.4	5.7	1.37	27.2	27	.....	19	20.3	25	1.12	32.9	.775	50	7
10.6	5.5	1.60	34.6	25	18	21.5	16.7	20	.85	32.5	.90	.....	8
9.1	5.9	1.28	29.3	26.6	17.8	18.2	17.4	24.5	.98	31	.856	44.8	9
8.2	7.6	1.225	28	25	18	18.8	20	24	1.07	35.8	1.00	50	10
8.3	6.3	1.267	25.3	31.5	17.3	18.0	20.8	22.9	1.057	33.1	.900	46.5	
9	7.3	1.01	22.8	27	19.5	18.2	19.9	21	1.00	35.7	.814	46.7	11
7.9	6.9	1.15	25.1	26.7	17.5	17.7	24.4	23.3	1.05	20	.85	47.1	12
8	7.3	1.38	25.6	32.5	19.7	19.3	19.3	26	1.09	35	.85	49.2	13
7.9	7.3	.85	20	.....	15	15.7	23.3	26.7	1.00	28	.85	44	14
8.4	4.7	1.11	20.5	.....	15	16.5	20	20	1.15	32.5	1.20	41.7	15
9	5	1.75	30	40	15	18	21.5	20	1.00	40	1.00	.....	16
7.7	6.5	1.15	24.3	.....	19.3	19.6	20.8	24.4	1.16	38.3	.....	51	17
8.6	5.3	1.42	28.6	34.2	17.9	16.6	19.9	23	1.12	28.3	.747	46.9	18
8.1	6.1	1.58	31.2	28.6	17	17.1	18.4	21.8	.943	30	.887	45.6	19
9.0	6.4	1.487	31.0	25.4	17.1	18.0	18.6	21.8	.982	29.0	.711	46.1	
9.3	6.1	1.59	33.8	30.2	16.4	18	18.3	24	1.00	30.8	.732	47	20
7.7	5.7	1.66	30.8	25.8	.....	17.8	18.3	22.3	.926	30.5	.742	45.5	21
7.8	5.5	1.64	32.3	28.2	15	17.8	18.4	21.2	.968	26.6	.77	46.4	22
8	6.6	1.67	35	17.5	.....	16.7	17.8	22.5	.967	26.2	.793	46.5	23
9	7.5	1.50	28.5	23	15	16.5	17.1	19.2	1.00	31.4	.764	43.3	24
8.6	7.1	1.58	35	26.7	16.5	17.7	18	24	.95	30	.693	46	25
9.1	6.5	1.27	26.9	22.1	.....	18.1	18.3	21.8	.984	25.7	.743	46	26
9.1	5.8	1.49	29.3	29.6	14.5	16.1	17.4	20.6	.91	26.4	.715	45.8	27
9.9	7.3	1.78	34.1	33.3	.....	22.7	19.5	20.8	1.18	28.3	.92	52	28
9.5	7	1.89	39	22.9	.....	18.8	18.7	22.4	.957	28.6	.765	45.4	29
9	6.6	1.43	33.9	31.6	18	16.5	18	20.1	.912	24.8	.732	44.4	30
8.3	6.1	1.31	26.9	20	.....	16.8	17.7	20.2	.875	25	.759	44.2	31
9.5	6.3	1.23	25.5	23.1	.....	16.9	17.7	20.2	.92	24.7	.707	44.7	32
9.1	6.3	1.26	30.5	20.6	16.5	16.1	17.4	20.6	.903	28.1	.70	43.3	33
8.5	6.7	1.28	26.9	21.5	.....	19	18.6	21	.85	30	.792	42.4	34
8.5	5.8	1.21	29	19.7	20	17.4	17.4	20.4	1.00	26.2	.72	43.8	35
9.2	6.1	1.46	33	21.9	.....	18.7	18.4	20.6	1.00	29.2	.786	43.1	36
8.5	6.3	1.35	22.2	.....	.....	17.7	18.3	20.5	1.00	29.1	.777	47.5	37
9.2	6.9	1.46	.....	20.6	.....	20.1	19.3	21.4	1.06	29.3	.772	45.5	38
8.7	4.4	1.76	35	17.1	.....	19.2	20	21.2	1.06	34.2	.85	45	39
9.4	5.3	1.66	29.4	27.4	16.5	17.6	18.4	21.4	1.00	30.1	.83	48.3	40
9.2	5.4	1.17	26.1	15	.....	18.6	18.3	22.9	.85	28.3	.793	45	41
10	8.2	1.64	41.3	.....	20.3	20.3	23.6	26.6	1.08	31.3	.913	57	42
9.7	7.7	1.90	.....	50	16.5	15.3	19.3	20.7	1.02	28.3	.65	47.5	43
9.5	5.6	1.44	31	24.4	17.2	16.9	20.4	22.7	1.05	31.7	.826	45	44
8.6	6.1	1.24	25	30	20.6	19	18.1	22.5	1.04	32.5	.85	47	45
9.3	7.3	1.28	29.6	35.6	16.3	18.8	19.8	25.5	1.04	34.5	.79	47.7	46
9.2	5.1	1.290	26.4	.....	18.3	18.7	19.3	24.7	.956	30.5	.755	49.2	
9.3	5	1.36	26	.....	18.5	17.3	19	23.3	.941	29	.721	48.3	47
9.1	5.2	1.22	20.7	.....	18	20	21.6	26	.97	32	.82	50	48
8.9	5.7	1.14	24.1	.....	20.8	17.4	20.1	24.6	.971	33.4	.768	58.0	
9.1	5.2	1.29	31.7	.....	20.8	15.5	18.1	24.3	.932	31.1	.77	52	49
8.8	6.7	.917	16	.....	20.8	18.9	19	20.4	.983	35	.81	55	50
9.1	5.7	1.12	23.6	.....	21.7	18.7	20.7	24.2	.993	32.5	.842	60	51
8.5	5.2	1.09	25	.....	20	16.4	21	24	.976	35	.76	57	52
8.3	5.1	1.044	23.0	.....	21.2	17.0	19.6	23.8	.956	33.5	.804	58.5	
8.4	5	1.09	25	.....	22.5	17	20.4	23	.967	35.8	.867	55	53
8.2	5.4	.775	16.5	.....	18.7	16.6	19.7	24.4	.921	33.6	.773	55.3	54
8.5	4.7	1.29	26.5	25	.....	20.2	17.2	19.6	.978	33	.777	60.6	55
8	5.3	1.02	24	23.3	.....	17.1	18.7	21.8	.958	31.7	.80	55	56
8.2	5.7	1.578	32.8	.....	22.1	15.7	18.7	22.4	.984	33.9	.838	58.5	
8.5	7	1.58	.....	20	15	20.8	25.8	1.08	35	.933	.65	57	
8.4	5.9	1.76	34.2	.....	20	17.6	18.7	23.1	1.02	36.2	.85	55	57
8.5	5.8	1.45	31.2	.....	22.5	17.1	19	25	1.00	35	.80	61	59
7.8	5.4	1.47	30	.....	20.7	15.4	17.9	20.3	1.00	33.8	.819	57.9	60
7.2	5.1	1.37	28.1	25	.....	22	15.9	17	.887	30.9	.811	56.7	61
8.3	5	1.67	34.4	.....	21.7	15.1	17.1	21.9	.931	32.4	.769	54	62
8	5.5	1.63	34.2	.....	25	14.6	18.8	21.8	.96	35.7	.825	61	63
9	5.7	1.69	37.5	.....	25	15	20	20	1.00	32.5	.90	57.5	64

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
Dominion (Average)...	12.2	11.6	54.5	69.0	27.9	15.1	3.9	42.9	.685	12.2	8.3
Nova Scotia (Average)	12.6	11.9	58.9	65.8	29.1	12.5	4.4	43.7	.448	13.3	8.7
1-Sydney.....	13	12.4	56.3	68.6	32.3	14.7	4.9	48	.49	13.7	8.7
2-New Glasgow.....	12.7	12	55.7	66.2	30.7	11.8	3.8	43.7	.363	13.6	8.7
3-Amhest.....	12.6	11.8	63	68.5	25	10.2	4.3	43.3	.41	13.2	8.2
4-Halifax.....	11.6	11.1	58	60.8	28.3	14.6	4.7	43.5	.55	12.8	8.2
5-Truro.....	13	12	61.7	65	29.2	11.3	4.1	40	.425	13.2	9.5
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.	12	11.3	56.5	65	28.3	15.7	3.6	49.5	.521	13.7	8
New Bruns. (Aver.)...	12.2	11.7	60.8	67.2	28.0	12.2	3.9	38.2	.450	12.5	8.3
7-Moncton.....	12.5	12	63.3	67.1	28.6	11.8	4.1	40	.42	14.1	9.1
8-St. John.....	12.2	11.4	62.5	64.2	27	11.2	3.5	37.5	.527	12.5	7.7
9-Fredericton.....	12	11.6	54	70.8	27.8	12.3	4.4	35.4	.386	11.2	8.2
10-Bathurst.....	12.2	11.7	63.3	66.5	28.7	13.3	3.7	40	.467	12	8
Quebec (Average)....	11.7	11.1	54.4	66.1	27.5	13.5	3.8	43.7	.779	11.4	8.1
11-Quebec.....	11.8	11.1	56	68.7	27.5	13.5	3.6	38.9	.843	10.6	8.2
12-Three Rivers.....	11.9	11.1	55.7	68.6	25.7	15.8	4.6	45.7	1.00	10.7	8.5
13-Sherbrooke.....	11.9	11.5	54.3	69.6	27.3	14.3	3.7	40	.633	10.7	8.2
14-Sorel.....	11.7	11.2	50.5	56.7	29	12	4.1	44	.875	13.3	9.2
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	11.6	10.9	53.3	64.4	28.3	13.2	4.3	40	.90	10	7.2
16-St. John's.....	11.7	11.2	50	60.8	27.5	12.8	2.8	53.3	.70	15	8.1
17-Theftord Mines.....	12.1	11.4	60	67	28	13.9	3.9	45	.667	11.7	8.2
18-Montreal.....	11.4	11	54.4	70.3	26.6	14.7	3.7	46	.684	10.9	7.7
19-Hull.....	11.4	10.8	55.6	68.4	27.8	11.6	3.5	40.7	.712	10	7.6
Ontario (Average)....	12.0	11.7	54.3	70.2	26.6	12.8	3.7	40.7	.662	11.1	8.5
20-Ottawa.....	11.7	11.2	51.6	68.8	27	12.5	3.8	44.7	.643	10.9	7.9
21-Brockville.....	12.3	11.7	53.7	71.3	24.4	12.8	4.2	38.3	.573	10.5	8.1
22-Kingston.....	11.5	11.2	46.4	63.8	26	12	3.7	40	.549	10.6	8
23-Belleville.....	11.7	11.3	51.2	63.9	25	11.6	3.4	35	.60	10.7	7.7
24-Peterborough.....	11.9	11.6	56.9	63.9	27.7	13.3	3.5	40.6	.593	11.1	8.1
25-Oshawa.....	12.2	12	60	71.7	25.7	13.3	4	40	.667	11.8	8.6
26-Orillia.....	12.4	12.3	59	69.4	27.5	13.0	3.7	39.1	.622	11.4	9.2
27-Toronto.....	11.7	11.3	54.8	69.7	25.5	11.4	3.6	41.3	.642	10.1	7.9
28-Niagara Falls.....	12.7	12.2	56	73.6	28.3	13.2	3.9	46	.633	11.2	8.7
29-St. Catharines.....	12.3	12.1	54.8	72.9	25.6	12.3	4	38.6	.704	11	8
30-Hamilton.....	11.8	11.5	55.2	71	26.1	11.1	3.8	41.2	.642	10.4	8.1
31-Brantford.....	12.1	12	52	71.6	25	11.8	3.6	39.1	.742	10.9	8.7
32-Galt.....	11.8	11.7	54.2	67.7	24.4	12.5	3.7	42.5	.598	10	8.6
33-Guelph.....	12.1	11.7	54.4	72	25	13.6	4	41.7	.662	11.4	8.8
34-Kitchener.....	12.1	12	43.5	66.2	25.7	12.4	3.8	39.4	.679	10.6	9.1
35-Woodstock.....	12.3	11.8	55	71.4	24.3	11.6	3.2	37.5	.60	10.7	8.1
36-Stratford.....	12	11.9	49.9	73	26.3	12.3	3.5	41.1	.611	11	8.9
37-London.....	12.1	11.7	53.2	70.3	27	13.1	3.2	44.2	.593	10.8	8.5
38-St. Thomas.....	12	11.8	56.5	72.7	26	13.6	3.6	43.6	.70	10.4	8.8
39-Chatham.....	12.1	11.6	51.9	67.4	25	12.5	3.3	40	.67	10.8	8.6
40-Windsor.....	11.7	11.2	52.2	71.3	26.5	12.4	3.3	41.8	.638	10	8.3
41-Owen Sound.....	12.4	12	55	64.1	26.3	11.6	3.3	35.7	.62	10.8	9.2
42-Cobalt.....	12.3	11.9	58	71.9	34	15	3.9	42.5	.98	14.4	8.9
43-Thimmins.....	12.7	12.1	65	70.8	27.5	15	4.5	33.3	.60	15	8.7
44-Sault Ste. Marie.....	12.5	12	54.3	74.9	25.4	14.8	3.9	40	.74	11.2	9
45-Fort Arthur.....	11	10.3	50	72.6	28	14	3.2	47	.75	10.8	8.1
46-Fort William.....	11.9	11.6	60.5	73	29.5	13.9	3.4	45.6	.775	10.9	9.2
Manitoba (Average)...	12.9	12.6	52.3	71.7	28.7	13.6	3.8	42.2	.631	13.8	8.2
47-Winnipeg.....	12.5	12.1	50.5	71.4	28.3	12.2	3.9	44.3	.636	13.7	7.9
48-Brandon.....	13.3	13.1	54	72	29	15	3.7	40	.575	13.9	8.5
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	12.6	12.0	54.6	72.3	30.1	19.9	4.4	45.3	.854	14.6	8.5
49-Regina.....	12.2	11.9	56.4	69.8	29.2	216.5	4.1	36	.80	13.3	8.5
50-Prince Albert.....	12.4	11.8	49.4	73.3	31.4	223.3	4.4	46.7	1.00	15	8.1
51-Saskatoon.....	12.7	11.9	56.4	73.2	30	222	4.4	49.3	.767	16	8.6
52-Moose Jaw.....	13.2	12.3	56	72.7	29.8	217.6	4.6	49	.85	14.2	8.6
Alberta (Average)....	12.6	11.8	50.6	70.0	30.0	19.7	4.0	44.0	.772	13.2	7.9
53-Medicine Hat.....	12.7	11.8	53.3	71.1	31	225	4.3	46	.88	13.4	7.9
54-Edmonton.....	11.8	11.3	50	69.1	30.3	217.1	3.5	47.4	.767	12.5	7.3
55-Calgary.....	12.5	11.6	54.2	70.2	29.1	216.6	4	41.7	.69	12.6	8.4
56-Lethbridge.....	13.5	12.3	45	69.6	29.7	220	4.3	41	.75	14.3	n8
British Colum. (Aver.)	12.1	11.5	51.9	68.7	29.7	23.2	4.3	48.9	.831	13.4	7.5
57-Fernie.....	13	12.2	56.7	70.8	26.7	218.3	4.3	50	.775	15	n7
58-Nelson.....	12.8	12.2	56.9	72.2	28.7	225	4.2	43.3	.967	15	n10
59-Trail.....	12.4	11.9	46.6	68.6	29	229	4.2	45	.825	14.1	n7
60-New Westminster.....	11.6	11.1	48.8	62.8	30.6	221	4.3	53.8	.90	12.5	n6
61-Vancouver.....	11.5	10.9	50.4	63.8	28.6	222.9	4.3	42.5	.767	10.9	n7.3
62-Victoria.....	11.3	10.6	51.2	67.5	29.4	222.6	4.2	50.7	.80	11.2	n7
63-Nanaimo.....	11.8	11.4	54.4	71.9	31.9	221.7	4.2	45.6	.767	13.1	7.1
64-Prince Rupert.....	12	11.5	50	72	32.5	225	4.6	60	.85	15	8.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.  
d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c to 15c more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar at 5c. \*Welsh coal. \$New houses as high as \$40.00 per month.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1923 (Continued).

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500) per box	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (store lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (store lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	6-roomed house with complete modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
17.918	11.439	12.698	14.853	9.531	11.834	10.170	30.1	14.6	27.710	19.500
18.750	9.340	9.400	10.600	7.200	8.67	9.143	33.0	14.8	22.300	15.200
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
*18.00-20.00	a7.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	30-32	14	25.00	18.00
.....	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	30	15	10.00-15.00	5.00-10.00
*18.00-19.00	11.50-12.50	15.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	35.00	20.00-30.00
.....	11.00	9.00	12.00	4.00	.....	.....	35	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
17.50	11.50-12.00	15.00	16.00	9.00	10.00	b10.50	29-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
17.250	11.344	11.000	13.000	7.250	9.000	7.800	31.8	14.5	27.000	19.250
.....	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
17.00	11.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
17.50	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00
.....	11.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	.....	32	15	18.00	15.00
16.833	11.250	13.239	15.872	9.083	11.354	11.225	29.1	14.8	23.556	15.313
17.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	.....
16.00	*9.50-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b8.125	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.25	12.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20.00-22.00	17.00-19.00
15.00-16.00	11.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
16.00-17.00	.....	.....	b17.333	.....	b13.333	.....	28	.....	22.00	12.50
16.50	12.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	27-28	15	\$23.00-33.00	15.00-25.00
18.25	.....	.....	b16.50	.....	b12.00	.....	27	15	15.00	11.00
16.75-17.25	8.00-14.50	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-16.00	30-35	15	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
17.00	.....	b16.00	b17.846	7.50	9.00	.....	25-28	15	22.00-27.00	15.00-22.00
17.708	12.260	14.011	16.220	10.700	13.316	11.848	27.2	14.3	29.375	20.889
17.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	8.00	10.00-10.50	b9.00-12.00	21-27	15	23.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.50	10.50	.....	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b14.400	23	15	25.00	16.00
16.50	9.00-10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
16.50	11.00	12.75	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	23-25	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
18.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	22.50-35.00	16.00-25.00
18.00	.....	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b14.00	25-28	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50-18.50	10.00-13.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
16.00	10.50	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	23	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
16.25-17.00	c	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
16.00	11.00-15.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	13.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	27-30	13	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
17.00	10.50-15.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	26	15	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00
18.00	9.00-12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	25	15	25.00	16.00-20.00
16.00-17.00	.....	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
17.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	28	12.5	40.00	30.00
17.00	13.00-14.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	25	15	20.00	15.00
17.00	13.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00
18.00	15.00-17.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	25	13	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
18.00	15.00	15.00-16.00	19.00	.....	17.00	18.667	25	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
18.00	12.00	b20.00	.....	.....	b18.00	b9.00-15.00	25	12.5	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
20.00	12.00-16.00	c	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
18.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	6.00	10.50	5.00-10.00	25	15-18	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
21.00	14.00	15.00	b15.00	15.00	b12.00-15.00	.....	27-30	15	22.00	14.00
23.00	18.00	10.00	13.50	8.00	11.75	.....	28	15	.....	25.00-35.00
17.50	11.00-13.00	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
19.00	9.75	11.50	14.00	10.00	12.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
18.50	9.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
22.500	13.750	11.500	12.750	9.250	10.500	.....	33.8	15.0	35.000	24.500
20.00	13.50-15.50	11.00	12.50	9.50	.....	.....	30-35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
25.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	.....	35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
.....	11.188	10.375	12.750	9.625	11.750	11.000	34.6	14.6	35.625	22.500
.....	12.00-12.50	f13.00	f14.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
.....	d10.00-11.00	f7.00	f8.50	5.50	7.00	.....	32-35	13.3	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
23.00-25.50	d10.00-11.00	f9.50	f10.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	11.50	f12.00	f&b18.00	13.00	b18.00	b10.00	35	15	35.00	20.00
.....	8.083	.....	.....	10.000	10.000	9.000	31.7	15.0	28.750	19.500
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	.....	15	25.00	17.50
.....	d5.50-6.50	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00-8.00	5.00	35	15	35.00	25.00
.....	67.50-12.00	.....	.....	12.00	13.00	b13.00	35	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	15	30.00	18.00
.....	11.241	.....	.....	9.500	11.379	5.473	h37.9	15.3	25.500	19.813
.....	7.75-8.25	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	b4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00
.....	10.25-13.00	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	7.00	45	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.50-12.50	.....	.....	9.00	11.25	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	30-35	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
.....	12.00-12.50	.....	.....	.....	7.35	4.35	30-35	17	29.00	25.00
.....	12.00-12.50	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b4.491	23	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
.....	a8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.30	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

sVinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. tMining company houses at \$20.00; others \$45.00-\$60.00.

# INDEX NUMBER OF ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES IN CANADA

THE statistics of prices and cost of living compiled and published by the Department of Labour have hitherto not dealt with electric light rates except in the case of the figures published in Volume II of the Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Canada, 1915. This statement, part of an exhibit compiled by the Statistical Branch of the Department of Labour for the Board, showed the changes in rates in several cities from 1900 to 1913 and included index numbers of electric light rates by provinces and for the Dominion.

In recent months the Department has been requested for information as to changes in electric light rates, on the ground that the family budget of retail prices of food, fuel and light, and rent did not afford information on this item, and that the only commodity included to indicate changes in the cost of lighting was coal oil which has been largely replaced in common use in cities as a source of light for houses.

The statistics of electric light rates mentioned above have, therefore, been brought down to date and the index numbers by provinces, 1900 to 1913, previously published were converted to the basis with rates in 1913 as 100 and continued down to 1923. The accompanying table gives the results. As information for some of the cities was not available, the figures will be revised at a later date when more complete information is obtained.

It appears that electric light rates fell continuously between 1900 and 1923 in the averages for Canada, there being only slight changes in the Maritime Provinces where coal is the chief source of power, but considerable reductions were effected in Quebec and Ontario where water power has been developed greatly as a source of electric current. In the western provinces reductions have been made but not so considerably as in Quebec and Ontario, coal being the chief source of power in some localities and water power in others.

INDEX NUMBER OF ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES IN CANADA, 1900-1923.  
Rates in 1913=100.

Year	Canada	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1900.....	141.4	100.0	.....	.....	129.0	145.8	363.6	.....	228.8	152.7
1901.....	139.3	100.0	.....	.....	129.0	144.0	363.6	.....	228.8	123.4
1902.....	137.8	100.0	.....	.....	129.0	141.1	363.6	.....	228.8	123.4
1903.....	137.9	100.0	.....	.....	129.0	141.4	363.6	.....	228.8	123.4
1904.....	137.5	100.0	.....	100.0	129.0	140.2	363.6	100.0	228.8	123.4
1905.....	135.6	100.0	.....	100.0	129.0	136.9	363.6	100.0	228.8	114.5
1906.....	132.8	100.0	.....	100.0	125.5	134.7	242.2	187.9	163.4	114.5
1907.....	130.3	100.0	.....	100.0	124.5	134.7	242.2	191.2	163.4	124.7
1908.....	128.0	100.0	.....	100.0	123.6	132.4	185.5	191.2	196.1	124.7
1909.....	125.3	100.0	.....	100.0	123.1	130.2	185.5	163.4	162.0	124.7
1910.....	118.1	100.0	.....	100.0	108.6	124.3	185.5	123.0	137.5	124.7
1911.....	113.4	100.0	.....	100.0	107.7	117.3	144.4	123.0	129.3	124.7
1912.....	109.1	100.0	.....	100.0	101.7	114.6	100.0	100.0	121.3	120.0
1913.....	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	96.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	95.7	100.0	100.0	94.9	92.0
1915.....	90.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	82.2	100.0	100.0	85.3	92.0
1916.....	87.6	97.2	100.0	100.0	93.5	74.9	100.0	100.0	84.6	92.0
1917.....	87.2	95.2	109.1	100.0	91.6	71.6	100.0	100.0	83.8	92.0
1918.....	85.8	96.0	127.3	100.0	79.4	69.2	100.0	112.5	83.3	90.7
1919.....	85.8	99.7	127.3	100.0	79.2	69.0	100.0	112.5	87.7	86.5
1920.....	84.2	99.7	127.3	100.0	78.6	65.7	100.9	105.2	92.2	86.5
1921.....	84.9	99.7	127.3	100.0	78.6	65.5	109.2	107.5	103.1	80.0
1922.....	82.7	99.7	127.3	100.0	73.6	63.5	100.0	107.5	99.3	78.6
1923.....	79.5	99.7	127.3	88.9	62.1	60.9	100.0	103.2	96.1	74.8

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

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THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Wholesale prices and cost of living in Canada and the United States continued to display a rising tendency according to the latest information received. Wholesale prices continued to rise in most countries of Europe, including Holland and Switzerland, where falling prices were in evidence during the summer. Prices in Belgium, Sweden and France displayed a tendency to weaken, according to the latest reports. The cost of living continued upwards in most countries of Europe. The latest reports from Asiatic countries were for the summer months in most cases, and the rising tendency was then in evidence.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.** — The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices in October showed an increase of 0.4 points or 0.3 per cent over the revised figure for September, 158.0, reaching 158.4 on the base prices in 1913 = 100. Food prices rose by 0.8 per cent, and industrial materials remained at about the same level. Meat and fish fell 3.3 per cent; food, other than cereals, meat

and fish, rose by 6.0 per cent; and cotton rose 2.7 per cent. Other groups showed only slight changes from the previous month's level.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) showed a slight decline at the end of October, being 127.7 as against 127.8 at the end of September. Foodstuffs fell by 2.5 per cent and materials rose by 1.5 per cent. The principal changes in the groups were a fall of 4.1 per cent in animal foods and a rise of 4.3 per cent in minerals.

The *Economist* index number for the end of November showed a very notable increase, the total index reaching 4541, which is, when reduced to the base 100 in 1901-05, 206.4. This level is 5.1 per cent above that of a month previous, and the highest since the end of October, 1921. For the month under review all groups increased, the sharpest rise being one of 14.2 per cent in textiles. There were rises of 1.9 per cent in minerals, of 0.97 per cent in cereals and meat, of 2.6 per cent in "other foods" and of 0.9 per cent in the miscellaneous group.

**COST OF LIVING.** — The index number of the Ministry of Labour of cost of living in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for November 1 was, as stated last month, unchanged from the previous month, remaining at 175. Foods rose one point to 173. Eggs, fish and milk advanced in price, while bacon, bread, potatoes, meat and flour were slightly cheaper. The index number of



foods was 5 points or 2.8 per cent lower than one year previous, and the cost of living was also 5 points, or nearly 2.8 per cent lower. At December 1, the index number was 177, foods having risen 3 points to 176. Other elements of the budget showed no change during the month of November.

### Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and

Labour, after rising for three successive months, fell 15 points or 2.8 per cent during September to 514 on the base prices in April, 1914 = 100. There were the following changes in the more important groups: declines of 2.5 per cent in foods; of 4.4 per cent in metal products; of 2.9 per cent in clay products; of 1 per cent in chemical products; of 3.6 per cent in textile products. Construction materials showed a very slight decrease. Hides and leather goods and fuels were the only

### INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada						Great Britain					
Authority	Labour Dept. (e)	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Mitchell	Bank of Commerce		U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Fimes	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	
No. of Commodities	271(b)	238	40	24 export	24 mp'rts	70	150	44	45	60	65-70	
Base Period	1890- 1899	1913	1900- 1909	1900- 1913	1900- 1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-7	1913	1913	
			(h)				(f)	(h)	(h)	(h)		
1900 .....	106.2							110.5	75			
1905 .....	113.8							103.3	72			
1910 .....	124.2			97.02	100.38			113.3	78			
1913 .....	135.5	100		102.77	107.81	100	100	122.3	85	100	100	
1914-Jan .....	136.5			103.96	99.05			119.0	83.5			
July .....	134.6			105.86	97.18			116.6	82.4			
1915-Jan .....	138.9			109.90	101.29			136.5	96.4			
July .....	150.2			115.41	114.77			149.1	106.4			
1916-Jan .....	172.1			123.75	123.07			174.5	123.6			
July .....	180.9			131.52	141.26			191.1	130.5			
1917-Jan .....	212.7			162.40	166.07			225.1	159.3			
July .....	248.7			187.26	210.52			254.4	176.9			
1918-Jan .....	258.1			199.13	202.98			262.9	186.2			
July .....	284.0			207.16	221.14			278.5	193.1			
1919-Jan .....	286.5	205.3	223.2	188.91	217.54	196		265.9	190.7		227	
July .....	294.0	202.3	245.7	222.14	221.08	207		292.2	206.4		242	
1920-Jan .....	338.4	232.8	265.1	239.98	233.23	239	296.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	305	
July .....	346.8	256.1	269.4	270.12	271.96	274	316.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	326	
1921-Jan .....	281.3	201.7	214.2	199.02	186.69	199	245.9	255.3	197.2	228.9	244	
July .....	238.6	163.4	174.3	158.47	150.25	163	194.1	218.1	158.2	186.5	196	
1922-Jan .....	227.7	149.8	165.2	147.17	147.88	144	164.0	194.7	132.5	158.6	170	
July .....	225.3	151.8	165.3	154.23	161.68	154	160.3	199.8	134.0	158.8	171	
1923-Jan .....	223.0	150.9	171.9	151.97	165.29	148	157.1	196.5	130.2	159.7	167	
April .....	227.4	156.3	176.2	152.57	167.05	156	162.0	201.8	134.0	164.8	177	
May .....	228.5	155.0	179.1	153.83	167.92	155	159.8	200.5	132.2	162.5	175	
June .....	225.9	155.1	177.2	153.78	167.53	153	159.4	195.5	127.9	158.8	174	
July .....	224.7	153.6	176.4	154.77	166.57	151	156.7	190.1	124.8	155.6	170	
Aug .....	222.7	153.3	178.6	154.84	164.46	149	154.6	190.4	125.0	156.6	168	
Sept. ....	221.3	154.7	178.8	153.29	163.50	148	158.0	195.3	127.8	160.1	163	
Oct. ....	221.2	153.1	174.2	152.07	163.81		158.7	196.4	127.7	161.1		
Nov. ....	221.7	151.3	176.9	148.25	163.15			206.4		168.1		

groups to show increases, and in both cases the changes were very slight.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the *Statistique Générale* fell slightly in October after its sharp rise in the two previous months, reaching 486.1, of 0.7 per cent below the level of the previous month. Foods fell 3.2 per cent with a sharp drop in sugar, coffee and

cocoa, a slight decline in animal foods and a rise in vegetable foods. Materials rose 1.1 per cent with increases in minerals and metals and in textiles, and a decline in the miscellaneous group.

COST OF LIVING. — The index number of the cost of living at Paris, published by the Commission of Studies on the Cost of Living dropped 3 points or 1 per cent in the third quarter of 1923, standing at 331 on the base 100 in 1914. Foods

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
except where noted)

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho Slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Min. of Ind. and Labour	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans- tidende	Bank of Finland		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistic- al Office	Frankfur- ter Zeitung
130		126	33	Imports	Exports	45	70	38	98
April, 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1, 1912 J'ne 30 1914	Eight mos., 1913		1901-10	1913	1913	1914
			(g)			(h)		(j)	(g)
						98.3		88	
						108.1		87	
				100	100	115.6	100	91	
	(b)121					(a)115.4		100	(b)100
		100				(a)116.8		(b)106	
	(b)185		134			(a)143.9		(b)142	
			149			(a)163.7		(b)153	
			206			(a)206.7		(b)179	
	(c)268		234			(a)215.5		(b)217	
	(c)667		292			(a)258.2		262	
						309.8		339	
	(c)830		340			361.6		(b)217	
			383			389.9		262	
			341	1475	1626	403.0		339	
	1739		253	1311	1285	562.7	417	1256	1965
	1947		178	1083	1304	572.9	485	1266	
	2392		180	1124	1215	470.0	387	1439	2130
(d)347	1721		200	1311	1285	381.6	312	1428	
366	2172	1675	207	1083	1304	362.7	296	3665	4217
360	2489	1464	207	1124	1215	375.8	307	10059	9102
434	2657	1003	207	940	1294	447.3	324	278476	205417
480	2757	1031	207	935	1220	479.4	364	521160	642500
474	2613	1030	207	941	1198	469.9	363	817000	823700
484	2545	1001	207	936	1169	472.3	372	1938500	1463900
504	2403	968	207			470.1	369	7478700	3089800
529	2292	958	207			477.5	369	94404100	28624800
514	2265		202			489.7	381		306335800
			205			486.1			
			207						

stood at 333; heat and light at 340; rent at 200; clothing at 385; and sundries at 400.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913-14 = 1, was for October (monthly average) 71000 millions. The weekly figure at Novem-

ber 6, was 129 billions and at November 13, was 265 billions.

As statistics of wholesale prices and the cost of living were available only to November 12, the influence of the new currency unit, the rentenmark, could not be seen. The rentenmark (officially equal to an undepreciated gold mark) was put into circulation to the extent of 340,000,000 between November 15 and 23.

2

### INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Holland	Italy		Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa	
Authority	Central Bureau Statistics	Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Ekonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz.	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914	1913	July 1, 1913 June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913– July 31, 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					(c)				
1900.....											
1905.....											
1910.....											
1913.....	100	100	100	100		100		100			1000
1914—Jan.....		102			100						1125
July.....	(b)109	93				(b)101			100		(b)1090
1915—Jan.....		105		(c)115							
July.....	(b)146	131				(b)119	(b)145			(b)102	(b)1204
1916—Jan.....		184		(c)159							
July.....	(b)226	193				(b)141	(b)185			(b)124	(b)1379
1917—Jan.....		230		(c)233							
July.....	(b)276	304				(b)166	(b)244			(b)163	(b)1583
1918—Jan.....		363		(c)341							
July.....	(b)373	429				(b)207	(b)339			(b)207	(b)1723
1919—Jan.....		326		339			369				
July.....	(b)304	362		(c)314		(b)204	320			(b)225	(b)1854
1920—Jan.....		507		333			319	347	326	318	
July.....	292	604		409		(b)221	364	374		282	(b)2512
1921—Jan.....		642		344		219	267	274	238.0	214	2064
July.....	182	520	466.06	300		186	211	215	173.6	164	1688
1922—Jan.....	163	577	549.94	260	50,231	180	170	181	175.6	168	1472
July.....	164	558	524.54	232	101,587	174	165	173	161.3	138	1423
1923—Jan.....	157	575	523.52	220	544,690	170	156	163	175.0	141	1470
April.....	156	588	549.68	231	1058,900	174	159	168	186.0	133	1420
May.....	149	580	542.82	233	1125,400	171	158	166	186.5	134	
June.....	149	568	539.24	230	1881,410	170	160	164	181.0	128	
July.....	145	566	538.65	235	3069,900	170	157	162	179.0	123	1395
Aug.....	142	567	527.04	231	5294,700	171	160	162	175.0	120	
Sept.....	145		530.60	234		174	155	162	173.0	123	
Oct.....			532.79	237		171		161	181.1		
Nov.....									181.6		

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month.  
(g) First of month. (h) End of month. (j) Monthly average. (k) New index number is joined to old index  
and from January, 1922, 100 quotations.



**COST OF LIVING.**—The monthly index number of the cost of living, on the base 1913-14 = 1, was 15 millions in September and rose to 3,657 millions in October. Foods rose from 17.3 millions in September to 4,301 millions in October; heat and light from 23.3 millions to 5,715; rentals, from 0.3 millions (300,000) to 54 millions; and clothing from 26.5 millions to 6,160 millions. The weekly index number for 29 localities

reached 218,500,000,000 (or 218.5 milliards) on November 12.

### India

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number compiled by the Bombay Labour Office showed a decrease for October to two points below the September level, reaching 152, on the base 100 in July, 1914. In foods, cereals showed a decline of one point, pulses

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)  
except where noted)

2a

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Ribson	Annalist
75	43		56	62	92	100		404	104	106	200	22	25
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct. 1899	1913	1911 = 1000	1911 = 1000	1909-1913 = 1000	1913	1913			foods	foods
(j)			(f)		(h)			(f)	(f)	(g)	(g)		(e)
					910					\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.355	44.2	99.388
					1003					8.0987	99.315	47.3	110.652
					1088					8.9881	121.301	59.3	137.172
			(b)132.2	100	1085			100	100	9.2076	118.576	58.1	139.980
					(a)1085		(a)1045	98		8.8857	124.528	58.2	142.452
100	100		(b)126.3		(a)1185		(a)1073	97		8.6566	119.708	58.9	144.879
					(a)1387		(a)1221	98		9.1431	124.168	64.7	150.95
(b)112			(b)127.8		(a)1822		(a)1304	100		9.8698	124.958	64.4	147.29
					(a)1502		(a)1323	113		10.9163	137.666	65.6	153.63
(b)125			(b)154.9		(a)1505		(a)1403	123		11.5294	145.142	71.9	170.11
					(a)1525		(a)1450	153		13.7277	169.562	87.4	213.410
(b)142			(b)196.4		(a)1715		(a)1593	188		16.0680	211.950	116.4	267.114
					(a)1877		1677	184		17.9436	222.175	118.9	278.696
(b)178	(b)237		(b)259.0		(a)1954		1808	196		19.1624	232.575	123.3	285.474
			283.2		1959		1888	199	201	18.5348	230.146	119.7	299.142
(b)198	(b)222	(b)132.7	326.8		2008		1788	212	216	18.8964	233.707	127.9	307.763
215	231		398.0		2311	2359	1999	233	248	20.3638	247.390	130.4	294.935
209	220	(b)140.0	316.6		2671	2700	2262	241	254	19.3528	260.414	141.9	307.680
178	191		265.8	176	2233	2255	2238	170	168	12.6631	198.600	81.9	199.867
183	199	144.9	259.8	178	1813	1903	2006	141	145	10.7284	159.833	71.6	167.719
178	190	148.5	272.5	191	1673	1771	1918	138	142	11.3725	164.444	64.3	164.311
181	188	143.9	266.0	192	1789	1833	1828	156	166	12.1069	173.743	72.9	193.672
179	177	152.7	243.7	176	1855	1829	1763	156	165	13.6665	192.944	75.6	181.030
178	175	157.7	259.0	185	1894	(a)1837	1798	159	170	13.9304	193.087	77.6	184.898
177	175	158.4	263.0	187	1940		1813	156	167	13.7011	185.637	72.0	184.463
175	175	155.2	261.2	186	2035		1826	153	164	13.3841	191.414	72.1	172.435
170	173	155.4	254.5	182	2052		1814	151	159	13.0895	188.711	72.5	170.954
	171	153.1					1808	150	159	12.8201	186.675	73.1	171.420
		156.8					1824	154	163	12.9143	187.981	74.9	177.924
								153	163	13.0974	190.827	75.4	179.485
										13.1378	191.844	74.1	175.752

(d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) 230 commodities, 1890-1899; 272, 1910-1914; from 1915, 271. number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included.

showed no change and other foods declined 6 points, so that all foods fell 2 points to 147. Clothing rose 5 points to 211 and fuel and lighting and house rent remained unchanged at 160 and 165 respectively.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Reserve Board showed no change in October from the September level. Goods produced fell one point, goods imported rose 6 points and goods exported rose 5 points. Raw materials and consumers' goods showed no change, while producers' goods dropped 5 points.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed a slight downward tendency in October reaching 153 as compared with 154 for September. The decline was chiefly due to declines in fuels and metals, decreases being shown in bituminous coal, coke, crude oil and gasoline, and in pig iron, steel billets, copper and lead. In the cloths and clothing group there was a slight decrease, with falling prices for raw silk and rising prices for cotton goods. There was also a decrease in the miscellaneous group. Foods and chemicals and drugs rose slightly in price and building materials and house furnishing goods showed no change.

### INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods Vienna	Cost of living Vienna	56 articles Brussels	Foods, fuel sundries	Foods fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910.....	(d) \$ 6.95	(d)94	(e)96						
1913.....	7.84	99	102						
1914-Jan.....	7.73	105							
July.....	7.42	100	100	100	1	1		(b)139.2	100
1915-Jan.....	7.97	107	118	113					
July.....	7.74	104	132	125					
1916-Jan.....	8.28	112	145	135					
July.....	8.46	114	161	148				(b)250.2	
1917-Jan.....	10.27	138	187	165					
July.....	11.62	157	204	180				(b)453.5	
1918-Jan.....	12.42	167	206	188					
July.....	13.00	175	210	203				(b)363.5	
1919-Jan.....	13.78	186	230	220			639		
July.....	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b)1806.3	
1920-Jan.....	15.30	206	236	225			410		
July.....	16.84	227	258	252			479	(b)2334.2	
1921-Jan.....	14.48	195	278	265					1830
July.....	10.96	148	220	219			393	(b)2491.4	1303
1922-Jan.....	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409	3191.8	1467
July.....	10.27	138	180	184	3282.	2645	388	8437.1	1430
1923-Jan.....	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	406	3678.7	941
April.....	10.64	143	168	174	12935	10897	429	3816.1	927
May.....	10.36	140	162	170	13910	11440	431	3617.5	928
June.....	10.23	138	160	169	14132	11513	436	3523.3	933
July.....	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445		921
Aug.....	10.53	142	165	171	12335	10496	455		892
Sept.....	10.46	141	168	173	12509	10841	468		904
Oct.....	10.65	143	172	175	12636	11027	476		
Nov.....	10.69	144	173	175	12647	11149			





Statistics showed an increase of 0.4 per cent in October as compared with September, reaching 150 on the base 100 in 1913. The chief increases were: strictly fresh eggs, 12 per cent, granulated sugar, 10 per cent, cheese and lard, 4 per cent. The chief decreases were: potatoes, 15 per cent, cabbage, 9 per cent, pork chops, 7 per cent. Other

articles remained stationary or changed slightly. For the year period, October 15, 1922, to October 15, 1923, the increase in all foods was 5 per cent.

The index number of cost of living compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board rose from 161.6 in August to 163.4 in September and 164.1

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100

Country	Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland			
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Madrid food, fuel, sundries	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Food neat light, Cooper- ative Stores
Base period	July 1914	1914	1914	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910								
1913								
1914-Jan								
July	100	(b)100	(b)100	(b)100	100		(a)100	(a)100
1915-Jan					(c)113			(a)107
July				(b)108	(c)124			(a)119
1916-Jan	143				(c)130			(a)126
July	160			(b)116	(c)142			(a)140
1917-Jan					169	(a)139		(a)149
July	261			(b)125	177			(a)180
1918-Jan					221	192		(a)197
July	279			(b)155	268	219		(a)229
1919-Jan	279				339	267		(a)252
July	289			(b)175	310	257		238
1920-Jan	295				298	259		244
July	319			(b)191	297	270		246
1921-Jan	334	25140	14064		283	271	226	243
July	292	45665	25706	(b)189	232	236	203	214
1922-Jan	257	73598	46883	179	190	216	185	189
July	233	129811	78798	179	179	190	157	158
1923-Jan	214	493132	352695	180	166	183	154	161
April	112	1247800	835100	180	163	177	157	161
May	214	1378881	946657	178	161		159	164
June	213	1636650	1277967	170	161		163	166
July	218	2419723	2093646	172	160	174	163	168
Aug	220	4269200	3455000	178	161		161	167
Sept.	218			178	165		161	167
Oct.				174	165		160	168
Nov.								170

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of capital towns. (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods.

in October, on the base July, 1914—100. In the month of September 15 to October 15, 1923, foods increased in cost 0.7 per cent to 150; clothing increased 0.6 per cent to 176; fuel and light increased 1 per cent to 178, and shelter and sundries showed no change remaining at 175 and 173 respectively.

The official index number for Massachusetts compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life rose slightly to 161.6 in October, which was 0.8 per cent above the September level. The chief increases were in foods, clothing and fuel and light, while shelter rose slightly and sundries showed no change.

## IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

4a

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods 9 towns	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Foods of Lab'r Stat.	Cost of living Bureau of Lab'r Stat.	Cost or living Nat. Ind. Conf. Bd.	Cost of living Mass
1910=1000	July 1914		1911=1000	1909-13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
			(f)	(g)	(g)	(i)		
1000				(h)991	95			
1163			1106	(h)1037	100	100		100
(b)1148			1009		104			101.8
	100	100	1164	1070	102		100	102.1
(b)1228			1240	1177	103	(a)103.0		102.9
			1522	1200	100		100.5	101.7
(b)1275			1504	1236	107	(a)105.1		105.1
			1516	1276	111		108.7	109.9
(b)1418			1453	1359	128	(a)118.3		119.6
			1470	1357	146		131.3	129.3
(b)1437			1505	1426	160	(a)142.4		144.6
			1523	1491	167		(a)152.2	155.1
(b)1559			1627	155	185	(a)174.4		167.5
	187	186	1714	1539	190		172.2	171.5
(b)2049		183	1862	1688	201	(a)199.3	190	192.0
	188	190	2260	1791	219	(a)216.5	205	202.6
(c)1904	163	169	2167	1906	172	(a)200.4	181	179.6
(c)1556	174	177	1876	1762	148		163	160.8
1391	169	178	1651	1574	142	(a)174.3	161	157.3
1335	160	165	1725	1537	142	(a)166.6	155.6	156.2
1348	151	156	(a)1695	1483	144	(a)169.5	158	157.1
1344	150	155	(a)1684	1516	143		159.1	158.5
1355	148	153	1814	1525	143		160.3	159.1
1352	146	151	1883	1521	144	169.7	160.1	158.9
1330	148	153		1520	147		161.9	159.1
1321	149	154		1530	146		161.6	159.5
1318	149	154		1549	149	172.1	163.4	160.3
					150		164.1	161.6

month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six. (k) Cost of food budget.

## JUDGMENT RESPECTING LEGALITY OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

IN the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 986 reference was made to a decision of Mr. Justice Orde in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario in which was involved the question of the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. By this decision an interim injunction was issued to restrain a Board of Conciliation appointed under the Act from exercising any of their powers under Section 38 of the Act with respect to the Toronto Electric Commission. Application was subsequently made by the Toronto Electric Commissioners for the issuing of a permanent injunction against the Board. The case (*Toronto Electric Commissioners versus Snider*) was heard by Mr. Justice Mowat, who delivered his judgment on December 15. The Act was found by him to be within the powers of the Dominion Parliament, and the application for a permanent injunction was, therefore, refused. The case was referred to one of the appellate divisions of the High Court for determination.

The text of the judgment was as follows:

This action is for a declaration that the defendants have no right to act as a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in respect of an alleged dispute between the plaintiffs and their employees, and is brought in the main to dispute the constitutional right of the parliament of Canada to pass the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (1907) generally, and in particular as it affects the relations between the Toronto Electric Commissioners, who are entrusted by statutes of the province of Ontario with the powers and duties of producing and controlling electrical power, and their employees.

The Act in question is challenged upon the ground that it interferes with the remitted

powers of the Province under sec. 92 of the British North America Act, as follows: sub-section 8 Municipal institutions in the Province; sub-section 13. Property and civil rights in the Province; sub-section 16, Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province.

The scheme of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is to compel the parties to a threatened strike or lockout to meet together in conference in which both employer and employees may state their cases and differences, with a view that they may be by conciliatory efforts, induced to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, so as to remove tense and disrupted relations, failing which the Board is to make a report giving its information to the public. And it is empowered for this purpose to interfere with contracts in existence between the hirer and the hired, freedom of action while the discussions and proceedings are taking place, and incidentally to enter upon and inspect works and examine books and reports, so that all facts and circumstances may be disclosed.

It may be conceded that the obligatory character of the act in these respects is an invasion of the field of "property and civil rights," but it is urged on behalf of the Attorney-General for Canada and the defendants, the members of the Board of Conciliation appointed under the Act, that such requirements are necessary and that the effective or possible determination of industrial strife gives the Dominion Parliament power so to trench upon the subjects mentioned in sub-sections 8, 13 and 16 of section 92, in order that a law necessary for "the peace, order and good government of Canada" may be effectively administered and enforced.

Having come to the conclusion that the constitutional question raised is the all important one, I do not here deal with the evidence directed to that feature of the case which deals with the procedure leading up to the appointment of the Board of Conciliation which was made and the propriety of its appointment. In



a general way I find that the requirements of the statute have been complied with.

I therefore pass on to discuss the constitutional point raised.

The question of industrial strife, together with its ramifications and the growth of labour unions, is vastly different from the condition existing at the time of the passing of the British North America Act in 1867, and the silence of the Act regarding "labour" and the absence of the specific allocation of that subject to the Dominion or the Provinces is thus accounted for. But it may be observed that the question of labour has, for more than twenty years, been appropriated by the Dominion Parliament and Government. There is a Department of Labour, with a Minister of Labour in charge; periodical publications dealing with labour questions, the labour market, the current cost of living, and the employment of the Military Forces of Canada in the protection of property and the public safety where violent eruptions have occurred or may. This department has, by common consent of the provinces during this long period, been the principal administrative means of dealing with the question of eruptive industrial strife; and, while the fact of acquiescence does not settle a constitutional point of law, and if there is no authority for the taking over of labour problems by the Dominion, yet a declaration of the court that all such administrative actions are to cease, and inferentially that all the governments and their law officers have erred, or slept, should not be arrived at unless the law is clear.

Canada's constitutional problems have all found their way to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whose members have taken enormous pains from period to period, in their elucidation, and it is by the views of that tribunal that we are to be guided.

The allocation by the British North America Act of subjects to Dominion or provinces by general heads or titles, means overlapping and impingement and in *Citizens and Queen Insurance Companies v. Parsons* (1881) 7 A.C. 96, Sir Montague Smith says, (p. 107):

"The scheme of this legislation, as expressed in the first branch of section 91 is to give to

the Dominion Parliament authority to make laws for the good government of Canada in all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the provincial legislature. . .

And at pages 108, 109:—

"It is the duty of the courts, however difficult it may be, to ascertain in what degree, and to what extent, authority to deal with matters falling within these classes of subjects exists in each legislature, and to define in each case before them the limits of their respective powers. It could not have been the intention that a conflict should exist; and, in order to prevent such a result, the two sections must be read together, and the language of one interpreted and where necessary, modified, by that of the other. In this way it may in most cases be found possible to arrive at a reasonable and practical construction of the language of the sections so as to reconcile the respective powers they contain and give effect to all of them."

And per Lord Dunedin in *Grand Trunk Railway Company v. Attorney-General of Canada* (1907) A.C. 65 ("Contracting Out" case), at page 68:—

"First... there can be a domain in which provincial and dominion legislation may overlap, in which case neither legislation will be *ultra vires* if the field is clear; and secondly, that if the field is not clear, and in such a domain the two legislations meet, then the dominion legislation must prevail.

In *John Deere Plow Company* (1915) v. *Wharton* (1915) A.C. 330, Viscount Haldane said, (pages 338, 339):—

"The language of these sections (91 and 92) and of the various heads which they contain obviously cannot be construed as having been intended to embody the exact disjunction of a perfect logical scheme. The draftsman had to work on the terms of a political agreement, terms which were mainly to be sought for in the resolutions passed at Quebec in October, 1864. To these resolutions and the sections founded on them, the remark applies. . . If there is at points obscurity in language, this may be taken to be due, not to un-

certainly about general principles, but to that difficulty in obtaining ready agreement about phrases which attends the drafting of legislative measures by large assemblages. It may be added that the form in which provisions in terms overlapping each other have been placed side by side shows that those who passed the Confederation Act intended to leave the working out and interpretation of those provisions to practice and to judicial decisions... In discharging the difficult duty of arriving at reasonable and practical construction of the language of the sections so as to reconcile the respective powers they contain and give effect to them all, it is the wise course to decide each case which arises without entering more largely upon an interpretation of the Statute than is necessary for the decision of the particular question in hand. The wisdom of adhering to this ruling appears . . . to be of special importance. When putting a construction on the scope of the words 'civil rights' in particular cases an abstract logical definition of their scope is not only, having regard to the text of the 91st and 92nd sections of the Act, impracticable but is certain, if attempted, to cause embarrassment and possibly injustice in future cases. It must be borne in mind in construing the two sections that matters which in a special aspect and for a particular purpose may fall within one of them, may in a different aspect and for a different purpose fall within the other. In such cases the nature and scope of the legislative domain of the Dominion or Province, as the case "may be, have to be examined with reference to the actual facts if it is to be possible to determine under which set of powers it falls in substance and in reality".

It appears to me that "labour" legislation such as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is one of national concern. It is important that a close touch should be kept of the movements and variations of industrial strife and that this can best be done, as such strife existed in 1907 and until the present time, by the federal government. A general strike in Winnipeg in 1919 was only brought to an end through the voluntary efforts of the non-industrial citizens to break it, and to prevent the misery and underfeeding of children, which seemed likely to ensue. All important labour unions in Canada were sympathetically affected

by it from ocean to ocean, and if it had spread, as at one time feared, ominous conditions would have ensued to trade and stable industry. In such a case provincial lines are obliterated and the provinces not having the means of free and instant communication with each other, or for concert, could ill avert dominion-wide trouble. The simple local strikes which alone could have been in contemplation of the Fathers in 1864 and 1867, have given place to those of brotherhoods composed in some instances of hundreds of thousands, and dominion-wide in their operations and probably beyond the resources of each province to deal with. As was said by Lord Watson, in stating the opinion of the judicial committee in *Attorney-General for Ontario v. Attorney-General for the Dominion*, 1896 A.C. 348, 361:—

"Some matters in their origin local and provincial might attain such dimensions as to affect the body politic of the Dominion, and to justify the Canadian parliament in passing laws for their regulation or abolition in the interests of the Dominion, but great caution must be observed in distinguishing between that which is local and provincial . . . and that which has ceased to be merely local or provincial and has become a matter of national concern, in such sense as to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada".

In *Russell vs. The Queen* (1882) 7, A.C. 829 it was held that the restriction of intemperance was a matter of public order and safety although it infringed on property and civil rights. And this case, although the Attorneys-General were not represented, has been expressly reaffirmed in statements by the committee.

If such an ill as occasional overdrinking is subject to dominion legislation it must follow that the prevention of strikes by conciliation which conceivably might occasion the starving of the people should also be.

In the last case on the subject, it was held that regulation of the price of newsprint paper, upon which soothing and uninterrupted information might be written to quiet the nerves of the people racked by the Great War, but which was over when the regulation was passed, was within the powers of the Dominion, the Viscount Haldane saying: "No authority

other than the central government is in a position to deal with a problem which is essentially one of statesmanship." *Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Co. v. Manitoba Free Press Co.*, 1923, A.D. 695, 706.

The elements of "municipal affairs" and "matters of a merely local and private nature" come within the same reasoning.

I note that Mr. Justice Orde in this very case, reported 25 O.W.N. 64 heard a motion for an interim injunction upon material which substantially raised the same issue as that raised by the evidence at the trial before me and gave a considered judgment reasoned with his usual clearness, coming to a conclusion differ-

ing from that to be gathered from what I have here said.

The Ontario Judicature Act, section 32, declares that a judge cannot disregard or depart from a prior known decision of any other judge of co-ordinate authority on any point of law without his concurrence, and as I have not that concurrence, although I have no reason to think it would not be given, I must say with reluctance, but to be formally correct, that I deem his decision to be wrong and the case of sufficient importance to warrant me in referring it, with the record and evidence before me to one of the appellate divisions together with the costs of action; and such reference is therefore made.

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## RECENT LEGAL DECISION AFFECTING LABOUR

### A New Brunswick employer may decline to come under jurisdiction of Workmen's Compensation Board

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THE following legal decision has reference to a case concerning the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick. In the article immediately preceding is given the text of a judgment recently delivered at Toronto respecting the legality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

The Bathurst Company, Limited, of Bathurst, N.B., which carries on a business of logging, lumbering, etc., refused to furnish to the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick any information with reference to their payroll for 1922 as directed by Section 48 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Company claimed that it had informed the Board that it intended, under the provisions of Section 61 of the

Act, to become an industry within Part 11 of the Act. The Board notified all the injured employees of the Company that they would have to look for compensation to the Company personally and not to the Board. During 1922, in accordance with Part II of the Act the Company paid as much compensation to all their injured employees as they would have received had the Company been under the jurisdiction of the Board.

In January, 1922, the Workmen's Compensation Board levied an assessment upon all the industries included in Part I of the Act, and in October of that year it attempted to apply this assessment to a pretended payroll of the Company, which the Board had estimated, and which, the Company claimed,



was largely in excess of the actual payroll. A little later the Board notified the Company that unless this assessment was paid within ten days it would, under the powers conferred upon it by Section 66 of the Act, issue its certificate and sign final judgment against it, notwithstanding the Company's claim that it was not at any time in 1922 an industry within the scope of Part I of the Act.

The Company then applied in the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of the province for a decree declaring that all assessments made by the Board against the Company for the year 1922 were illegal and void, and that the Company was not liable to assessments made by the Board under the Act. It also asked that a perpetual injunction be ordered to restrain the Board from issuing a certificate to the Registrar of the Supreme Court or any Court in respect to assessment or from signing any judgment against the Company in respect of such assessment.

It was held by the Court that when an employer neglects or refuses to furnish to the Board any information as to his payroll, etc., he automatically passes without Part I of the Act and beyond the jurisdiction of the Board, and that before an assessment can be made it is the duty of the Board to require the employer to furnish such information as will enable it to determine whether the employer is or is not within the scope of Part I of the Act. In this case the Board did not do so, but proceeded arbitrarily to treat the Company as an industry under Part I of the Act.

For these reasons the injunction against the Board was made permanent as requested by the plaintiff.

The Board appealed against this decision to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, but the judgment of the Chancery Court was sustained.

(*New Brunswick — Bathurst Company Limited vs. Workmen's Compensation Board*).











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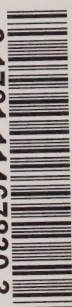
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